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THE RATIONALIST

A Weekly

for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest, in the economic, commercial, and literary fields.

oprietor & Editor: G.R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S

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HAVE PASSED THE ONE MILLION MARK.

RIGVEDA-SAMHITA PADA TEXT

In Devanagari 8 Ashtakas Complete with Swara Marks.

MOST USEFUL TO VEDIC STUDENTS

EDITED BY G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., M.R.S.L.

RS. 20-00

NEW BREAD

The new age calls for everything new ... We have new poetry, new novel new art ... A new wave is sweeping through every field of human activity ...So, why not new bread? asks science commentator Vitaly Melentyev.

Man does not live by bread alone. Nor is he satisfied with one kind of bread. Hundreds of varieties of breads have been worked out in different parts of the world to suit the changing palates.

For instance, in the Soviet Union itself, over 700 recipes for making bread are known and are used. The wide range of tastes has to some extent satisfied the user, but not the scientists!

They say bread too must change to satisfy not only modern 'tastes' but also modern 'needs'.

Earlier man had to expend a good deal of physical effort in his daily work. So, bread had been designed to produce above all fuel for the human body. But the present-day technological progress has radically changed man's life. He need spend much less physical effort now.

But the bread as we obtain today with only five to seven per cent protein and a high carbo-hydrate content, has become anachronistic, in a way. It helps in gaining weight, no doubt, but that is not what exactly we want. A boon has become a bane.

The new age is calling for everything new not ont only in matters of mind, but in matters of body as well. We have new poetry, new novel, new art. A new wave is sweeping in every field of human activity. Then why not new bread? Bread today supplies only one third of the human protein requirement. The new bread should contain a lot more protein. In combination with the needed amount of amino-acids, salts and other ingredients it should be made more nutritious.

The additon of amino-acids improves organism's protein synthesis and protein assimilation.

The Soviet Union and many other countries have long been enriching bread by adding animal proteins—skim milk, non-fat dried milk and nnally, fish meal. In Byelorussia and the Soveit Baltic republics enriched bread has become common.

Unfortunately, the additives work only in small doses: when the animal protein content exceeds four to six per cent, the bread loses its light fluffiness and its shape.

The same thing happens with vegetable proteins. When their content goes over three to five per cent, the bread becomes insipid, sodden and sticky, and grows stale very quickly.

The bread problem has been tackled by the Lietetic Institiute of the USSR Academy of medical Sciences and the All-Union Research Institute of tne Baking Industry.

It turned out that tne farther vegetable proteins are from each other in origin, the more obvious is their chemical incompatibility. That is why simple additions of foreign protein to the dough have not brought the desired results.

Further research, however, has solved the problem. Twelve varieties of basically new bread, with a high protein content, have been developed, including milk-and fish bread, Amur bread and Caspian bread. A recipe for making a 20 per cent-protein milk roll designed especially for schoolchildren, has been worked out. Protein is a tissue-builder, which makes it specially

vital to the young, growing organism. Now there is also fish bread and pea bread.

These discoveries made by Soviet scientists and production methods elaborated by them are sure to benefit the national economy. But the greatest benefit of all will be the improved health of millions of people.

So the slogan now is not so much 'give us this day our our daily bread' – for, this has been solved long time ago in the Soveit Union and other socialist countries – but 'give us this day our new bread",

ANOTHER WASTEFUL VENTURE

The Southern Languages Book Trust is facing closure with about a lakh of rupees worth of books brought out by it lying unsold and the stoppage of subsidy by the Central Government.

"We have run into such a financial crisis that more than 50 per cent of the staff had to be retrenched" an official of the trust told UNI.

The trust was hard up paying the salaries of the remaining staff, the official added.

The stoppage of subsidy by the Centre three years ago and the negligible market for the books brought out by the trust had led to this situation, the official added.

The trust was set up in 1955 with the Vice-Chancellors of the universities in the Southern region as directors and with the approval of the Planning Commission. The purpose of the trust was to sponsor publication of high-quality, low-priced books in large numbers in South Indian languages.

The trust had so far brought out 590 books in the regional languages—188 in Tamil, 156 in Telugu, 139 in Malayalam and 107 in Kannada.

According to the official, the trust was receiving Government grants from the Tamilnadu, Andrha and Kerala Governments. As the market demands for the books was " extremely unencourging, we had accumalated a high stock of books, he added!

CANINE WISDOM

Specially trained dogs can "smell out" underground such minerals as iron pyrites, down to depths of forty feet.

They can also locate sulphur and arsenic ores, and even emeralds, malachite and mercury.

In tests carried out near Lake Laksh, in Karelia,/where the landscape is almost entirely covered by thick moss, the dogs discovered ore in bogs and under 20 inches of snow.

Sheep-dogs appear to be the most efficient "dowsers". Hounds and fox-terriers are too liable to be distracted by the wild life.

Training takes four or five months.

Biologist Georgi Vasilyev, in a recent magazine article, claims that in some circumstances dogs can be of more help than modern surveying instruments in mapping underground mineral wealth!

ಯಜುರುಪಾಕರ್ಮ	೦–೫೦.
ಯಜುಸ್ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ	೦–೫೦.
ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನ	೦–೪೦.
ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತಸಾರ, "ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಜಬಿನ್ನಪಂ" ದಿವ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥದಮೇಲಿನ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಮಾಲೆ.	1–25.
Life of Saint Anantarya, in Enlish and Hindi.	1–00

The Rationalist

THE REFUGEES

(Continued from last issue)

"The refugees would not lift a finger to help; ratner thev would never report a death because then they could continue claiming the rations of the dead person, usually a relative."

"What struck us," and Melky's brow creased, "was their apparent utter lack of emotion or sympatny. I guess it boils down to a question of survival. There was another camp two miles away, and we know of cases of some people registering at both camps so that they could claim ration from both.

There wasn't even a picket fence around the camp, and the refugees could come and go at will. Often they made trips into 'town' about 16 kms away. The Camp Commandant seemed to think they couldn't go far, anyway, because they would never have been able to get any employment. He was probably right, and hence the lack of security measures.

Despite the language barrier (only one of the girls spoke Bengali), the students managed to get a few projects organised—even though they were on a small scale.

They also set up an orphanage and recruited 60 parentless children the first evening! They wrote to the authorities and formed a home for destitute women—giving them beds, lanterns, utensils, stores, the whole works.

The cycle of birth and death continues even in a refugee camp, and there was always some pregnant lady on the verge delivering a baby. One such case occurred on the railway platform amidst much confusion.

But in the midst of these conditions, the refugees' own attitude aroused amazement among the students. "They simply wont help themselves in any way—just spend all their time cooking and eating.

"When we suggested that they clear bits of land and start vegetable gardens, their response was: You people do the work, and we'll pay you for it!' They consider themselves state guests of Indira Gandhi!" And Marion lookd outraged,

"What's more, they aren't really interested in going back to East Pakistan," said Melky. "The older people simply want to be left alone, and the younger physically fit ones say they wouldn't go back to Bungla Desh until it was freed. Give us Joi Bungla, they say, and then we'll go."

The group had gone there with a spontaneous feeling of sympathy for the people who had been 'driven out of their birth-place,' only to have the feeling completely evaporate by the end of their stay.

"I'm completely disillusioned," said one of them, "they seem so proud and arrogant."

"I met one college student who told me that his university had been attacked by the soldiers who shot at them at random. He had just managed to escape with his life!"

The general reaction of the would be refugee aiders seemed to be that they were all in favour of a war that would settle the problem once and for all.

"Our government is doing too much for these people," they felt, "and we have problems of our own. The cyclone in Orissa, for instance."

X.

THE WAR

About 31,000 troops including 1,000 Officers of the West Pakistan Army in Bangla Desh had laid down their arms in Dacca till this evening following the signing of the instrument of Surrender by Lt.-Gen. A. A. A. Niaz recently, an official spokesman said, on 27-12-71

No resistance by any Pakistani troops had been reported, the spokesman added.

According to latest reports 5,000 had laid down their arms and surrendered in Saidpur, 1,500 including 43 officers at Bogra and 345 including 15 officers and eight Juniors Commissioned Officers at Rangpur.

Indian casualties in the Bangla Desh and West totalled 10,633 including 2,307 killed (1,021 in the East and 1286 in the West) and 2163 missing (89 in the East and 2074 in the West).

Rear-Amiral Mohammad Sharif, Flag-Officer Commanding, East Pakistan, surrendered in Dacca on December 16.

A total 98 Pakistan Naval Force who have surrendered so far include Commadore K. M. Hussain, who was in charge of Chitagong, Commandore I. H. Malic, Managing Director of Chitagong Port trust, three Captains, three Commanders, 13 Lietutenants and Sub- Lietutenants.

Brig. R. N. Mishra, Commander of a Mountain Brigade, said that the prisoners of War would be kept in Dacca for the present.

He said 27 Indian prisoners of war, held by the Pakistanis, were freed from Dacca camp.

Besides Gen. Niazi and Major Gen. Rao Farmer Ali, he said, the Commanders of the Pakistan 14th and 16th Divisions were also held as prisoner along with Air and Naval Chiefs of the region.

The spokesman said that not a single individual was killed in Dacca after the Instrument of surrender was signed recently.

Indians wounded had been placed at 6163 (2915 in the East and 3248 in the West.)

An official spokesman said that the casuality figure of 10633 in this war compared favourably with the figure 12000 in the 1965 operations which lasted longer—22 days—when one realised that the war was on the Eastern and Western front this time.

He said a total of 244 tanks were destroyed out of its total armour fleet of 1200. Of these 207 were destroyed in the West and 37 in the East.

These 244 were sure kills and did not include the damaged ones, he added.

Indian tank losses came to 73 (66 in the West and seven in the East.)

Pakistan lost 94 aircraft and India 45 including one Naval Aircraft.

HISTORY OF MYSORE AND YADAVA DYNASTY

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1972

for all mankind and for India.

By the grace of God

1971

has been a year of profound

thanks-giving for the

people of India.

May their luck hold

equally good in 1972!

17-12-71.

The following are the losses in the 14-day India-Pakistan war.

	Pakistan	India
Aircraft	94	45°
Tanks	244°°	73°°°
Warships	4	1
Submarines	2	Nil
Gunboats	16	Nil
Miscellaneous	12	Nil

:(Including one naval aircraft).

°°(207 West: 37 East)

°°°(66 West; 7 East)

Area under Indian occupatiou in the West; More than 1400 square miles including 400 square miles in Sakhargarh area.

About 50 sq. miles of area is under Pakistan occupation in Chhamb.

Pakistani occupation forces in Bangla Desh have so far surrendered as follows:

Dacca: 24000 including 1000 officers.

Saidpur: 5000.

Bogra: 1500 including 43 officers

Rangapur: 345 including 15 officers.

The decrease in the number of tanks lost by India is due to some of them being put back into operation by the military engineers.

Three more posts were captured today in the Kargil sector bringing their total to 36. Two other posts were captured in the Lippa valley below Tithwal.

Indian caualties as known up to 18·00 hours yesterday:

	East	West
Killed	1021	1286
Wounded	2915	3248
Missing	89	2074

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by

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RS. 20-00

PROSPEROUS U.S.A. A PICTURE

"The first personal warning of the dangers of the city life came to me in a reply to a letter I had written to the British Embassy inquiring about visiting arrangements to Congress and the United Nations Headquarters. In the final paragraph of the letter I was warned not to wander around after dark in many areas of Washington or New York.

In San Francisco one of the guests in my hotel was robbed and beaten up in the street by two men requiring a light for a cigarette!

In Boston my taxi driver told me that seven of his colleagues had been murdered this year.

In New York my first taxi had a bullet proof screen for the driver and the passenger seat, and I could not get out of the cab until he had released a special lock.

Many lorries had stickers on them stating that the driver carried no money.

I returned to my New York hotel the first night after dinner to find my room had been ransacked. One of my cases, my valuables, and my toilet kit had all gone. I went to a luggage shop near the hotel on a Saturday to replace my case at the hotel's expense and was told that I was the eightieth similar customer that week. Two days later I returned to my room at five in the afternoon and virtually everything else had been taken.

There were seven other similar robberies in that hotel that day. The hotel management advised me not to bother with the police and the British Consulate confirmed that this would be a waste of time. The one consolation, I was told, was that I did not enter my room while the robbery was taking place. Despite following the management's advice that I should double lock and chain my room I found I could no longer relax when I was in it.

I think that there is ample evidence that the problems of city life in the U.S.A. are becoming insoluble.

A recent article in News-week said that people were leaving the cities because they were afraid. Even so, only the financially better off are able to choose where to live; the latest census reports confirm the middle-class exodus to the suburbs and yet the Negroes from the southern states are still pouring into the northern cities. A vicious circle has developed.

On the basis of history anybody could be forgiven for predicting that the problems of city life in the U.S.A. herald the end of another great civilization. Indeed, the problems associated with drug addiction have now filtered out in the suburbs of many cities aud mainly involve the youth of America.

Peripheral shopping centres are now becoming less safe at night. The people of America appear to have lost confidence."

1. A British student goes to America and gives his experience of six months' stay. The violence that seemed to him to be usual at the cities seem to us worse than in any Indian city at its worst. We had a great deal of violences recently in Calcutta but a major part of it were political. Party fights more often than robbery, though indeed the later were not very few. But still compared to America, it seems to be heavenly peace here: not to wander about in the dark in New York or Washington; staying in a hotel in San Francisco a man may be beaten and robbed; Seven taximen murdered in Boston in a year; in New York at least one taxi had a bullet

proof screen between the passenger and driver!

All this sounds appalling and should warn us of worldly success without Dharma. One should be stunned with this plague. Better poverty and Dharma than wealth without Dharma.

That is a lesson which should be drilled into our heads.

India should avoid worldly success of America and presumably of other progressive States.

From "Truth," Calcutta.

IN TOKYO

Tokyo today boasts the largest population of any city in tne world, if that's anything to boast about — 11,513,669, give or take a few births and deaths since the most recent reading; and It also boasts lowest rate of crime among all the world's great metropolises.

There wers only 213 murders in Tokyo during the course of 1970—and only three of them, incidentally, were accomplished by pistols—as compared with 1,117 murders in New York City which is smaller in population by about 30 per cent.

There were only 474 robberies in Tokyo compared with 74,102 in New York; 7,268 assaults compared with 13,410 and 500 rapes compared with 2,141.

There was a total of six bank robberies in Tokyo during the whole course of 1970 and there were just 625 purse snatchings.

In the effort to find the reasons for this contrast, I talked with a police superintendent, a distinguished professor of criminal law and several newsmen in Tokyo.

They suggested a number of explanations some obvious, some less so.

Perhaps the basic explanation lies in the homogeneity of the Japanese people. There is no ethnic problem in this country, no major racial minority disadvantaged and made desperate by discrimination.

Koreans are rather disliked and sometimes mistreated in Japan; but they are not numerous enough to constitute a very serious problem. And there is a class of outcasts rather like the Harijans called Eta, traditionally victimised by discrimination; but they are mostly in rural areas, and the tradition is fast fading.

The racial homogeneity of the Japanese is fortified by their common cultural back ground. And Japanese tradition gives much more value to conformity than to individuality; it operates to promote respect for the law and for authority.

Despite a strong strain of violence in their history, the Japanese are an order loving and highly disciplined people.

Moreover, Japan is a set of small islands without any long land border to make it vulnerable to narcotics smuggling.

There is virtually no narcotics problem in Japan; heroin adiction is looked upon with horror and is almost unknown.

Apart from these natural advantages however, the Japanese have done some things about the causes of crime and have taken steps to combat it realistically in ways that might be effective elsewhere as well.

There are now practically no slums in Tokyo, no areas which by their squalor and deprivation and lawlessness breed criminals in the way that stagnant pools breed mosquitos.

There is desperate overcrowding but there is no ghetto and no inner city set apart from the rest of the community. Besides, there is now no unemployment in Japan; on the contrary there is a labour shortage, so that pretty nearly everyone who wants to work can find a job.

(To be continued.)

LHASA, PEKING, LONDON, AND MYSORE.

2½ centuries ago a Sanskrit manuscript was discovered at Lhasa in Tibet, and a Chinaman took it to Peking and translated to Chinese. An Englishman was so impressed by its worth that he translated it into English and sent it to Lord Chesterfield in England in 1749. The following extracts are culled from it to show the wisdom and enlightenment that ooze from it :

ADVICE TO PARENTS

Consider, thou who art a parent, the importance of thy trust; the being thou hast produced, it is thy duty to support.

Upon thee also it dependeth whether the child of thy bosom shall be a blessing or a curse to thyself: a useful or a worthless member of the community.

Prepare him early with instruction, and season his mind with the maxims of truth.

Watch the bent of his inclination; set him right in his youth; and let no evil habit gain strength with his years.

So shall he rise like a cedar on the mountains; his head shall be seen above the trees of the forest.

A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but he that doeth right, is an honour to his grey hairs.

The soil is thine own, let it not want cultivation; the seed which thou sowest, that also shalt thou reap.

Teach him obedience, and he shall bless thee; teach him modesty, and he shall not be ashamed.

Teach him gratitude, and he shall receive benefits; teach charity, and he shall gain love.

Teach him temperance, and he shall have health; teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend him.

Teach him justice, and he shall be honoured by the world; teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not reproach him.

Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase; teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be exalted.

Teach him science, and his life shall be useful; teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

TO A SON

From the creatures of God let man learn wisdom, and apply to himself the instruction they give.

Go to the desert, my son: observe the young stork of the wilderness; let him speak to thy heart. He beareth on his wings his aged sire; he lodgeth him in safety, and supplieth him with food.

The piety of a child is sweeter than the incense of Persia offered to the Sun; yea more delicious than odours wafted from a field of Arabian spices by the western gales.

Be grateful, then, to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee.

Hear the words of his mouth, for they are spoken for thy good; give ears to his admonition, for it proceedeth from love.

He hath watched for thy welfare, he hath toiled for thy ease; do honour, therefore to his age, and let not his grey hairs be treated with irreverence.

Forget not thy helpless infancy nor frowardness of thy youth; and indulge the infirmities of thy aged parents; assist and support them in the decline of life.

So shall their hoary heads go down to the grave in peace; and thine own children, in reverence of thy example, shall repay thy piety with filial love.

PLANETS AND STARS

Investigations of Moon and Mars, have shown that the outer surface of Moon is hollow and Mars is full of craters. One of the craters of Mars is 600 miles across. Earth is also hollow. Why do they possess such craters? Long ago it is explained in the Vishnu-purana as follows!

"Ujjahara kshitim kshipram nyasthavamscha mahambhasi / thasyopari jalowghasya mahathee novriva sthitha / vitatathvattu dehasya na mahee yathi samplavam"

ಉಜ್ಜಹಾರ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಮ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಂ ನ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಂಶ್ಚ ಮಹಾಂಭಸಿ ।
ತಸ್ಯೋಪರಿ ಜಲೌಘಸ್ಯ ಮಹತೀ ನೌರಿವ ಸ್ಥಿತಾ ।
ವಿತತತ್ವಾತ್ತು ದೇಹಸ್ಯ ನ ಮಹೀ ಯಾತಿ ಸಂಪ್ಲವಮ್ ।

The body of the earth is hollow. So it being kept on the atomic particles of water (mahambhasi) floats like a big boat and does not sink. This clearly explains the need of huge craters in the planets. These craters give them the relative density, to keep them floating on the material on which it is held in space. Hence we find the earth is not a solid. and not a globe. The earth and planets and probably stars are all hollow and held in space on the principle of floatation and not by mutual magnetic attraction.

This can be further substantiated by observing the behaviour of magnetic poles.

After noting the positions of the poles on the magnet, if you place a bar magnet 4·8 cms. long, 1'4 cms. broad and ·9 cm. thick at distance of ·74 cm from an opposite pole of another magnet of the same dimensions, whose poles are also previously marked, you find the two unlike poles, instead of being attracted, are repelled. (When the ends are brought in contact each pole is found to be pushed apart for about ·6 cm from its original position.) The interspace is found to be devoid of magnetic near each opposing end are not at all attracted or repelled. So the interspace is a magnetic vacuum. The distal ends of the above magnets are active. When magnetic particles leave these ends with great force, they make the magnets to recoil. Hence the opposing ends, dash at each other suddenly, —like a piston drawn aside in a barrel closing its nozzle when released dash suddenly at the nozzle, moving in the vacuum thus created. If similar poles of the above magnets are placed at ·75 cm. apart and tested, the interspace will be found to be highly magnetic to iron filings. The poles are attracted and overlap. The interspace is filled with magnetic particles, It is at a high pressure. So when released, the magnets are kicked far away till the pressure falls to the point at which further pushing is not possible. In both the above experiments you find, attraction is not possible and the magnets are only repelled.

Further regarding the movements of the planets and stars, in the same Vishnu Purana, it is said,

ತಾರಮಯಂ ಭಗವತಃ ಶಿಂಶುಮಾರಾಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಭೋಃ । ದಿವಿರೂಪಂ ಹರೇರ್ಯತ್ರ ತನ್ಯ ಪುಚ್ಛೇ ಸ್ಥಿತೋಧ್ರುವಃ ॥ ಸೈಷಭ್ರಮ್ಯ ಭ್ರಾಮಯತಿ ಚಂದ್ರಾದಿತ್ಯಾದಿಕಾ ಗ್ರಹಾನ್ । ಭ್ರಮಂತಂ ಅನು ತಂ ಯಾನ್ತಿ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಣಿ ಚ ಚಕ್ರವತ್ । ಸೂರ್ಯಾ ಚಂದ್ರಮಸೌ ತಾರಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಾಣಿ ಗ್ರಹೈಸ್ಸಹ । ವಾತಾನೀಕಮಯೈರ್ಬಂಧೈಃ ಧ್ರುವೆ ಬದ್ಧಾನಿತಾನಿವೈ ॥

"Tharamayam Bhagavathaha simsumarakriti prabhho divirupam harer yatratasya puchhae sthitho Dhruvaha saisha bhraman bhramaythi chandradithyadikam grahan bhramantham anutham yanthi nakshatra cha chakravath surya chandramasou thara nakshatrani grahissaha, vataneka mayairbhandhai Dhruvae baddnani thanivai"

The stars and planets do not move of their own accord. Beyond the pole-star a group of stars in the form of Simsumara "(Chameleon like)" with its tail towards Dhruva (pole star) is the seat of energy.,

This group of stars impart energy to the pole star. From pole star this energy, in the form of magnetic energy flows out in the seven streams called seven Maruths. These seven streams keep the sun. moon and stars moving in their respective orbits.

The need of mountains:

Place a thin plate on a column of water. It floats. Place some weights in the plate to a side. The plate gets tilted to that side. A little more weight, if added, makes it sink. Or a draught of air will make it capsize. But, the plate can keep floating with many times of that weight, if the weights are properly arranged. Then additions of small weights to a side will not upset the balance, also the plate can stand droughts without getting capsized.

So floating bodies are apt to loose their balance and get even capsized due to other bodies getting into them or by severe atmospheric currents. To prevent the same nature has provided mountains of required dimensions at definite positions in the earth, planets and probably in stars as well. The same is already observed by our ancestors. as seen in the following words:- Maheedharaha (Maheem dharatheethi maheedhraha). 'Maheebhruth' (Maheem bibhhartheethi maheebruth). 'kshmabhruth' (kshma prithveem bibhatheethi kshmabhruth); words used to denote mountains. Without mountains earth, moon, mars and other planets and stars cannot be stabalised since they are floating bodies.

ಮಹೀಧ್ರಃ ಮಹೀಂ ಧರತೀತಿ ಮಹೀಧ್ರಃ ।
ಮಹೀಭೃತ್ ಮಹೀಂ ಬಿಭರ್ತೀತಿ ಮಹೀಭೃತ್ ।
ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಂ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ ಬಿಭರ್ತೀತಿ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಭೃತ್ (ಶಬ್ದಕಲ್ಪದ್ರುಮಃ)

Hence the earth, planets and stars keep in space on the principle of floatation and keep moving in orbits as a result of repulsion. So floatation and repulsion seem to be the laws of nature and not mutual attraction.

Da. N. S. Subahmanya Sastry,
Dr. N. S. Doraswamy Somayaji,
Aryavidya Samshodanalaya,
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WEEKLY

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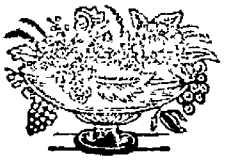

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THOUGHTS FOR 1972

ಪ್ರತ್ಯಹಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯವೇಕ್ಷೇತ ನರಶ್ಚರಿತಮಾತ್ಮನಃ ।
ಕಿಂನುಮೆಪಶುಭಿಸ್ತುಲ್ಯಂ ಕಿಂನುಸತ್ಪುರುಷೈರಿತಿ ॥

ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ತಾನುಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ "ನಾನೇನು ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮನೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಸತ್ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆಸಮನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದೇನೆಯೆ," ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

A man should examine what he does each day, and realise whether he has acted like a beast or like a virtuous man.

ಸಕೃಚ್ಛ್ರಿದಪಿ ಜಾನಾತಿ ಕಿಂ ಕಸ್ಯ ಶ್ವೋಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ ।
ಅತಃ ಶ್ವಃ ಕರಣೀಯಾನಿ ಕುರ್ಯಾದದ್ಯೈವ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾನ್ ॥

ನಾಳೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ಯಾವನೂತಿಳಿಯಲಾರ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಈ ದಿನವೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಮೇಲು.

No one can foresee what will happen tomorrow. It is therefore best to finish today what one has to do tomorrow.

ಅನೇನ ಸುರ್ತ್ಯದೇಹೇನ ಯದ್ಭೋಕಸ್ಯಯದಸ್ಯಪರಸ್ಯಚ ।
ಪಿಚಿನ್ಮೃತದನುಷ್ಕೇಯಂ ಕರ್ಮಾಹೇಯಂ ತತೋನ್ಯಥಾ ॥

ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಸುರ್ತ್ಯದೇಹದಿಂದ ಈ ಲೋಕ ಪರಲೋಕ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಸುಖಕರವಾದುದು ಯಾವುದೊ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಹೇಯವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.

With this earthly body of ours, we should perform what is good for us in his world as well as in the next. What is not so, should de deemed worthless and avoided.

ಪಿಪೀಲಿಕಾರ್ಜಿತಂಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಮಕ್ಷಿಕಾಸಂಚಿತಂಮಧು ।
ಲುಬ್ಧೇನಸಂಚಿತಂದ್ರವ್ಯಂ ಸಮೂಲಂವಿನಶ್ಯತಿ ॥

ಇರುವೆಗಳು ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಧಾನ್ಯವೂ, ಜೇನುಗಳು ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಮಧುವೂ, ಲುಬ್ಧರು ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಹಣವೂ ಬುಡಸಹಿತ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

The grains collected by ants, the honey collected by bees, the wealth collected by greedy misers, will all get lost totally.

ನಿಸ್ಸಾರಸ್ಯ ಪದಾರ್ಥಸ್ಯಪ್ರಾಯೇಣಾಡಂಬರೋ ಮಹಾನ್ ।
ನಸುವರ್ಣೋಧ್ವನಿ ಸ್ತಾವೈಕ್ ಯಾದೃಕ್ತಾದೃಕ್ಕಾಂಸ್ಯೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಯತೆ ॥

ಒಂದುಪದಾರ್ಥವು ನಿಸ್ಸಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಡಂಬರವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಕಂಚಿನ ಬಟ್ಟಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಧ್ವನಿ ಚಿನ್ನದಬಟ್ಟಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Things of little inherent worth produce a great deal of noise. A golden vessel does not produce as much noise as a tin-can or brass vessel.

ಸತ್ಯೇನ ಧಾರ್ಯತೆ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ ಸತ್ಯೇನತಪತೆರವಿಃ ।
ಸತ್ಯೇನವಾಯವೊ ವಾಂತಿ ಸರ್ವಂಸತ್ಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತಂ ॥

ಪೃಥ್ವಿಯು ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಜ್ವಲಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಗಾಳಿಯು ಸತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬೀಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸತ್ಯದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ.

The Earth is held aloft by Satya or Divine Law. The Sun blazes by Satya. The Winds blow in accordance with Satya. Satya is the basis of the Universe.

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WORLD ECONOMY

1971 was a decisive year for the world conomy, in the sense that it has proved the 'orthlessness of one system and the worth f the other. True, the economic competi- on is continuing and will continue. But ie results are already there for those who are to see.

The year saw further deepening of the 'conomic crisis of the western world. It lso saw further allround economic progress f the socialist world. Rise in cost of li- 'ing, fall in living standards, underproduc- ion, underemployment, unemployment, nflation, ever-widening gap between the upposed allies were the order of the day 'or the western world. On the contrary, he socialist world presented a picture of full employment, fall in price of commodi- ties, rise in living standards, better social amenities, overfulfilling of the production targets and further development of friendly cooperation between the nations

During the period of twenty years from 195) to 1970 the industrial output in CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries rose 6.8 times, whereas in deve- loped western countries the growth rate for the same period was only 2.8 times. Final figures of 1971 in this regard are not yet available. But the information received so far shows that the picture would be darker for the west and brighter for the socialist world. For example the plan target of the USSR for 1971 was to increase the industrial output by 6.9 per cent (compared to that of 1970). But actual performance for the first eleven months of the year shows an increase of 7.3 per cent!

That the position was different in west- ern countries is clear from the accounts of falling production and rise in the number of unemployed, given by the western sour- ces themselves. It is as a result of this that the western nations including the U. S. A. had to give tax support to industries so that they will utilise their idle capacities for pro- duction. Even this measure did not help them much.

Actually the rate of growth of the indus_ trial output in the developed countries of the western world in 1971 went down twice lower than that of the sixties. For example the available statistics show that the indus- trial output of the U. S. was 4 per cent less than that of 1969. Neither the declaration of " War on Poverty " nor the special mea- sures taken to put the industries "on their own feet " has helped the USA or the U.K. to solve their unemployment problem. In the USA the number of unemployed is still about 5 million while in Britain it is nearly one million, not to speak of the under employed.

In the socialist countries the labour productivity in industry is reaching a new high. During the last twenty years, the ave- rage annual rates of the rise in labour pro- ductivity reached 6.8 percent in Bulgaria, 6.9 percent in Poland, 6.3 percent in the USSR and 5 8 percent in Czechoslovakia. It is interesting to compare the same with that of the USA where it is only 3 3 per cent

(continued on Page 6

RATIONALIST

1972 brought the " Rationalist " a mortal calamity, which left it stunned and dazed, by the death of its life-long mate, who was its compositor from the first issue in 1940 to 24-1-1972, Sri M. P. Sreenivasa Iyengar. He was brother-in-law of Pandit Devashikhamani Alasingrachar, of the Christian and Presidency Colleges, Madras, who conferred a boon on the Kannada public by translating the Ramayana, Mahabaratha and Bhagavata into Kannada. On coming to Mysore he was recommended for a job, the " Rationalist " took birth, and he became its Compositor. His death left the Rationalist bereaved, and it has remained in suspended animation, and has had to be revived as if with blood transfusion and transplanted heart. Sri Sreenivasa Iyengar was a useful member of the Mandayam Community, and made himself serviceable to all on ceremonial occasions, till nature called him in his 73rd year. His passing has left a void which cannot easily be filled. May his soul rest in peace !

Editor.

French Philologist Dr. Yves Valmain has made an interestiog study of newspaper vocabulary. He has established that in 1970 the word most used in the western press was " love ", followed by " passion ", "woman", "mode", and "heart". Last year ," love " dropped to ninth place. The most popular word was " Sex ",then came "war" ,"moon"" "dope" and "atom".

* * *

A Rio de Janeiro insurance company has done some investigation to establish the most dangerous occupation in Brazil. The statistics it has studied reveal that the one to suffer most from physical violence are the football referees. Next come marriage brokers!

* * *

The list of officially registered West-German societies was recently supplemented by a new organization — the Idler's Union. According to its rules, it is open to all " real and inveterate donothings!"

The log book of Robert A Lewis, co pilot of the plane which dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima in 1945, was recently auctioned off in New York for $ 37,000 Lewis said he was " in a state of menta shock " over the unexpectedly high price 80 per cent of which went to him. H thought his " feat " was worth much less.

* * *

Mrs. Beverly Nina O'Malley Avery c Los Angeles, U.S.A., holds a really uniqu record ; her present lawfully-wedded hu band is her fourteenth!

* * *

Paul Besley of Cambridge, U.S.A., h set a new world record for speed in eatin pickled onions —— five dozen in minutes and 12 seconds!

* * *

Miss Dorothy Perring of plymout England, has been a beauty queen long than any other woman. She was crown Miss Exeter in 1935. True, there ha been no beauty contests since then!

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Mysore, India.

Dear Friends,

We belong to a little group of doctors in Europe, that cures only with the macrobiotic treatment of Prof. Oshawa. Personally, I cure only socalled " incurable " patients.

Looking at your beautiful country, its general living conditions with the eyes and background of school medicine and revised views through macrobiotics, one is wondering why during last cholera-epidemy not a hundred fifty million people have died. It is a wonder !

We think they are so resistant because your food makes them in many ways so healthy.

We hope you will tell us your opinion concerning this question. As you may understand, we have a very hard stand in the western world and therefore it will be another weapon, when one could tell the people in Europe about this wonder of nourishment in India.

We wish you furthermore good luck with Your fine sucessful work.

Sincerely Yours,

Y. ESKENS.

Mr. & Mrs. Cox of Torquay (Devonshire England) were very pleased when they installed electric heating in their home. But not for long. Very soon they and their four children began to suffer from a mysterious itch. For a whole year doctors tried to cure them of the inexplicable irritation. Finally they traced the cause to the electric heating, or rather the fine dust produced by the insulating substance covering the electric heaters. Mr. Cox filed a suit against the manufacturers and was awarded £ 750 in damages. After that he installed as heaters !

Washington is showing touching concern for its puppets in Asia, particularly South Korean dictator Park Chung Hee and Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu. An Air Force experimental workshop has designed and made special bullet proof vests for them as Christmas presents! They cost $ 60 each.

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The Manager,
"Rationalist" Mysore 4.

(continued from Page 3)

and of Britain where it is a bare 2.6 percent for the same period.

Even with regard to the per capita national income for the last twentyyears it was on the average of 6.8 per cent as against 3.2 per cent in the developed countries of the western world.

As for the cooperation between the Allies, or lack of it, the worst picture was presented by the western nations during the dollar crisis. Law of the jungle prevailed in the western money market for almost the whole of the year 1971. As such it is difficult to speak of cooperation between these nations. We can term it as competition, cut-throat competition at that!

Socialist world, especialiy the CMEA countries, present a very bright picture here too. Wonderful results have been achieved as a result of cooperation between these countries, as could be seen from the report by L. I. Brezhnev in the 24th Congress of the CPSU. 300 industrial and agricultural projects have been built or reconstructed in the socialist countries with Soviet technical assistance during the last five years. The Soviet Union has met over 70 per cent of import requirements of various raw materials and fuel of the CMEA countries and other socialist countries like Cuba, Democratic Republic of Vietnam and Korean Peoples Democratic Republic. This was was not an one-way traffic. From CMEA countries, Soviet Union received equipments for 54 chemical plants during the same period. Over 38 per cent of Soviet Union's shipping vesssel need was also met by these countries. L. I. Brezhnev in his report said : " It is necessary to deepen specialization and of production and to tie our national economic plans more closely, that is, to advance along the way of the socialist countries' economic integration. "

No statesman of the western world can dream of making such a statement regarding the cooperation between the nations of the western world. At the most what they can think of is only keeping their economies alive by fair or foul means. Even this will not be done jointly or in a spirit of co-operation. In his interview with TIME magazine recently President Nixon stated that " the most difficult " question on the domestic front was that of the economy. He said : " It became apparent that if the US was going to maintain its competitive position in the world, some very strong medicine had to be taken by the patient, the US, and also our trading partners. "

Note the word " Patient ". There cannot be a better description than that about about the sick society of the west and its economy, and in 1971 the condition of the " patient " has only worsened!

Pavanan.

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THE NATIONAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

The 17th Annual day and Prize Distribution of the National Girls' High School was celebrated on 29-2-72 under the chairmanship of Professor M. A. Tirunarayanan, D.Sc., Head of the Department of Power Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Srimathi Rajalakshmi Tirunarayanan, B. A., distributing the Prizes.

After invocation, Sri G. N. Josyer, B. E., Honorary Secretary, welcomed the gathering.

There was a pleasant programme of Music and Variety Entertainment by the students of the School. Srimathi V. Parvathamma, B Sc., B. Ed., H. M. in charge, read a report of the School activities.

Srimathi Rajalakshmi Tirunarayanan, distributed prizes to the students who had distinguished in games and literary competitions, as well as special prizes in the names of late Srimathi G Shingaramma, for Good Conduct and excellent serviceability, late Sri G. S. Josyer for highest marks in Classes and S. S. L. C., and Srimathi Panditha Sundaramma Prize for Sanskrit, as also Prizes for First classes in the 7th Standard.

Rising amidst cheers, Dr. M. A Tirunarayanan paid tribute to the Founder of the High School, complimented the numerous prize-winners, and wished the students successful studies and prosperous future.

With a Vote of Thanks to the Chair and singing of National Anthem, the pleasant function came to a close.

The following particulars regarding the ownership of the "Rationalist" weekly are published as called for by Rule 8.

FORM IV

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	Address	....	712, Krishnaraja Mohalla, Mysore 4.
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I, G. R. Josyer, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated 6-3-1972.

G. R. Josyer,
Publisher.

IS CIVILIZATION NEW ?

The earthenware jars German archaeo-
gist William Konig came across in a cave
ar Baghdad looked ordinary enough.

It was not until he got them home that he
alised he had stumbled on a remarkale
id. For the ancient Babylonian jars esti-
ated to be at least 2,000 years old, turned
it to be nothing less than ... electric batte-
es! It was scarcely any wonder that Konig
as greeted with hoots of derisive laughter
hen he sent details of his surprising dis-
very to his European colleagues. But that
as in 1938.

To-day no one doubts that electricity was
recognised phenomenon even before
rist. And apart from Konig's batteries
hich have been found to be technically
und, an ancient Indian text has been un-
rthed describing exactly how to make a
ttery.

In fact, an increasing number of scien-
its are coming to the astonishing conclu-
on of today's technological and medical
arvels were around when Christ was
ive — not in quite the same sophisticated
rm, perhaps but, in many cases well
veloped.

Take Atomic theory for instance — pop-
arly assumed to have been devised by the
ientist Rutherford in 1919. Actually it
as first documented by the Greek philoso
ier Democritus .... 2,500 years ago.

And the Roman scholar Lucretius descri-
l atoms as " rushing everlastingly through
ace ', and undergoing " myriad changes
der the disturbing impact of collissions "
a surprisingly accurate description of the
haviour of atoms.

But for something really uncanny, how
out the 2,500 year old sacred Indian book
hich describes a " gigantic messenger of
ath " that reduced armies to ashes, cau-
sed hair and nails to fall out and poisoned food-stuffs and plants.

Anyone who has read of the horrors of Hiroshima will be struck by the similarity this description bears to the aftermath of an atomic blast. No other kind of explosion causes hairs and nails to fall out.

It is perhaps hardly surprising that scientists to-day are seriously wondering if we are only discovering what ancient man already knew!

The more archaelogists dig up from the past, the more basis there appears to be for such a theory ....

Did ancient man know how to construct a flying machine, for instance ?

According to Indian puranas he surely did. One book speaks of a machine " with sides of Iron and clad with wings "a double deck circular craft with port-holes and a dome propelled by a white liquid.

Another Indian text gives a precise description of how six young men built and flew a balloon.

And in Peru, archaeologists recently found an antique vase with a picture of a dirigible painted on the side.

There is even evidence to suggest that space travel is not new. A rock painting recently discovered in Russia depicts a group of helmeted figures standing round what looks like a space craft.

Also one Russian expert believes that certain Maya drawings from South America resemble a modern space rocket.

But there are other more definite discoveries which are persuading the most sceptical experts to review their opinion of ancient man — finds like Konig's batteries which prove beyond doubt that many of the objects we consider to be modern inventions were around thousands of years ago.

(continued on Page 6)

The Rationalist

BRAGGART

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, now 64, says that so far he had done nothing for the South, and "in the last part of my life I want to see that Mysore becomes the best-planned State in the whole world!"

The medium through which Dr. Rao proposes to help Mysore is the "Institute for Social and Economic Change" to be set up in Bangalore.

Known for his energy and organising ability in building the two world-renowned institutions—the Delhi School of Economics and the Institute of Economic Growth—Dr. Rao, who conceived the idea of starting a third institution in Bangalore just four months ago, has already enrolled about 128 top men in various disciplines as founder-members. The Government of Mysore, he says, will play an important role in providing the initial financial help. But the major part of the Rs. 25 lakhs needed to put up the building for the institute will come from outside sources.

Several big industrialists like the Tatas had helped Dr. Rao in setting up the Delhi School of Economics. Now, he says, he will depend on small entrepreneurs, professional men and others to contribute to the funds.

The work in the institute will include both research and training and cover all aspects of a growing and developing society. Special attention will be paid to comparative analysis—intra-regional inter-regional and international—and to problems of the backward regions and classes. Dr. Rao hopes to draw talent from all over the country as well as from Mysoreans settled abroad to man the institute.

The institute will carry out systematic studies for the Government of Mysore in identifying and assessing natural and other resources and formulating plans. Another major task will be to provide training for Government personnel and academicians.

Dr. Rao hopes to start the institute on July 7 in a rented building until the new building is ready. He hopes to start construction work on the new building in next January and complete it in two years.

He has already drawn up programs for seminars and project work which the new institute will undertake this year.

"I have made it a point not to draw any Director's salary," he said. Whatever emoluments he may get will be as a teaching professor, he added." says a Press Report.

* * *

This seems to be the day for tub-thumpers, wire-pullers, crow-catchers, bank-breakers, and grabbers of public funds! The above Press statement reminds of Hitler's Goebbel's bombasts 30 years ago.

Sent out from Delhi as a good riddance, this unwanted roaming bird has crashed on Bangalore and bamboozled Dharma Vira and Tukol into making him lightning grants of land and public funds for a mushroom institution which will remain a wilderness mushroom, and "waste its sweetness on the desert air". But V.K.R.V. Rao will build a nice nest for his old age and live in comfort on public money as C. V. Raman did!

He fathered two brat institutions at Delhi, ith the aid of the gullible public Delhi School of Economics, " and Institute of Economic Growth." How ie two differ from each other cannot be lear even to their founder. But they no doubt helped him to collect funds in two names! That they did nothing to guide the nation's economy is seen by the way the nation's economy is tottering and floundering.

He did not make India " the best planned nation in the world." Now he has come here and talks of " making Mysore the best planned state in the world!," and " placing it on the world map!"

Sir Visweswaraya and Sir Mirza, with just 3 crores budget, did no planning, and did not place Mysore on the map of the world! The world map is showing a blank in Mysore's place! And this bombastic self-seeker will place it on the world map if he is given a few million rupees! What a selfless and modest patriot! Yet he is not even a Padmashree!

There has been no planning in Mysore since 50 years! All the concerned departments are doing nothing, and just killing time! And so the State Secretariat under President's Rule in frantic haste passes orders granting this man vast lands and vast funds! Is it because he is a wind-bag, or an Ex-Central Minister seeking to rehabilitate himself? Is not the Press of Bangalore competent to discover the wire-pulling at the back of this nauseating deal? But even the Police dogs of Bangalore seem to be incompetent! And the Raos and men of their ilk make heyday, while the public is bent double with grinding taxation!

Editor.

CURE FOR ADDICTS

Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, believes there is a possible cure for heroin addiction in a reputed Indian opium cure.

And furthermore, the technique is reported successful in breaking the smoking habit. Mr. Fulbright (Democrat-Arkansas) told the Senate about the experiment with a decoction, or distillation, of green oats conducted by Dr. C. L. Anand of Glasgow (Scotland) and related in a letter to the British Medical Journal and in a brief article in the British Magazine, Nature. Mr. Fulbright reported Dr. Anand discovered while in Punjab in 1967 that the decoction of green oats was being used as a cure of the opium habit by a practitioner of Ayurvedic medicine. Thereafter, Dr. Anand undertook a test of Cigarette smokers in the chest wards of Ruchill Hospital(Glasgow) with considerable success in getting them to cut down or quit smoking as a result of using the extract from the oats.

Mr. Fulbright, who placed in the congressional record a letter to him from Dr. Anand as well as the doctor's correspondence with the British Medical Journal, told the Senate that Dr. Anand's results of his study merit further investigation, and " I hope that competent agencies within the National Institute of Health and elsewhere will give the matter serious consideration.',

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The Manager,

(continued from Page 3)

Ancient man, for example knew how to produce complex alloys like platinum and Aluminium.

Platinum ornaments were found recently in Equador, and the US Bureau of Standards which examined them concluded that the original dwellers of America 7000 years ago had furnaces capable of producing temperatures of 9000 degrees Centigrade.

Similarly, aluminium objects were recovered from a third century Chinese grave.

Yet, according to the history books' aluminium was not developed until 1825 !

Stories of alchemy — the transformation of base metals into gold — are legion. But despite several examples of alchemically produced gold in the world's museums, including a gold bullet at the British Museum, most people have dismissed the claims as fantasy. Now, modern nuclear physics has established that base metals can indeed be turned into gold by altering their molecular structure. It is an expensive process ; but it can be done.

Even computers, supposedly the ultimate brainchild of 20th century, are not a new idea.

An instrument which sponge divers recovered off the Greek coast 70 years ago was recently identified by English scientist Dr. Derek Price as an early computer. It is atleast 2000 years old.

And according to Professor Gerald Hawkins, Britain's famous Stonehenge is actually computer which helped ancient priests predict eclipses of the sun and other celestial phenomena.

Even when it comes to medicine, it seems ancient man can teach the modern world a thing or two.

Documents found in tombs suggest that the ancient Egyptians knew all about Penicillin. And Indians were acquainted with vaccination at least 3,000 years ago.

But it is ancient South American Indians who must surely take the prize for medical progress.

From evidence of skulls excavated in Peru, pre-Inca surgeons of 2500 years ago were performing trepanation.

That, for the record, is a delicate form of brain surgery only perfected by modern doctors in the last five years!

G. R. Lane.

AN ANNUAL

The Current Annual of " Kalyana Kalpataru, " the notable monthly of Gorakhpur, forms the 9th and last part of that treasure-chest of Ethics, the great Ramayana. In 8 previous volumes English translation and the original in Sanskrit have been presented to grateful readers. And in this 9th and final volume the latter part of Yuddhakanda, Indrajit and Ravana die in great battles, Vibhishana is crowned King of Lanka, blameless Sita arises purified by fire and is welcomed by Rama, and Rama returns triumphant to Ayodhya, and assumes Kingship.

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ಹೊನಗೊನೆಯು 'ಅಲ್ಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾನ್‌ಥರಾ ಸೆಸ್ಸಿಲಿಸ್' ಎಂಬ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸಸ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಮಿಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂನ್ಸಾಂಗಣಿ, ತುಳುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂಣಂಗಣಿ, ಪೊನ್ಸಾಂಕಣಿ, ತೆಲುಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಸಗಟಿಕೀರಾ, ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪನಗೊನೆ ಕೀ ಭಾಜಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಅಗ್ಗದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾಯಿಪಲ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯವಾದುದು. ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು—ಹೆಸರುಕಾಳಿನ ಹುಳಿ. ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಸಾರು, ಪಲ್ಯ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ರುಚಿ ನೋಡದವರೇ ವಿರಳರೂಪ. ಕೆಲವರ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಬಳಸುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಇವರ ಸಾರು-ಹುಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೆಗಡಿ-ಕೆಮ್ಮು ಇರುವವರು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಶೀಘ್ರ ಗುಣಮುಖವಾಗುವರೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಅನುಭವ. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ತ್ರಿದೋಷನಾಶಕವಾದುದು ಇದು.

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಂಶವಾದ ತರಕಾರಿ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ರೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಮದ್ದಾಗುವ, ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಎ ಅನ್ನಾಂಗವು (ಸೂರು ಗ್ರಾಂ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3200 ಐ ಯು.) ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ ಅನ್ನಾಂಗವೂ (0. 14 ಮಿ. ಗ್ರಾಂ) ಇರುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇಹಪೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಇತರ ವಿಟಮಿನ್‌ಗಳಾದ ನಿಕೊಟಿನಿಕ್ ಆಮ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು 'ಸಿ' ಅನ್ನಾಂಗಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಇದು ಅನೇಕ ಖನಿಜಾಂಶಗಳ ಗಣಿ. ರಕ್ತವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣಾಂಶ (16. 5 ಮಿ. ಗ್ರಾಂ/100 ಗ್ರಾಂ) ವೂ, ಮೂಳೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದೇಹದಾರ್ಢ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸುಣ್ಣಾಂಶ (510 ಮಿ. ಗ್ರಾಂ), ರಂಜಕಾಂಶ (60 ಮಿ. ಗ್ರಾಂ) ಗಳೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಸಸಾರಜನಕಾಂಶವೂ ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ದೇಹ ಪೋಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪೋಷಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಅನೇಕ ಅನ್ನಾಂಗಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಖನಿಜಾಂಶಗಳ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾರಿನಂಶವು ಮಲಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಹ ಪೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುವುದೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಲಬದ್ಧತೆಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು.

ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಗುಣಗಳು

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ 'ಹೊನ್ನಿನಸೊನೆ', ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೊನ್ನಿನ ಮೈಹೊಳಪು ಬರುವುದೆಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ನುಡಿಕೆ, ಇದರ ರಸವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಳ್ಳಿರಸದೊಡನೆ ಸೇವಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹಳೆಯ ಕೆಮ್ಮು, ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವ ಜ್ವರ, ನಿಶ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಎದೆ ನೋವು ಗುಣಮುಖವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಪಂಡಿತರ ನುಡಿಕೆ, ಬಾಣಂತಿಯರು ಹೊನಗೊನೆ ಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಎದೆ ಹಾಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಿತ್ತಜನಕಾಂಗವು ಬಲಯುತವಾಗುವುದು.

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಕುಟ್ಟಿ ರಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಆವಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಎಳ್ಳೆಣ್ಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಬ್ಬರಿಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಯಿಸಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನವೂ ತಲೆಗೆ ತಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೆದುಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳ ಉಷ್ಣತೆಯನ್ನು ಶಾಂತವಾಗಿ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಳಪು, ಹೊಸ ತನ ಮತ್ತು ತೇಜಸ್ಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ದಟ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೂದಲು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು.

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನರಸ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂಲಂಗಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿನರಸ ಇವೆರಡನ್ನು ಸಮಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಕಾಲ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಮೂಲವ್ಯಾಧಿಯು ಗುಣಮುಖವಾಗುವುದಂತೆ !

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ರೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಮದ್ದು. ಕಣ್ಣಿನಪರೆ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ದುರ್ಮಾಂಸ, ಕಣ್ಣು ಸೋರುವುದು, ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಸೆಳೆತ, ಮುಂತಾದ ನೇತ್ರಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ರಸದಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ 'ಕಾಡಿಗೆ' ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ತಂಪು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕವನ್ನೂ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಕಪ್ಪು ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಡಿಗೆಯ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಸುರಿಯುವುದು ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದು; ಬೇಗ ಪೊರೆ ಬರುವುದು ತಡೆಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಡುವುದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಮಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮಡಗಾಸ್ಕರ್ ದ್ವೀಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಜ್ವರವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವ ಔಷಧ, ಪಾನೀಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಕಣ್ಣಿನ ಲೋಷನ್ನಿನ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಾಣಂತಿಯರಿಗೆ ಎದೆ ಹಾಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಔಷಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜೀರ್ಣ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದುಂಟು.

ಹೊನಗೊನೆಯ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಗುಣಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಒರೆಗಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೆಂದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಾದುನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಆಯುರ್ವೇದದ ಪುರಾತನಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಹೊನಗೊನೆಸೊಪ್ಪು ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮದ್ದು ಸಾರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

C·F.T.K

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FIENDS

The Press releases the U. S. Command in outh Vietnam palms off on correspondents eek to create the impression that the GIs, hose atrocities have won them world-wide ll fame, are really tender-hearted fellows.)ne such release says American Soldiers eturning home in 1969 brought back with hem 270 dogs, 33 cats, 19 reptiles, 20 monkeys, 36 birds, three lizards and one fox. t does not say, of course, now many Vietamese women and children these pet-lovers had killed!

WESTERN LIFE

The flag of a new republic was raised on a minuscule atoll 450 miles from Fiji. The Republic, says an Associated Press report, was proclaimed by " three Americans disillusioned with Western life. " One of the trio, Mark Oliver, said they were seeking to " escape from crippling taxes, drug addicts and mounting crime. " They plan to build a port and later a city for other refugees from civilization. "

NEW FACES

The West German Spigel magazine writes that about one million Americans annually resort to plastic surgery to improve their appearance. But criminologists affirm that a good many people have their noses shortened or eyebrows narrowed less for the sake of beauty than to make it more difficult for the police to find them! For, investigations show, there is a fair percentage of criminals among the patients of plastic surgeons.

PEACEFUL RESERVES

There are several small reserves in France where wild beasts and domestic animals live together. They attract many visitors. Experience shows that wild beasts who are well fed present no danger to people. The worst that happens is that some lion or tiger may scratch the paint off some car. But camels bite and ponies kick. Birds are quite dangerous too. At the La Fleche reserve an ostrich tore a gold necklace off a visitor and swallowed it. But the worst aggressive of the inmates are the geese. Complaints against them are quite common and there have even been cases of people suing the reserve for damage caused by the geese to their clothing.

ETHICS

When James R. Stultz of Detroit won $ 150,000 in a sweepstake, his former wife demanded her "share" on the grounds that the winning ticket should have been listed as part of his assets. The Judge, however, ruled that she should be paid $1.50, inasmuch as the ticket cost $3. "What the Good Lord giveth, this judge shall not take away!" he said.

NICE CLIENTS

The most fashionable hobby in France is Astrology. Even the Society for prevention of Cruelty to Animals in one of its bulletins says there should be horoscopes for dogs. Asked by the Paris weekly L'express what interested the astrologists' clients most, one well known French seer replied, " Most of my clients are women and hardly a week passes without one of them asking me when her husband will die! "

CASANOVA

Bed-ridden patients at a hospital in Durham (England) began to feel much better as BBC started televising a series on the legendary Italian lover Casanova. The hospital staff immeeiately noticed the change. "The series, " the International Herald Tribune

writes, quoting hospital secretary Alan Wilson, "has worked far better than any physiotherapist."

THE BEES

The undemanding Georgian bee is known to experts the world over. It is an extremely hard working specimen, shows no inclination for swarming and breeds large families. These bees do particularly good work in places with spring and early summer flowers. Their working day begins and lasts till dark.

But the Georgian grey bee, twice the winner of the International Bee-keepers' Organization, has other merits. It improves less prolific strains, and is consequently much in demand. In 1970, for instance Caucasian bee-breeders received orders from 40 countries, including the United Arab Republic, France, the United States, Denmark, Finland, and Japan.

In the Soviet union there are ten million bee colonies and 70 large bee-keeping state farms, as well as over 1 000 large apiaries, which annually obtain about 100,000 tons of honey — a quarter of the world's honey output!

THE DIAMONDS

According to experts, there are about 30 qualities by which a diamond is valued. One of the most important, after size, is colour. Consequently, for centuries jewellers have been searching for ways to change and improve the colours of diamonds. They thought up all manner of methods! It seemed that the stones reacted to thermal processing — a brownish diamond acquired a gold hue. But before long the reverse set in.

Now, at the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, diamonds have been artificially coloured silvery, green and yellowish shades. This effect was produced on Yakutsk diamonds by means of radiation. The stream of particles affecting the crystal changes the construction of the lattice, and this leads to a change of colour. Scientists have found a way to control this process; colour can be added to a diamond to order!

RISKY

The policeman's job in the United States is becoming increasingly risky. Figures recently released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that the number of policemen killed increased in 1971 by 25 per cent in the southern states. Altogether 720 policemen lost their lives between 1962 and 1971!

* * *

Giuseppe Pitti, a wealthy Milanese, disliked cars so much that shortly before his end he bequeathed all his possessions to the owners of horse cabs, of which there were only three left in the city. The moment the cabbies received the money they went out and bought cars!

* * *

The last British National Pipe Smoking Championship was won by Harold Hancock who smoked his pipe for 107 minutes 58 seconds. He won £1,000 as first prize for keeping one fill of tobacco going the longest, and this despite the fact that he was out of practice. He quit smoking last March!

* * *

The World Health Organization (WHO) is to hold an international conference on old age this year in Ciev, in Ukrains.

The Soviet Union has more centenarians ıan any other country iu the world — no ss than 22,000, of whom the oldest claims) be 166.

Life expectancy there is now 70 — twice s long as before the revolution.

* * *

Students at Kharkhov Motor Design ureau have designed a fast racing car, the hadi 7.

Weighing just under a ton, it bas a 400 hp is-turbine engine and has speeds of over 50 mph.

* * *

Afghanistan is to receive Soviet natural as through a pipeline now under construcon.

The line linking Afghanistan and the oviet Union is to cross river Amu Darya ear the border town of Termez, suspended om steel ropes slung from 300-foot-hikh ylons. The work is being undertaken by oviet Engineers.

* * *

Ultrasound is replacing the traditional calpel and the saw.

Soviet scientists have developed techniques sing it to saw and weld bones , recreate one tissue and eut soft tissues.

A valuable feature is its remarkable anaesthetic properties on the ends of nerve fibres.

It was used at first in treating accidents nd in children's surgery, and it has proved ery useful in dealing with chest conditions.

* * *

The famous Angkor complex of ancient ıonuments in Cambodia is in danger of estruction.

This warning is given by the International Commission into the Crimes of U.S. Imperialism in Indochina.

The danger, it says, results from the barbarous action of the U.S. air force and of the Phompenh and Saigon puppet troops.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has also issued a statement protesting against the demolition of historical cultural monuments of the peoples of Indochina.

In the past three years America has dropped at least six million tons bombs on Indochina — three times as much as was used in the Second World war!

The bombings use the " saturation method" — the area attacked is totally laid waste, with everything wiped out!

Angkor with its famous Pagodas, palaces and temples, is now gravely threatened.

Built in the ninth to thirteenth centuries, during the heyday of the ancient Khmer state of Chin-la, Angkor has received expeditions from all over the world as well as many tourists.

Angkor and other Indochinese historic relics are suffering from American ground operations as well as the bombing raids.

In South Vietnam, for example, during the " pacification " operations, the city of Hue, ancient capital of Vietnam, with all its monuments, was wiped off the face cf the Earth!

All in all, more than 200 irreplaceable monuments have been partially or totally destsoyed during the seven years of American intervention!

* * *

Nixon ? Attila ? Jenghis Khan ? Tamur Lane ? Which is he ?

TRIBUTES TO SANSKRIT

2-2-72

Sri T. Rangaswamy, Claims Department, S,I. Railway, writes :

" My elder brother, Sri T. Venkatacharya, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Toronto, Canada writes to me to enquire from you whether the Third Volume of Maharaja Bhojaraja's "Shringar Prakasha" is available, and if so to obtain it and send. Could you please send it to me by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige. "

* * *

Sri H. R. Thirumalachari, Triplicane, Madras, writes : 18-2-72

" My brother, Sri H. R. Ramanujam, who is in U.S.A. is in urgent need of your Vedic publication, " Udakasaantyadi. " I request you to kindly send the above book immediately by Registered Air-mail bookpost to :

Dr. H. R. Ramanujam, D.Sc.,
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HINDU SAMSKARAS

The nearest English word for "Samskaras" is Sacraments. They are, rituals and sacrifiices by virtue of whose performance, the life of a Hindu receives a higher sanctity. They cover his entire life from the moment he is conceived in the mother's womb till death— inclusive of his funeral ceremonies, and further on, for the smooth passage of his soul to another world.

Just as gold or diamond that is dug out from the ore needs refining in order to shine in all its splendour, man too needs these Samskaras or purificatory ceremonies in order to shine in his best form physically, psychically and spiritually.

The objects of Samskaras, as can be seen from the mantras and symbolism used in the ceremonies. are several. First of all is the popular, if superstitious, one, namely the removal of hostile or evil influences that beset human life at various stages, and secondly, to invoke beneficial results from the kindly gods, so that man can prosper.

Samskaras aim in the first instance at material gain to the individual as when, during some ceremonies prayers are offered to gods for gain of cattle, children, wealth, health, intellect etc. which contribute to domestic and social felicity. Samskaras mirror self expression of joys and sorrows, hopes and ambitions which man exhibits when he in a dignified way celebrates these functions with feasts, presents, decorations, music and also in funeral ceremonies in appropriate mood.

Samskaras also create an awareness of the attainment of social status and privileges for the individual. The boy who is given the sacred thread acquires the right to study the Vedas; the married man gains the title to perform the dnarmas mentioned in the Vedas.

Samskaras bring about cultural gains. The ancient law-givers specially underscore the introduction of higher religion and sanctity in the lives of those who undergo Samskaras; for, some impurity inherently attaches to the pre-natal stage of birth, and Manu and Yagnavalkya see in the Samskara ceremonies the removal of those impurities, so that man's boby is made fit to become a temple for the pure soul or God to live.

There is a moral purpose too. Sage Gautama opines that Samskaras along with the eight Atmagunas take one to Brahman or Moksha.

In fact, Samskaras were never considered as an end in themselves. They constitute but the early means by which the individual is helped to develop moral virtues. In other words, they are ethical attempts for moral upiift of the individual over material benefits. That is the true function of Samskaras. They mould character through an in-built, self-generating exercise of character building.

Sage Angiras poetically refers to the development of personality which the Samskaras endow on its adherents : "Just as a picture is painted with various colours, so the character of the individual is formed by the proper performance of the Samskaras."

In short, the whole gamut of Samskara is designed to channel the entire energy of man towards the creation of a perfect secular as well as spiritual life in himself a manner that is not only ingenious but essentially practical, dignified and compulsory in the interest of all-round human welfare.

V.A.K.

(To be continued)

U. S. A. AND CRIME

Eighty-eight per cent of the residents of American cities are afraid to go out in the evening and 77 per cent don't feel safe even at home, according to a poll conducted by LIFE magazine. There are ample reasons for this fear. Three out of every five persons living in cities with a population of more than one million fell victim to crime in 1971. All in all, about 9,500 murders, 73,000 armed hold-ups and 127,000 armed robberies are committed in the United States every year!

TOURISTS

One of the latest American guide books on India says sadly that it is now "almost impossible to obtain whisky" in the former Portugese colony of Goa, which has been reunited with India,and, worse still, "prostitutes have completely disappeared from the streets!"

What does Tourism Minister Karan Sing say? Does he deny the report, or say that he will rectify the mistake? He needs tourists for Foreign Exchange, and tourists need whiskey and night shelters! India, what have you come to! Ed.

POOR BUT RICH

Ransacking his pockets for small change to pay his fare, a man pulled out a wad of 50,000 — lire banknotes. This aroused suspicion and the man was detained. He turned out to be a bank robber returning home from "work"

MEN ARE SOLD

Some time ago the Everton football club let Arsenal have their forward Alan Ball for £ 220,000. This record transfer fee did not surprise anyone. Ball, 26, has already plyyed 53 times for England. How the prices of football players have risen may be seen from the following figures. Shortly after World War II Notts County sold their famous Tommy Sawton to Chelsea for £ 20,000, a record figure at that time. Today Arsenal pay 220,000 for Ball, Tottenham fork out 190,000 for Ralph Coates and another club has parted with 180,000 to get MacDonald!

VERDICTS!

In the little American town of Huntington, West Virginia. Teresa Eileen Moore "was charged with indecent exposure" for stripping and dancing naked in a night club. The Jury, however was split on the verdict. Six jurors pronounced her guilty and the other six said she wasn't The case was dismissed because, one juror said, "it would take three months for us to reach a unanimous verdict." The "guilty" verdict was pronounced by six women jurors and the "not guilty," by six male jurors!

MARRIAGE COST: WEST BEATS EAST

Six hundred and thirty seven couples were recently married in a ceremony in a movie house in Mexico city. The mass wedding was attended by their children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren. Though they had lived together for many years, these couples could not afford to get married because of the expensive documents required and fees to both the church and the priest. Now all the expenses were paid by the government!

PRESIDENT AND DEATH

NEWSWEEK reports that even in Peking the U. S. President "was only seconds away from home" thanks to a special army signal unit that was always with him. For "life-and-death emergencies" he had "the football," a case containing coded cards that fill gaps in prepared coded messages. Should the President be put out of action. NEWSWEEK says, the law provides for succession by the Vice-president, who would then immediately get his own "football!"

ಪೈದೇಹೀಸಹಿತಂ ಸುರದ್ರುಮತಲೆ ಪೈಮೆಮಹಾಮಂಟಪೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆಪುಷ್ಪಕಮಾಸನೆ ಮಣಿಮಯೆ ವೀರಾಸನೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಿತಂ ।
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SRI RAMA'S BIRTH

From " Translation of Ramayana by R. T. H. Griffith, C. I. E., 1872. "

The seasons six in rapid flight
Had circled since that glorious rite.
Eleven months had passed away :
'Twas Chaitra's ninth returning day.
The Moon within that mansion shone
Which Aditi looks kindly on.
Raised to their apex in the sky
Five brilliant planets beamed on high!
Shone with the Moon, in Cancer's sign,
Vrihaspati with light divine.
Kausalya bore an infant blest
With heavenly marks of grace impressed ;
Rama, the universe's lord,
A prince by all the worlds adored.
New glory Queen Kausalya's won
Reflected from her splendid son.
So Aditi shone more and more,
The mother of the Gods, when she
The King of the Immortals bore,
The thunder-wielding deity.
The lotus-eyed, the beauteous boy,
He came fierce Ravan to destroy ;
He came to help the world's forlorn.
As Queen Kaikeyi bore a child
Of truest valour, Bharat styled,
With every princely virtue blest,
One fourth of Vishnu manifest.
Sumitra too a noble pair,
Called Lakshman and Satrughna, bare,
Of high emprise, devoted, true,
Sharers in Vishnu's essence too.
'Neath Pushya's mansion, Mina's sign,
Was Bharat born, of soul benign.
The sun had reached Crab at morn
When Queen Sumitra's babes were born,
What time the moon had gone to make.
His nightly dwelling with the Snake.
The high-souled monarchs' consorts bore
At different times those glorious four,
Like to himself and virtuous, bright
As Proshthapada's four-fold light.
Then danced the nymphs' celestial throng,
The minstrels raised their strain ;
The drums of heaven pealed loud and long
And flowers came down in rain.
Within Ayodhya, blithe and gay,
All kept the joyous holiday.
The spacious square, the ample road,
With mimes and dancers overflowed,
And with the voice of music rang
Where minstrels played and singers sang,
And shone. a wonder to behold,
With dazzling show of gems and gold.
Nor did the king his largess spare,
For Minstrel, driver, bard, to share ;
Much wealth the Brahmans bore away,
And many thousand kine that day.
Soon as each babe was twelve days old
'Twas time the naming rite to hold,
When Saint Vasishtha, rapt with joy,

Assigned a name to every boy.
Rama, to him the high-souled heir,
Bharat, to him Kaikeyi bare :
Of Queen Sumitra's one fair son
Was Lakshman, and Satrughna one.
Rama, his sire's supreme delight,
Like some proud banner cheered his sight,
And to all creatures seemed to be
The self-existent deity.
All heroes, versed in holy lore,
To all mankind great love they bore.
Fair stores of wisdom all possessed,
With princely graces all were blest.
But mid those youths of high descent,
With lordly light pre-eminent,
Like the full moon unclouded, shone
Rama, the world's dear paragon,
He best the elephant could guide,
Urge the fleet car, the charger ride ;
A master he of bowman's skill,
Joying to do his father's will.
The world's delight and darling, he
Loved Lakshman best from infancy,
And Lakshman, Lord of lofty fate,
Upon his elder joyed to wait,
Striving his second self to please
With friendship's sweet observances.
His limbs the hero would ne'er rest
Unless the couch his brother pressed ;
Except beloved Rama shared
He could not taste the meal prepared.
When Rama, pride of Raghu's race,
Sprang on his steed to urge the chase,
Behind him Lakshman loved to go
And guard him with his trusty bow.
As Rama was to Lakshman dear
More than his life and ever near,
So fond Satrughna prized above
His very life his Bharat's love.
Illustrious heroes, nobly kind
In mutual love they all combined,
And gave their royal sire delight
With modest grace and warrior might ;
Supported by the glorious four
Shone Dasaratha more and more,
As though with guardian God
Who keeps the land and skies,
The Father of all creatures trod
The earth before men's eyes.

ಮೇಲುಕೋಟೆ ವೈರಮುಡಿ.

Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI P.M.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has set a a three-year limit to redeem the party's pledges made to the people during the elections.

The task was stupendous but at least a good beginning would have to be made to party worthy of the confidence that the people have reposed in it, she told her party colleagues in Parliamet who had assembled in the Central Hall to felicitate their leader for infusing a new life and giving a new direction to the party. Congress President Sanjivayya presided over the meeting

Mrs. Gandhi said the victory in the mid-term Loksabha poll and the current landslide in several States imposed a heavy responsibility on the Congress. She told all partymen not to lose any time in initiating the process of emanicipation, social and economic.

The task would beeome much easier if required dedication was forthcoming. The Congress had an additional advantage in that the people were with it. The Society She was trying to build and for which the Congress should spare no efforts was one in which opportunities were available to all to earn adequate food, shelter and education.

India had a great destiny, she said. One should not be misled by the yardstick of affluent possessions by which foreigners judged the progress of a country. The difficulties confronting the country were nothing peculiar to it alone. The whole world was passing through similar problems.

On the members' work in Parliament, she asked her partymen to be industrious and patient. They should not be provoked by the opposition and they should concentrate on making valuable contribution to the deliberations.

In this connection, she referred to the noisy shouting by the Marxist members during the addresses by the President to the joint session. The President proved to be more than equal to the 2(Marxist members and showed that thei shouting would not deter him She said that she understood the irritation of the Opposition parties at their losing fac in the elections.

Earlier, congratulating the Prime Minis on leading the party successfully in th the elections, Mr. Sanjivayya said Congress men should now concentrate on fulfillig th promises made. The Government shoul remove all obstacles in the path of progress if necesssary, by further amending th Constitution.

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HINDU SAMSKARAS

(Continued from last issue)

To quote Max Muller, the prescription of these ceremonies by the ancients diicloses " the deep rooted tendency in the heart of man to bring the chief events of human life into contact with a higher power, and to give to our joys and sufferings a deeper significance and a religious sanctification."

There appears to have been no hard and fast rules of Samskaras during the Vedic period. The earliest suggestion of Samskaras are, however, found in the Rigveda. Hymns found in the Rigveda in the rituals of marriage, conception and funeral are to be found there, besides others that are generally recited during all rituals. Beyond this the Rigveda does not contain positive or systematic rules of Samskaras.

The Sama Veda hardly has any material on the subject. In Yajur Veda we have references to the tonsure ceremony which, however, is common to the Shrauta or Yaga ceremonies too. The Atharva Veda is a rich source of mantras relating to several of of the Samskaras like marriage, funeral, initiation for Vedic studies, etc. although there is no systematic treatment.

Coming to the Brahmana period, Gopatha Brahmana contains details on Upanayana, or the thread-ceremony. The word Brahmacharya is to be found in Sathapatha Brahmana. Taittiriya Aranyaka contains mantras for cremation. Chandogya Upanishad relates how a Brahmacharin is admitted to the Gurukula. Mention of Gayathri mantra is made in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. Taittiriya Upanishad contains the famous convocation address. We also find in it mantras used for begetting a learned son and also relating to funeral ceremonies.

These, in a nutshell, constitute the beginning of Samskara rituals and ceremonies. Presumably, they were observed nominally or by convention at this period. It is reasonable to conclude that they were developed, amplified and codified and given an Institutional bias in later years with the development of civilization or the needs of time for giving stability to the community.

The rituals constituting Brahmanas received systematic treatment only in what are called Kalpa Sutras which are exegetical texts of the Vedas. The need for them arose because, short manuals were required by the priests as an aid for daily performance.

Among these texts those that deal with Vedic sacrifices are called Srautha-Sutras and those that deal with domestic rituals are called Grihya-Sutras which, though not as valuable as pieces of literature, are yet valuable as " folk-lore " journals of ancient India.

Here are some important Grihhya Sutras (1) Apasthamba (2) Aswalayana (3) Bodhayana (4) Bharadwaja (5) Gobhila (6) Hiranyakesia (7) Jaimineeya (8) Khadira (9) Manava (10) Parasara (11) Sankhayana and (12) Varaha. They belong to different Vedas and shakhas and hence slightly differ in their contents.

There is another class of texts called Dharma-Sutras which are an extension of the Grihya Sutras. These texts deal mainly with secular and religious law relating to Ashramas. Since in ancient India there was no clear-cut division between the two spheres, Samskaras too figure in the second class of books.

These are, again, supplemented by what are called Parishishtas or addenda, the commentaries, of which 25 are known, Prayogas, of which 24 are known and a dozen Karikas or specialized treatises on individual Samskaras.

There are 40 Samskaras: (1) Garbhadhana (2) Pumsavana (3) Seemantha (4) Jathakarma (5) Namakarana (6) Annaprasana (7) Chowla (8) Upanayana (9) Praja

patya (10) Saumya (11) Agneya (12) Vaiswadeva (13) Samavartana (14) Vivaha 15) Deva Yagna (16) Pitr Yagna (17) Manushya Yagna (18) Bhutha Yagna (19) Brahma Yagna (20) Anvashtaka (21) Parvana (22) Sthalipaka (23) Agrahayani (24) Chaitri (25) Chaithri (26) Ashwayuji (27) Agni Adhana (28) Agni Hotra (29) Darsa-Purnamasa (30) Agrayana (31) Chaturmasya (32) Niroodha Pasubandha (33) Soutramani (34) Agnishtoma (35) Atyagnishtoma (36) Uktya (37) Shodasi (38) Vajapeya (39) Atiratra and (40) Apdoryama.

These Samskaras consist in the main of rituals and ceremonies connected with conception, birth, name giving, first outing, first feeding, first tonsure, thread-giving ceremony (initiation to Vedic study) completion of studies, etc. etc.

The rituals connected with Samskaras contain both secular and religious ceremonies in which there are certain common constituents. Agni or fire for instance, is an invariable constituent of the functions. It personifies the living God, the patriarch of the home. It is " Grihapathi " or lord of the house, protecting the members of the household : he is also sakshi (witness). Sacrificial fire is another form by which it is worshipped wtth appropriate rituals for the fructification of different objectives.

Where there is fire there is always water, or God Varuna. Often, water is sanctified by the gods being invoked in it with mantras and the sanctified water (Punyaha) is sprinkled or sipped to wash away sins.

Prayers, of course, are the sine qua non of rituals. By means of them the appropriate gods are appealed to for removal of affliction, protection and prosperity. When it is for the gain of virtue, prayers turn into an instrument of morality. To wit, the Gayathri-mantra. Again, there are mantras in the form of blessings and are uttered by the priests (swastivachakas), as representing the gods invoked.

Symbolism is another major constituent of the Samskaras. Stone, for instance, that is used in marriage symbolises permanence, even as the Pole Star (Dhruva Nakshatra). Sesamum seeeds and cereal rice symbolise fertility ; Panigrahana or clasping each other's hand shows assumption of responsibility ; looking at the Sun assumes absorption of Tejas, etc.

A conscious effort at inculcating an elementary or suggestive information on hygiene, diet, eugenics and medicine are often noted in the Karmas.

All told, the total effect of the paraphernalia of Samskara is the creation on the different occasions of an atmosphere redolent with spiritual significance and its awareness. on a practical or functional level, on the part of those concerned.

(To be continued)

V.A.K.

HOW PLAN SCHEMES WORK !

The former Chief Agent, the former Chief, Cashier another official of Central Bank of India on Kempegowda Road are among six persons alleged to have conspired to defraud the bank of Rs. 93,000 between April and July 1969. The officials — Messrs. B. S Sidhwa, the then Chief Agent. N. K. Khatre, the then Chief Cashier and K. Gopala Rao, the officer then in charge of the security department of the bank, appeared before Mr. R. C. Castelino, Magistrate, 1 Court, here today in response to a warrant issued by the Magistrate and were released on bail.

The Charge-sheet filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation that one of the persons who did not appear in the court to-day made out 29 loan applications for pumpsets in the name of fictitious persons for a total amount of Rs. 93,000 and the then Chief Agent sanctioned 21 of them for a total loan of Rs. 69,000.

HIS LAST WORDS

A few days ago it was announced in the papers that a Retd. Amildar, Mr. M. S. Rama Rao was missing. Later it was announced that his body was found at K. R. Sagara. And the following dictum in a piece of paper:

" It is better to commit suicide, than be murdered ". Is it ? How ? Let us see.

No paper has mentioned that he was grand-son-in-law of late Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, whose petrified body stands before the Lansdowne Building, to be stared at by the puzzled passers-by.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya's elder son, Mr. M. Subbiah was 65 years ago a Logic teacher in the High school section of the Maharaja's College, but for a brief time only, as he lapsed into mental trouble. We used to visit Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya occasionally, and sometimes Mr. Subbiah would walk in muttering something, and the father would hand him a few coins for pocket money and he would go away.

Mr. M. S. Rama Rao was Mr. Subbiah's son-in-law.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya had an younger son who was in the Government Secretariat, and was son-in-law of Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao who was living on Basavangudi Road, Bangalore. News came that on his way from office one evening his bicycle collided with a Jutka and he was killed !

His son got rank in the I. C. S., along with late M. A. Naraniengar — Swami Sreevasananda's son, and must have retired some time ago.

Coming to Mr. M. S. Rama Rao's " famous last words,"

" It is better to commit suicide, than be murdered," the merit of that dictum seems to be worth examining.

Was his mind too sensitive, and dwelt too much on the recent murder of Mr. Krishnamurthy, the Retd. Railway Officer, which the Police still seem to be finding a hard nut, and was he morbidly afraid of impending murder ? And how is suicide better than murder ?

There is natural death. There is unnatural death. There is murder. And there is suicide.

Natural death is like that of Vishweshwaraya, Karve, Sarabhai, Lal Bahadur, and Bheeshma; or by disease like cancer, thrombosis, heart-failure. Unnatural death is by

flood, fire, battle, lightning, ship sinking, car turning turtle, or plane crashing in fog. Murder is like that of Gandhi, Trotsky, Shraddhanand, Socrates. Christ, Kennedy, Aung San or Bandaranaike.

If murder is like that of Gandhi, —sound of shot and " Hare Ram ! " or Kennedy, it would be suddden and painless, as in suicide. But if it is brutal, like that of Krishnamurthy, or of Christ, death is preceded by suffering, and, as Mr. Rama Rao says, suicide may be preferable.

By the way was Christ really Crucified, as the pulpits have been proclaiming for centuries in order to create an emotional back-ground for their religious propaganda ?

Can one imagine the process of Crucifixion ? What kind of society would impose it by law, and witness it ? Not even the head-hunting Australian aborigines. Were the Hebrews worse than them ?

When 2300 years ago the Greeks used poison for Capital punishment, as in the case of Socrates, could the Hebrews have resorted to the gruesome, ghoulish crucifixion 300 years later, in their civilized society, with a religion on which much of Christianity itself is based ? How much of Christ's life is authentic, and how much is imaginative concoction of pulpit harangues by fanatical proselytisers in order to awaken pity in the gullible ?

And assuming that Christ was a protestant rebel against Hebrewism, and was punished, how does it make him a Saviour, Sin-remover, Son of God, and all that, any more than any other religious founder or priest ?

Returning to Mr. Rama Rao's thesis, suicide is a remedy prescribed in Sanskrit in certain contingencies ;

ಅಭ್ಯುತ್ಥಾನಾಸಮರ್ಥಸ್ಯ ವಾನಪ್ರಸ್ಥಸ್ಯ ಜೀರ್ಣತಃ । ಭೃಗ್ವಗ್ನಿ ಜಲಸಂಪಾತೈ ರ್ಮರಣಂ ಪ್ರವಿಧೀಯತೆ ॥

"If a man has become a physical wreck, and is a decrepit hermit, he may seek his end by death."

But to resort to death from fear of being murdered seems to be a question for psychiatry, and not a philosophical conclusion.

G. R. Josyer,
Editor.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

The Women's liberation movement seeks to cut the chains that attach women to men and children. Yet when they are severed, who will be liberated? And who will be left weeping?

These chains are not just chains of brutal subordination and slavery. They are also chains of respect and love, care and mutual obligation. They bind civilized society together; and they cannot be broken without damage to women as well as to men and children. Woman canot free herself without, at the same moment, freeing those who have obligations to her.

What does this matter, indeed, when she is young and full of life, with the world at her feet? But a liberated woman of 70 or 80 — alone, unloved, embittered — presents a rather grimmer picture.

The old age of the male libertine is by tradition squalid. Who can bear to think of Don Juan—founder member of the Men's Liberation movement — at 80, the Great Lover become the Dirty Old Man? Why should women believe it will be better for them?

COMPUTERS

"I am going to tell you a fairy tale," said the Talking Computer. "The Mystery of the Computer and the Multiplying Clerks.

"Once upon a time, when computers were just coming into use, the Good Wizards of Britain proclaimed to the people that the second Industrial Revolution was at hand! All the office drudgeries would be taken over by machines. Clerks would be freed from the deadly boredom of pen-pushing and offered lashings of leisure.

"Paradise would have come to pass if the Wicked Wizard Parkinson hadn't cast a spell on the land. Though the computers worked hard, numbers of office workers only increased! For every ten wages clerks abolished, 20 planning clerks were introduced; for every 20 stores clerks done away with, 40 programmers were propagated. Soon there were 2000 computers and 250,000 more workers!

"And the Wicked Wizard Parkinson just laughed and laughed and laughed!"

CANDID

An old medical professor was addressing his final class before retirement. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have two confessions to make before I go. The first is that you will soon find out that half of what I have taught you was not true. And my second confession is that I have no idea which half that will be!"

THE PRESS

What men are sure to be in heaven? Newspapermen, said Charles Clayton, an American professor of journalism. "They wont need doctors in heaven," says Professor Clayton. "Nobody will ever be ill there. Thry won't need preachers. Everybody will have been saved. But people in the south end of heaven will want to know what people in the north end are doing. They'll need newspapermen."

POOR PUBLIC

At London's Charing Cross station recently, a passenger rushed up to the ticket barrier and asked if the 6'20 had gone. "Yes, Sir," the ticket collector replied. "It is now 6.22."

"I don't know what's coming over the country," muttered the passenger. "Trains running to time and not a word of explanation to the public!"

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

"I do not look on any one as my own or anyone as aliens. Therefore I live happily."

The author enumerates all the 64 taditional Indian Arts (Kalas). He concludes with precious sayings on Government and Yoga.

"If the king be an enemy of virtue,r morality and strength, people should desert him as the ruinor of the State."

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EMPEROR BABAR

Moghul Emperor Babar's advice to his son Humayun on Rulership:

"O my son: People of diverse religions inhabit India; and it is a matter of thanksgiving to God that the King of Kings has entrusted the Government of this country to you.

It, therefore, behoves you that:—

1. You should not allow religious prejudices to influence your mind, and administer impartial justice, having due regard to the religious susceptibilities and religious customs of all sections of the people.

2. In particular, refrain from the slaughter of Cow, which will help you to obtain a hold on the hearts of the people of India. Thus you will bind the people of this land to yourself by ties of gratitude.

3. You should never destroy the places of worship of any community, and always be justice-loving, so that the relations between the king and his subjects may remain cordial and there be peace and contentment in the land.

4. The propagation of Islam will be better carried on with the sword of love and obligation than with the sword of oppression.

5. Always ignore the mutual dissensions of Shias and Sunnies, otherwise they will lead to the weakness of Islam.

6. Treat the different peculiarities of your subjects as the different seasons of the year, so that the body politic may remain free from disease."

* * *

That was 450 years ago!

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INDIANS AND ATOM SECRETS

The earthenware jars German archaeologist Wilhelm Konig came across in a cave near Baghdad looked ordinary enough.

It wasn't until he got them home that he realised he had stumbled on a remarkable find.

For the ancient Babylonian jars, estimated to be at least 2,000 years old, turned out to be nothing less than ... electric batteries!

It was scarcely any wonder that Konig was greeted with hoots of derisive laughter when he sent details of his surprising discovery to his European colleagues. But that was in 1938.

Today no one doubts that electricity was a recognised phenomenon even before Christ. And apart from Konig's batteries which have been found to be technically sound an ancient Indian text has been unearthed describing exactly how to make a battery!

In fact, an increasing number of scientists are coming to the astonishing conclusion that many of today's technological and medical marvels were around when Christ was alive—not in quite the same sophisticated form perhaps, but, in many cases, well developed.

Take atomic theory for instance—popularly assumed to have been devised by the scientist Rutherford in 1919. Actually it was first documented by the Greek philosopher Democritus . . . 2,500 years ago!

And the Roman scholar Lucretius described atoms as "rushing everlastingly through space" and undergoing "myriad changes under the disturbing impact of collisions"—a surprisingly accurate description of the behavior of atoms.

But for something really uncanny how about the 2,500-year old sacred Indian book which describes a "gigantic messenger of death" that reduced armies to ashes, caused hair and nails to fall out, and poisoned foodstuffs and plants?

Anyone who has read of the horrors of Hiroshima will be struck by the similarity this description bears to the aftermath of an atomic blast. No other kind of explosion causes hair and nails to fall out.

It is perhaps nearly surprising that scientists today are seriously wondering if we are only rediscovering what ancient men already knew.

The more archaeologists dig up from the past, the more basis there appears to be for such a theory ...

Did ancient man know how to construct a flying machine, for instance?

According to Indian Puranas, he most certainly did. One book speaks of a machine " with sides of Iron and clad with wings " a double deck circular craft with portholes and a dome propelled by a white liquid.

Another Indian text gives a precise description of how six young men built and flew a balloon.

And in Peru, archaeologists recently found an antique vase with a picture of a dirigible painted on the side.

There is evidence to suggest that space travel is not new. A rock painting recently discovered in Russia depicts a group of helmeted figures standing round what looks remarkably like a space craft.

Also one Russian expert believes that certain Maya drawings from South America resemble a modern space rocket.

But there are other more definite discoveries which are persuading the most sceptical experts to review their opinion of ancient man — finds like Konig's batteries, which prove beyond doub that many of the objects we consider to be modern inventions were around thousands of years ago!

(To be continued)

G. R. JOSYER

Sri G. R. Josyer completed 81 years and entered the 82nd, on the 15th instant, two days ago. The following bare facts of his somewhat long career are from an Address presented to him by the Mysore District Automobile Association after 25 years of Presidentship:

Esteemed Sir,

It is usual for public men to become Presidents of an institution in its 25th year, and celebrate its Silver Jubilee and get credit. You present the rare instance of one who has been elected President all the 25 years and more, and sees the Silver Jubilee celebrated!

You are a product of the 19 century, who is at home in the 20th century.

Educated in Mysore, and then as a State-scholar in Madras, you entered public life early. With Sri M. Venkatakrishnaiah of revered memory you edited the Mysore Social Review and organised the First Mysore Civic and Social Conference in 1917, opened by H. H. The Yuvaraja and presided over by Sir Visweswaraya. Appointed Probationer in the new Commerce Department you went to Bangalore in 1918, and in 1919 organised the All Karnataka Harikatha Conference, with ex-Dewan V. P. Madhava Rao and Sri Karpur Srinivasa Rao.

You left Government service in 1922 as unsuitable, and returning to public service, edited the "Guardian", and organised the First Mysore Reforms' Conference, with Sri.S. Srinivasiengar of Madras in 1923.

Meanwhile you were creating books in English and Kannada, and as an author, was made Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, and Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Great Britain, and was awarded the "Great Silver Medal" by the Institut Historique et Heraldique de France, Paris.

You organised the First Mysore State Congress with Sri S. Satya Murthy of Madras, in 1928.

You have since served in the Mysore Municipal Council, Mysore District Board Mysore District Traffic Board, and Mysore Representative Assembly, and also the National War Front Committee.

You have been President of the Mysore Journalists' Association, Merchants Chamber, Mysore Printers' Association, and Mandayam Banking Company, Ltd., Trustee of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodiyar Jayanthi Committee, Vice President of the Al

India Dasara Exhibitors' Association, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Mysore State Pandits' Conference. You have been our President for over 27 years!

You have been Fellow of the Mysore University from 1929 to 1939, and are Member of an Experts' Sub-Committee on Hindi of the Education Ministry, New Delhi, Member of the Mysore and Melkote Sanskrit College Committees, as also of the Melkote Temple.

In the field of Co-operation, you have been President of the Mysore City Co-operative Society, Mysore District Central Bank, and Chamarajapuram Co-operative Stores.

In the field of Education, you, single-handed, founded the National Girls' High School, Mysore, which is rendering very useful service to the public.

In the literary field, you are author of "ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ", "ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ", "ಆಂಡ್ರೊಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ", and translation of Sheridan's "School for Scandal", in Kannada, and in English of "Sociology or the Progress of Mankind", "Tippu Sultan", "Politics, Philosophy and Phantasy", and a highly commended "History of Mysore". You are Founder and Editor of "Rationalist", the remarkable English Weekly.

In Sanskrit, you have edited 20 volumes of the two Vedas, Yajurveda and Rigveda, which constitute the basis of Vedic studies in the Pathasalas all over Karnataka and Andhra. And, as a crowning contribution, you have founded the International Academy of Sanskrit Research, which was opened by His Highness The Maharaja in 1951, which seeks to open the eyes of Indians to the fact that Sanskrit Culture was no less scientific than it was Religious and Philosophical. It has already brought out the 1000 year old work "Shringara Prakasha" of Maharaja Bhojaraja, several works on Agamas regarding Temple Worship, and is working on a great Manuscript, Maharshi Bharadwaja's "Vymanika Shastra" or the ancient Indian Science of Aeronautics!

This, Sir, seems a long and full record for one human being. But we pray that God may bestow on you long life, so that the record may become even longer and fuller!'

* * *

Justice Sir S. Subramanier, K.C.I.E. LL.D., in his Foreword to "Pranava Vada" in 1914:

"I may also invite the attention of English readers to the excellent and felicitous translation of the Preface and the Karika, for which we are indebted to my young firend G. R. Josyer, of Mysore, whose expected brilliant literary career in the immediate future I contemplate with sincere satisfaction."

President Woodrow Wilson, U.S.A :— "The White House,
Washington
15, December, 1920

My Dear Mr. Josyer,

Allow me to express my appreciation of your letter of the fifth of November. It is very gratifying indeed to receive such assurances of friendship and approval.

I have no doubt that the manuscript to which you refer is thoroughly worth reading, but I am sure you will understand that with my present engrossments, and in the present state of my health, it is not possible for me to undertake to read it.

Sincerely Yours,
Woodrow Wilson."

John Randolph Bolling, Secretary to President Woodrow Wilson—

Washington, D.C.
5th September, 1921.

"My Dear Sir,

Mr. Wilson asks me to say that your letter of 3rd August has given him a great deal of pleasure, and that he is glad to know that he has such a true and loyal friend. He appreciated the quotation which you enclosed, and has asked me to put it on his reading table where he can enjoy it this evening.

Mr. Wilson hopes you will not hesitate to write to him whenever you feel impelled to do so.

Yours very truly
John Randolph Bolling.
Secretary."

* * *

Bharataratna Sir M. Visweswaraya, K.C.I.E., LL.D.,— Uplands, High Ground
Bangalore, 1st. Nov. 1948

"My dear Mr. Josyer,

I am indebted to you for your courteous letter dated the 28th October last.

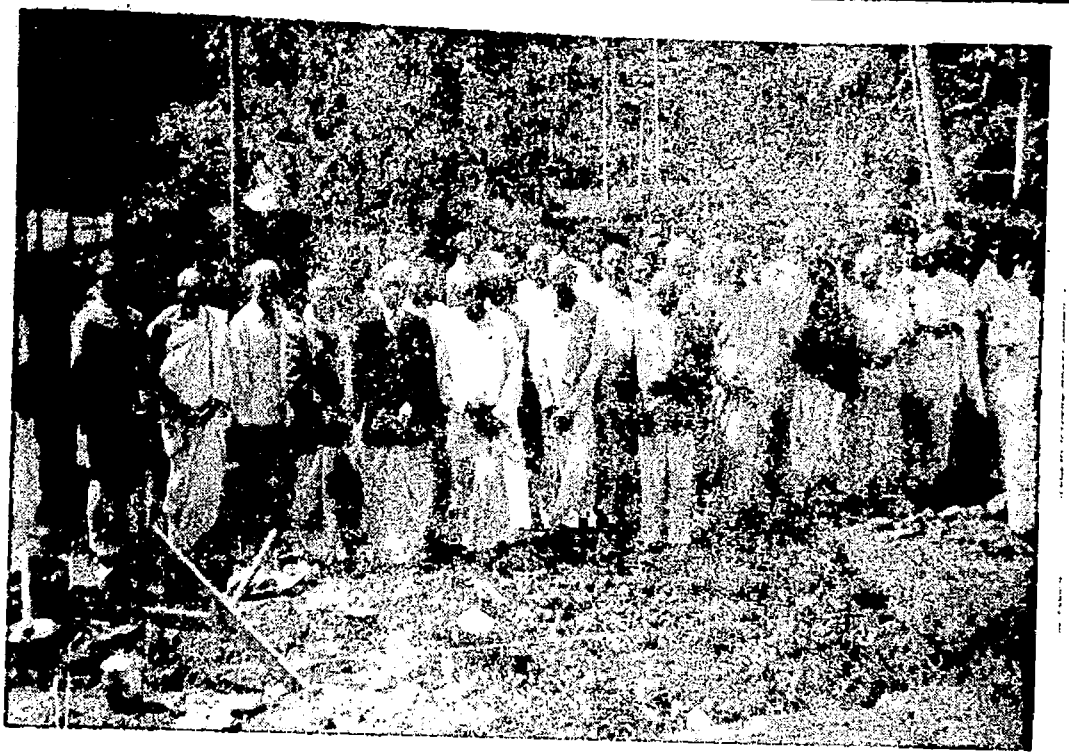
You ask me whether I remember you. I have a distinct recollection of your place in the public life of Mysore as an independent critic of men and affairs. This impression is of a period during which I was in office in Mysore more than 30 years ago.

I am glad to learn you are writing the History of Mysore. I am sure anything you say in that respect will be of permanent value.

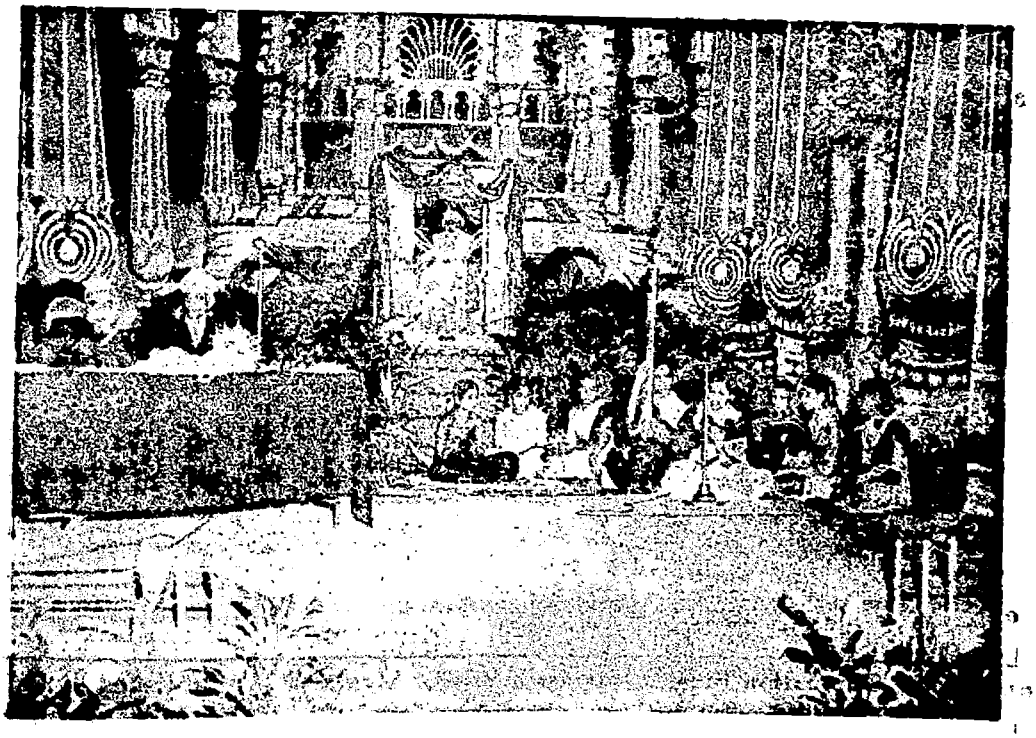
Your reference to my age and your assurance that I have not softened or visibly sunk is gratifying. The truth is, old age left its card on me a long time ago, but I have been saying— "Not at home"! I want to avoid senility and second childhood if I can, if my will-power lasts.

With regards and all best wishes,

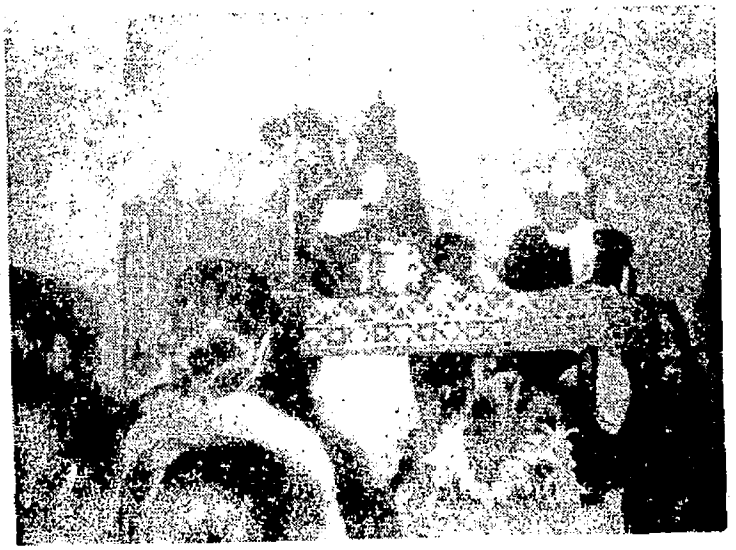
Yours Sincerely,
M. Visweswaraya.



Sri G. R. Josyer laying the Foundation of the Veda Shastra Poshanee Sabha Hostel, Mysore.



With Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa.



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INDIANS AND ATOM SECRETS

(To be continued)

Ancient man, for example, knew how to produce complex alloys like Platinum and Aluminium.

Platinum ornaments were found recently in Ecpuador, and the US Bureau of Standards which examined them concluded that the original dwellers of America 7,000 years ago had furnaces capable of producing temperatures of 9,000 degrees Centigrade.

Similarly, aluminium obejcts were recovered from a third century Chinese grave.

Yet, according to the history books, aluminium wasn't developed until 1825 !

Stories of alchemy—the transformation of bese metals into gold are legion. But despite several examples of alchemically produced gold in the world's museums, including a gold bullet at the British Museum, most people have dismissed the claims as fantasy.

Now modern nuclear physics has established that base metals can indeed be turned into gold by altering their molecular structure. It's an expensive process, but it can be done.

Even compoters. suppusedly the ultimate brain-child of the 20th century. are not a new idea.

An instrument which sponge divers recovered off the Greek coast 70 years ago was recently identified by English scientist Dr. Derek Prise as an early computer. It is at least 2000 years old !

And according to Professor Gerald Hawkins, Britain's famous Stonehenge is actually a computer which helped ancient priests predict eclipses of the sun and other celestial phenomena.

Even when it comes to medicine, it seems, ancient man can teach the modern world a thing or two.

Documents found in tombs suggest that the ancient Egyptians knew all about penicillin. And Indians were acquainted with vaccination at least 3,000 years ago.

But It is the ancient South American Indians who must surely take the prize for medical progress.

From evidence of skulls excavated in Peru, pre-Inca surgeons of 2 500 years ago were performing trepanation !

That, for the record, is a delicate from o brain surgery only perfected by modern doctors in the last five years !

G. R. Lane

NOT DATE OF BIRTH

The astrological community in the West has been plunged into confusion. The relative positions of the earth and signs of the zodiac by which astrologers foretell a person's character and future, it turns out, have changed since they were established by the Babylonian and other ancient wise men 2,500 years ago. This has been discovered by "Professor" Renato Novelli, an Italian soothsayer. Modestly calling himself "a new Copernicus," he recently declared over the TV that he had found yet another "cardinal" error by star gazers. In foretelling the events of a person's life, the "professor" claims, one should proceed from the date of his conception, and not birth. Signor Novelli naturally urges people to apply to him if they want absolutely correct horoscopes.

SELF DECEIT

One of the nazis' chimerical inventions was the title of "honorary Aryan." They gave it to the non-Aryans they needed, like Messerschmitt, designer of combat planes. The South African racists are emulating them. They have produced the "honorary white" title for non-white foreign sportsmen participating in international tournaments in South Africa. Participants in this year's South African Federation Cup Tennis Tournament will be given a badge to wear making them "honorary whites." It is obviously meant to justify in the eyes of the local racists the violation of the country's racist legislation. At the same time it is hoped that it will help overcome the boycott of South Africa by most of the international sports federations.

WEALTHY BUT GREEDY

Back in 1969 the Florence authorities tracked down an international ring which had smuggled one million dollars' worth of paintings and other art treasures out of Italy. The investigations have been completed and the indictments naming the smugglers were published on March 13. Three of them are Florentines, and one a Frenchman. The ringleader is Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemiza, one of the richest men in West Germany, and president of dozens of banks and businesses! This titled smuggler lives in the Swiss resort of Lugano-Castagnola and was not among those arraigned in court. It's his Florentine accomplices who will have to pay the penalty!

GET RID OF YOUR MONEY

Money is the root of all evil, said an ancient Greek philosopher. Two Kentucky (U.S.A.) doctors recently corroborated this once again—though by a novel way. Their laboratory tests of coins and bills showed that they were contaminated with germs which might cause disease. And so they published the following advice in the Journal of the American Medical Association: "Get rid of your money rapidly." This isn't much of a problem for most of us!

HEIGHT OF DEPRAVITY

Every Wednesday a DC-3 plane circles over St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. Chartered by enterprising businessmen at 190 dollars an hour. The 26-seat aircraft is used for a strip-tease show featuring one Lonnie Lynn. The business has proved quite profitable, so far, for there are no competitors. The "price of admission" is 20. The passengers' incognito is guaranteed. The show is such a success that its organizers are thinking of chartering a bigger plane!

DRUG TRAFFIC

There seems to be no end of tricks drug traffickers resort to in smuggling their wares into the United States. On March 13 police at Niagara Falls arrested two after discovering a teddy bear stuffed with cocaine in their car as they were about to cross the Canadian border. On the same day two women customs inspectors at Kennedy Airport in New York had their suspicione aroused by the strange behaviour of one Lucia Buraglia of Bogota, and asked her to go with them to a private room for a physical examination. "Hombre—I'm a man," the beautiful "senorita" protested, and then identified "herself" as William Carecedo. The customs agents found six pounds of marijuana stacked in a well-curved bodice!

Mahatma Gandhi, Yerrawada : Poona

Dear Friend,

I thank you for your letter and Ingersoll's Selected Speeches. I hope to read them in due course.

Y.C.P. To G. R. Josyer M.A., Yours Sincerely
25-1-39 Mysore, S. India : M. K. Gandhi

* * *

Bharataratna Madras 17
C. Rajagopalachari : Feb. 11-64

Dear & Respected Friend,

I have just read what you have so generously written about me in your Raironalist of 10-2-64. No one has written or said as you have written.

God bless you for your kindly look at me and your affection. May I deserve all you have so fondly and blessingly said !

Yours Sincerely
C. Rajagopalachari

* * *

Bharataratna Indian Women's University,
D. K. Karve : Poona 4
19th August 1930

Dear Mr. Josyer,

It is long since I wrote to you and heard from you. I hope you are doing quite well. I send per book post the new report of the University and the account of my world tour. These will give an idea of the progress of the University. I wish you would come this side and see some of our institutions in Poona.

Yours Sincerely
D. K. Karve

* * *

Maharaja Jayachamaraja Wadiyar : The Palace
Mysore, Oct. 10-1952

My Dear Mr. Josyer,

It has indeed given me much pleasure to know that your paper, the Rationalist weekly has completed its twelve years of glorious services in the cause of the revival of oriental learning, and critical discussions of matters of topical interest.

May the Rationalist thus be the torch-bearer of all that is best in the further chapter of memorable history ! May the Rationalist grow from strenth to strenth and be the harbinger of the renaissance of Indian culture, and may your able and scholarly guidance be vouchsafed to it for long, is my fervent desire and prayerful wish !

With all good wishes and kind regards,

Yours Sincerely
Jayachamaraja Wadiyar

The Residency
Bangalore
31-1-1921

Sir Valentine Chirol,

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged for your note and for the copy of the Young Citizens' Quarterly to which permit me to wish all success. I naturally appreciate very much the reference it contains from your pen to my Birdwood lecture. I am sorry my stay here has been too short to allow of our meeting.

Yours truly
Valentine Chirol.

Camp Mussoorie
Oct. 21st 1929

Jawaharlal Nehru,
President Elect, Congress;

Dear Mr. Josyer,

Thank you for your letter and good wishes. It is hardly possible to ignore the problem of the Indian States in India to day. I suppose the Congress will consider it and pass some resolution on it.

Yours Sincerely
J. Nehru

Delisle
Ootacamend
10-5-1930

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K.C.I.E.

My dear Josyer,

I have read your article in the Swarajya and consider it full of wisdom and sugges tiveness as is always the case with your productions. I would strongly advise you to reprint it as a pamphlet.

With regard to what you say about Patiala, it is strictly a professional engagement, and I have taken it only as a lawyer. I am sure you will understand the position.

With kind regards

I am
Yours Sincerely
C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer

Trivandrum
4th June 1932

Dear Mr. Josyer,

It was very refreshing to get a letter from you, and I may assure you that I am very often thinking of you and your literary activities. I read the other day with great interest the reprint of your lecture on Tippu Sultan, and I have Just been reminded of your activities by Mr. Ramgopal.

Wishing you all luck and prosperity, and with regards,

I am
Yours Sincerely
C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer,

Rt. Honourable
V. S. Srinivasa Sastry P. C.
Dear Mr. Josyer,

Durban, S. Africa
9–11–27

I hope you will succeed in your literary enterprise. It was good of you to think of me in regard to it. But I haven't the equipment necessary for one to participate in it, and it is not possible for me now to acquire it.

I thank you all the same for honouring me with a proposal.

Yours Sincerely
V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.

* * *

Rt. Honourable
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P. C.
Dear Sir,

Allahabad
23rd February

I thank you for your letter of the 19th instant. I am the last person who should be approached in connection with any sacred book of the Hindus. I practically know nothing of the Rig Vedas except what I have read in English translations, and it would be grossly impudent on my part to write anything about a subject about which I know nothing. I therefore beg you to excuse me if I cannot comply with your request. Nevertheless I thank you for thinking of me in this connection.

Yours truly
Tej Bahadur Sapru

* * *

Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao
Governor, U.P.;
Dear Sri G. R. Josyer,

Governor's Camp
Lucknow
30–7–1960

Please send me a copy of Yajurveda Samhita with text and swara marks. Please also send a copy of Shrivaishnava Sankalpa Shraddha Prayoga, and one copy each of Laghu Kaumudi and Dhatupatha by V.P.P.

I am Your Sincerely
B. Ramakrishna Rao.

* * *

Sri R. R. Divakar,
Governor of Behar :
Dear Friend,

Behar Governor's Camp
September 4–1952

I was glad to read an account of the 'Vaimanika Shastra' in the Hindu of 31–8–52 This however has whetted my curiosity.

Can you let me know if any arrangements are being made to publish the manuscript ?

Can you guess the age of the Manuscript ?

Yours Sincerely
R. R. Divakar

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Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
in the "Hindu", Madras.

* * *

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Maharshi Bharadwaaja's
VYMAANIKA SHASTRA

FIRST CHAPTER

Maharshi Bharadwaaja :

I make obeisance to the Divine Being, who is visible on the crest of the Vedas, who is the fountain of eternal bliss, and whose abode is reached by Vimaanas or Aeroplanes. Having studied the Shastras or sciences propounded by previous men of science to the best of my ability, for the benefit of mankind, I shall deal with the science of Aeronautics, which is the essence of the Vedas, which will be a source of joy and benefit to humanity, which will facilitate comfortable travel in the sky from world to world, in 8 chapters, consisting of 100 topics, in 500 sutras or cryptic pronouncements.

Commentary by Bodhaananda

I bow to God Mahadeva and His Consort, to Saraswathi, Goddess of learning, to Ganapathy, guardian of benevolent efforts, and to my venerable preceptor, and I bow to Maharshi Bharadwaaja. In addition to my own knowledge of Logic, I have five times turned over Vaalmeeki's Mathematics, Paribhaashaa Chandrikaa,' and 'Naamaarthhakalpaka,' and aided by their authority, I, Swaamy Bodhaananda, for the easy understanding of the young, have written this 'Bodhaananda Vritti,' to elucidate Maharshi Bharadwaaja's concisely worded text on Aeronautics.

At the outset Maharshi Bharadwaja invokes God in the traditional manner for the successful commencement, progress, and completion of his great literary work. Attaining mastery over the Vedas by Divine Grace, he has churned the Vedic lore, and extracting the cream, presented it to mankind for reaping untold benefits, in the work named 'Yantrasarvasva.' In the fortieth chapter therein he deals with the science of Aeronautics, explaining the construction and use of many kinds of aeroplanes, in 8 chapters, containing 100 subject heads, comprising 500 sutras or oracular pronouncements.

In the first stanza the reference is to the teaching of the sacred works, 'Uttara-taapaneeya', 'Shaibya-prasna,' 'Kaataka,' and 'Mandookya,' that the symbolic letter, 'Om,' leads to the knowledge of God and Salvation. Bharadwaaja implies that the Vimaana or aeroplane constructed according to Vymaanica Shaastra, may enable men to reach God, and enjoy the benefits of His Divine abode.

He thus defines the word Vimaana :

'Vega-Saamyaat Vimaano Andajaanaam iti' Sootra 1

Bodhaananda Vritti:

The word "andaja" means "egg-born", and includes eagles and other birds which fly by their own volition. The Vimaana is a vehicle which flies in the sky with speed comparable with birds.

Lallachaarya says, "That which can fly in the sky with speed equal to that of birds, is called Vimaana."

Acharya Naaraayana says,

"That which can speed on earth, on water, through air, by its own power, like a bird, is a "Vimaana".

Shankha says, "Experts in the science of aeronautics say, "That which con fly through air from one place to another is a 'Vimaana' "

And Vishwambhara says, "Experts say that that which can fly through air from one country to another country, from one island to another island, and from one world to another world, is a "Vimaana" "

Having thus defined the name of the Vimaana, the sage proceeds to describe its details.

"Rahasyagnyodhikaaree" Sootra 2;

The pilot is one who knows the secrets

Bodhaananda: Scientists says that there are 32 secrets of the working of the Vimaana. A pilot should acquaint himself thoroughly with them before he can be deemed competent to handle the aeroplane. He must know the structure of the aeroplane, know the means of its take off and ascent to the sky, know how to drive it and how to halt it when necessary, how to manoeuvre it and make it perform spectacular fetes in the sky without crahing. Those secrets are given in "Rahasya-Lahari" and other works by Lalla and other masters, and are described thus:

The pilot should have had training in maantrica and taantrica, kritaka and antaraalaka, goodha or hidden, drishya and adrishya or seen and unseen, paroksha and aparoksha, contraction and expansion, changing shape, look frightening, look pleasing, become luminous, orenveloped in darkness, deluge pralaya, vimukha, taara, stun by thunderous din, jump, move zig-zag like serpent, chaapala, facing all sides, hear distant sounds, take pictures, know enemy manoevres, know direction of enemy approach, stabdhaka or paralyse, and karshana or execrise magnetic pull.

These 32 secrets the pilot should learn from competent preceptors, and only such a person is fit to be entrusted with an aeroplane, and not others.

They are explaned thus by Siddhanaatha:

1. Maantrika; As prescribed in Mantraadhikaara, by invoking the mantras of Chhinnamastas, Bhairavee, Veginee, Siddhaamba, acquire the powers of ghutikaa, paadukaa, visible and invisible and other mantraas with potent herbs and efficacious oils, and Bhuvaneswaree Mantra which confers spiritual and mesmeric powers, to construct aeroplanes, which don't break, cannot be cut, cannot be burnt, and cannot be destroyed.

Bharataratna
Babu Bhagavan Das,

Shanti Sadan
Benares
14-4-45

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of the 7th instt. The English version of "Pranava Vada or the Science of the sacred word" in 3 vols (originally priced Rs. 15 published by the T. P. H, Adyar some 30 years ago), has been out of print for a long time. I have only a personal copy, on which I have made marginal notes here and there, and I cannot part with it. But an acquaintance happens to have a copy which he is willing to part with for Rs 50, as I found in connection with another enquiry for a copy, from the Punjab. If you like I can have the copy sent to you per V.P.P. for Rs 50 and V.P.P. charges. If the Maharaja reads and likes the book, he may perhaps order it to be reprinted; it would be very well worth while, for as Sir Subrahmanya Iyer recognised, the work is indeed unique. No other of its kind is available in the extant Sanskrit literature. The T.P.H. will, I am sure, gladly waive their copyright, and give consent for such republication: I have never taken any royalty or reserved any copyright for my writings for myself.

Yours Sincerely,
Bhagavan Das

* * *

Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar,

Pedder Road
Bombay
June 27-1917

Dear Mr. Josyer,

Many thanks for your letter of the 25th inst and a copy in print of your philosophical article. I have just been able to glance through it to be able to find it interesting I hope to read it more carefully through.

The delay in answering your last letter is due to my illness. I have not been well for a week now, and though the fever I had has left me, I am feeling weak and have had to cancel all my engagements of this week.

I have no objection to the Maharaja of Baroda as President of the All-Indi Women's Education Movement, but it strikes me that for more than one reason, w should, if possible, have the Maharaja of Mysore to preside over the movement. Th Mysore State has been first and foremost in point of Women's Education so far as th Maharani's College for Women at Mysore goes, and seeing that the movement is origina ted in Mysore, it will be in the fitness of things if His Highness condescends to honou the movement by becoming its President. Have you tried and failed?

Thanks for your kind enquiry about Lady Chandavarkar's health. She is quil well for her age and health.

I am glad you have been occupying yourself usefully, and find yourself in state of congenial activity.

With kind regards and best wishes,

I remain

Yours Sincerely
N. G. Chandavarka

Pedder Road,
Bombay
April 12-1919.

Dear Mr. Josyer,

I received your letter of the 6th inst when I was laid up with fever; so could not reply till uow, when I am free from fever.

I had intended leaving for Bangalore on Thursday last (the 10th inst) but the fever had come in the way.

I now intend starting for Bangalore on Monday the 14th inst. and shall be there on the 16 inst. I shall be glad to preside at the reading of Mr. Gowd's paper under the anspices of the Mythic Society.

We are passing here through a serious situation created by Mr. Gandhi's Passive Resistance compaign. How or where it will end no one can say. It is deplorable and will, I am afraid, set back our cause unless reason and moderation prevail.

Yours Sincerely
N. G. Chandavarkar.

Justice Sir S. Subramanier: * * *

Beach House
Mylapore, Madras,
7-5-1919

Dear Friend,

Please send me a small letter to Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee's daughter, your friend, in London, introducing me to her. I intend to write to her asking her to place before 3 English Orientalists, Drs. Macdonell, Keith, &c the Suddha Dharma Edition of the Geeta and obtain their opinion on it, and later on to act similarly with reference to future Suddha Dharma publications. Please give me her address so that I may enclose your letter and write to her.

Thanking you in anticipation

Yours Sincerely
S. Subramanier

P. S. Do you know the names of one or two greatest American Orientalists connected with the Harvard University? If so pleace let me have their names and addresses.

Justice Sir John Woodroffe,

Les Andelys
France

Dear Sir, * * *

Your letter of the 30th July has been handed to me in France where I have newly arrived from Switzerland. Your letter was written after I left India. Very many thanks for it. I am pleased to do what little I can for your country of which I am fond and to which I owe very much. Hindu ideals are those of the most civilized people, though of course numbers in India as elsewhere don't live up to them. I am glad too to know both from your letter and paper that you are also at the good work. I will certainly send you a copy of my books when I get back to Calcutta, Meanwhile I have asked my London publisher to send you the Maha Nirvana of which I think there are no volumes in India. Please remind me in case I forget, the day after my return to Calcutta about 15th November.

With many thanks and good wishes to you,

I am
Yours Very Sincerely
John Woodroffe.

My address in Calcutta is Bengal Club

High Court, Calcutta
Jan 5/22

My Dear Sir

I write to thank you for your letter of good wishes. I wish you also a happy new year. Thanks, I got your two papers which I was pleased to have. I am sending you for perusal a copy of my small book "Reality" which deals with the notion that the world is illusory," an unhappy term which has caused a good deal of misapprehnsion which I have tried to remove.

I remain, with renewed wishes
Yours very Sincerely
John Woodroffe

* * *

Justice M. Basith Ali M A., Bar-at-law:

Kamal Villa
Hyderbad
30-5-52

Dear Sir,

I was told by a relative of mine Mr. A. Ghani, retired H. C. Judge, that you were collecting material about Tippu Sultan and Hyder Ali. I should like to know if you have already written any history or intend writing a history of these two rulers. As I belong to this family I have some material with me. I collected same with the idea of writing a book. There are some books in French which are very valuable.

Yours Faithfully
M. Basith Ali M.A., (cantab)
Rdd. H. C. Judge, Bar-at-law
Red Hills, Hyderbad

Dear Sir,

Please excuse me for not acknowledging your kind letter earlier. The reason was that I was out of station for a few days. Let me offer you my most sincere thanks for so kindly sending me copies of the life of Tippu Sultan and other very interesting papers. I really enjoyed reading them, I think the Muslim community of Mysore in general, and the members of Tippu Sultan's family in particular must be highly grateful to you for writing this book. Your endeavour to depict the Sultan—the first nationalist of India-in his true colour, is indeed very admirable. Few people have the courage to do so. Only a man of your liberal ideas and noble sentiments can afford to do so. It was a pleasure to me to learn from your letter that you had seen my late lamented father, Mr Mir. Kamaluddin Ali Khan. It is no exaggeration to say that he was the Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of Mysore. Though he did not know English he was abreast of times. He was the first to send us to Aligarh, then to England. How I wish I were in Mysore to make your acquaintance! Mysore must be proud to have a Journatist like you. I wish you were in Hyderabad where you could have easily started a daily with success. I have a mind to visit Mysore. I am eagerly looking forward to meet you. I have written the "Hundred years History of the Asifias Court," but it is in Urdu. Otherwise I would have presented a copy of it to you. I wonder if you know that my father gave away the house in 100 feet road to the Municipality to be used for locating a school and Rs 5000 were given to the Mysore University for awarding scholarships to poor students. I have no idea how these endowments are working.

Thanking you once again.
Yours Sincerely
M. Basith Ali.
22-6-52 Rd. High Court Judge

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AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
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G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
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Mr. Josyer has continued and is endeavouring to complete the work done by Yathiraja Swami, and Scholarly India will welcome this great contribution to the appreciation of both literature and the science of erudite and loving criticism." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

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॥ ಶ್ರೀಃ ॥

ಓ ತಾತ ! ಗುರವರ್ಯ ! ನರಸಿಂಹಾರ್ಯ ! ತಂದಿಹೆನಿದೋ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾ ಲೇಖಿಮಂ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಿರಿಯಡಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲೆಂದು.

ನಾನೇ ಭಾಗ್ಯವತಿ ಪೂರ್ವಜನ್ಮದೊಳ್ ನಾನ್ ಅಪಾರಸುಕೃತಮಂ ಮಾಡಿರಲೇವೆಳು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿರ್ದೊಡೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಗುರವಂ, ತಾತನೆಂ ಪಡೆವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯಮೇ ? ತಾತನಾ ಅಕ್ಕರೆಯಮಾಲ್ಗೆ, ಗುರುವಿನಾ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಾ ಜೇನಂ ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಊಡಿಸಿದಿರಿ ಎನಗೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನೊಳು ದಿನದಿನವೂ ಮಗ್ಗಿಯನೆ ಪೇಳಲು ಬೇಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಸಾಗರದೊಳ್ ಇರುಳ್ ಪಗಲ್ ಎನ್ನದೆ ಆನಂದದಿಂ ಈಜಾಡುತಿರ್ದ ನಿಮ್ಮಂ ಕಂಡು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ. ಆ ನಿರ್ಜೀವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳೊಳ್ ಅದಾವ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಮಂ ಕಂಡಿರಿ. ಎನ್ನ ಸುಕೃತಮೋ ಪಿರಿಯರಾ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದಮೋ ಒರ್ದಿನಂ ಆದೆನ್ ನಾನ್ ನಿಮಗೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯೆ. ಓ ! ಅದೇನದ್ಭುತಂ ಆ ಗಣಿತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂ, ಎಕ್ಸ್, ವೈ, ಜಡ್ ಗಳ ಚೋದ್ಯಂ ! ಕಲನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಐಂದ್ರಜಾಲಂ, ಬೀಜಗಣಿತದ ಮಹಾ ಸೌಧಂ, ಇಂತಪ್ಪ ಎಲ್ಲ ವೈಭವಗಳಂ ತೋರಿದಿರಿ. ಇಂದಿಗುಂ ಎನಗಿರ್ಪುದೊಂದು ಮಹದಾಸೆ. ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಸಕಲ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯಮಂ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್. ಆದರ್ಕೇ ತೋರುವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ನೀವ್ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮರೆಯಾದಿರಿ ? ದಿನದಿನವೂ ಇರುಳ್ ಪಗಲ್‌ಗಳಂ, ಶ್ರಮಮಂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾನಂ ಮಾಡುತಿರ್ದ ನಿಮ್ಮಂ ಕಂಡು ಇದರ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ್ಯಮೆನ್ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ನಾನೇ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳುತಿರ್ದೆ. ಅಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾಯಾತ್ರೆಯಂದು ಕಂಡೆ ಇದಕುತ್ತರಮಂ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರೆದಿರ್ದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಸ್ತೋಮದಾ ಅಶ್ರುವಾರಿಧಿಯೊಳ್ ಕಂಡೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಸಾರ್ಥಕ್ಯಮಂ,

" ಗುರವೊ ಬಹವಸ್ಸನ್ತಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯವಿತ್ತಾಪಹಾರಕಾಃ । ಗುರವೊ ವಿರಳಾಸ್ಸನ್ತಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯಚಿತ್ತಾಪಹಾರಕಾಃ ॥ "

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟಗಳಂ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಲ್ ಎನಗೆ ತೋರ್ಪುದು ನೀವ್ ಎಂತಪ್ಪ ಧೀರರೆಂಬುದಂ. ಕೇಳ್ದುದಂ ತಂದೀವ ಶಕ್ತ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಕ್ಕರೆಯಿಂ ಕಲಿಸುವಾ ಗುರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಧನಮೋ ಅಪರೂಪಂ. ಅಂತಿರ್ಪವೇಳೆಯೊಳ್ ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಯೇ ಧ್ಯೇಯಮಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಹೊಂದಿದಿರಿ ಗೌರವದ ಪದವಿಗಳಂ. ಕಂಡು ಕೇಳರಿಯದ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತನಗರಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದಿರಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಯ ಪಡೆಯಲ್ಕೆ. ಆದಿರಿ ವಿವಾಹಂ ಅನಂದಾಳ್ವಾನ್‌ವಂಶಕೆ, ಗಾನಕಲಾಪ್ರವೀಣೆ, ಕುಶಲಕಲಾಚತುರೆ ಎದುಗಿರಿನಾಮಾಖ್ಯೆಯಂ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಸಾಗರಮಾಗಿದ್ದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಾಟಂಪಳ್ಳಿ ವಂಶಂ ಮೊಳದುದು ಗಾನಸುಧಾರಸದಿಂದೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂ ಜ್ಞಾನಗಾನಸುಧೆಗಳ ಸಂಗಮಂ ಆದದಿಲ್ಲಿ. ಚಿನ್ನದಾ ಅರ ಮನೆಗೆ ರನ್ನದಾ ಕಳಸವಿಟ್ಟಂತೆ.

ನಂತರಂ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್, ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳೊಳ್ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ್. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಲೆಯೊಳ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ್ ಆಗಿಮೆರೆದಿರಿ. ಇಂತಿರ್ಪುದೈ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಪರ್ವಂ. ನೀವ್ ಸ್ಥಿತಪ್ರಜ್ಞರೆ ವಲಂ. ಉದ್ಯೋಗದೊಳ್ ಬಂದ ಎಡರುತೊಡರುಗಳಂ ನಿರಾಶೆಗಳಂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ ನಗುನಗುತ ನಡೆಸಿದಿರಿ ಜೀವನಯಾತ್ರೆಯಂ. ಗೀತಾಚಾರ್ಯಂ ಪೇಳ್ದ ಸ್ಥಿತಪ್ರಜ್ಞ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಮುನಿಲಕ್ಷಣಂಗಳಂ ಕಂಡೆ ನಾನ್ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಋಜು ಜೀವನದೊಳ್.

ಜನಂ ಪೇಳ್ವುದು ಕರ್ಣನಂ ದಾನಶೂರನೆಂದು. ತೆಗೆ ! ಅವನೆಂತಪ್ಪ ದಾನಶೂರಂ ! ಪರರ ಧನಮಂ ಕಿತ್ತು ದಾನವಿತ್ತ ಅವನ್, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅರಿವಂತೆ. ಆದರೆ ನೀವ್ ಒಂದು ಕೈಯರಿಯದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದರಲಿ ಇತ್ತಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಅಳವನು ಅರಿಯುತಿಹೆವು ನಾವು ಇಂದು. ವಸ್ತು ಧನ ಇಂತಪ್ಪ ಅನಿತ್ಯಂಗಳ ದಾನಕಿಂ ಪಿರಿದು ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾನಂ, ಎಂದರ್ ಋಷಿಗಳ್. ನೀವ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾ ಈ ಪೆರಿಯದಾನಂ ಇಂದಿಗುಂ ಬೆಳಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರ್ಪುದು ಅಸಂಖ್ಯಿಗೃಹಂಗಳಂ. ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಯಂ ಮಾಳ್ಪ ಗುರುಗಳ್ ಅಪರೂಪವಾಗಿರ್ಪ ಈ ಕಾಲದೊಳ್ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯಾರಾಧನಂ ಅದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ. ಅದಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಪುಲ ಗ್ರಂಥಭಂಡಾರಂ.

ಅರಿಯದವರ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನಾಮಂ ನಿಮಗನ್ವರ್ಥಮೆಂಬರ್. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸರಸಮಂ ವಾಕ್ಚಾತುರ್ಯಮಂ, ಲಘುಹಾಸ್ಯಂಗಳಂ, ಚಾಟೂಕ್ತಿಗಳಂ ಕಂಡು ಕೇಳ್ದನಗೆ ಅರಿಯದೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೋಪಮಹಿಮೆಯದೆಂದು. ಬಟ್ಟೆದಪ್ಪಿದರ್ಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆತೋರಿಸಲ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗದಾಗಿತ್ತು ಸಾಧನಂ. ಎತ್ತರದ ಮನೆಯ, ಎತ್ತರದ ಮಹಡಿಯಲಿರ್ದ ಎತ್ತರದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ್ ನೀವ್. ಕ್ರೋಧಂ ನಿಮಗಸಹಜಮಲ್ಕೆ. ಶರಣರಂ ಮರಣದಲಿ ಕಾಣ್ ಎಂಬೊಂದು ನಾಣ್ನುಡಿಯುಂಟು. ನಿಂತನಿಲುವಿನಲಿಯೇ ಚಟ್ಟನೆ ನಡೆದಿರಿ ವೈಕುಂಠಕೆ. ಅರ್ದೇ ಅಮರರಂ, ಜವನಕರಿಗೆ ಓಗೊಡಲ್ಕೆ. ಮರೆತೆ, ನೀವ್ ಕಾಲಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲೆ. ಕಾರ್ಲ ನಿಮಗತ್ಯಾದರಣೀಯರ್. ನಿತ್ಯಯಾತ್ರೆಯೊಳ್, ಪಾಠದೊಳ್, ವೈಹಾಳಿಯೊಳ್, ಕಾಲನಂಮೀರ್ದುದಂ ಕಂಡವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವೀಧಿಯೊಳ್ ಇದು ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಂ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೈಕುಂಠಯಾತ್ರೆಯ ಮಾರನೆಯದಿನಂ ಪಲರ್‌ಕೊಂಡರಂತೆ ಗಡಿಯೂರಮಂ. ಅಂತಪ್ಪ ನೀವ್ ಜವನಕರೆಯಂ ಮನ್ನಿಸದಿರ್ದೊಡೆ ಅದು ಅಸಂಗಶಂ.

ಆದರರ್ದೇ ನಾವಾರುಂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರ್ದಾಗಲೇ ನಡೆದಿರಿ ಪರಮಪದಕೆ ? ನಾವಿರ್ದೊಡೆ ತಡೆವೆವೆಂಬ ಭಯವೇ ? ಓ ! ಮರೆತೆ, ನೀವ್ ಮುಮುಕ್ಷುಗಳಲ್ಲೆ, ನಾನರಿತಿರ್ದೆ ಮುಮುಕ್ಷುಗಳ್ಗೆ ಭಗವಂತನಾ ಕೈಂಕರ್ಯವೇ ಎಲ್ಲಕಿಂ ಪಿರಿದೆಂದು. ಅದರಿಂದಲೆ ನಡೆದಿರವೇಳ್ಕುಂ ನೀವ್ ಪರವಾಸುದೇವನಾ ಕೈಂಕರ್ಯಕೆ ಮತ್ತಾವುದಂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸದೆ.

ಒರೊರ್ಮೆ ನಿಮ್ಮನಗಲಿದಾ ದುಃಖಂ ಉಕ್ಕಿಬರ್ಪುದಾ. ಆದರೊಡನೆಯೇ ಅಂತರಾತ್ಮಂ ಪೇಳ್ವುದು ' ಕಾಣ್ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾತನಂ. ಆಗ ಬೆಳಗಿರ್ಪ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಜ್ಞಾನಜ್ಯೋತಿಗಳೊಳ್ ಆತನ್ ನಿತ್ಯ ಅದೃಶ್ಯನಾದೊರ್ದೇ ಚೈತನ್ಯದಾಯಿಯಾಗಿರ್ಪನ್, ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರೊಳ್.

ಮೃತಃಕೋವಾನಜಾಯತೆ । ಸಜಾತೊಯೇನ ಜಾತೇನ ಯಾತಿವಂಶಸ್ಸಮುನ್ನತಿಂ ॥

ಎಂದನ್ ಕವಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಭರ್ತೃಹರಿ. ಆ ಕವಿವಾಣಿಯ್ಗೆ ದಿಟವಾಗ್ಮೆದಿರಿ

ಅಂತೆ ಎನಗೊಂದು ಪಿರಿದಾಸೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮಂತೆ ಧೀರೆಯುಂ, ಸ್ಥಿತಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯುಂ ಆಗಿ ಋಜು ಜೀವನಂ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಕೆ. ಈ ಎನ್ನಾಸೆ ದಿಟವಪ್ಪಂತೆ ಆಶೀರ್ವದಿಸಿಮೆನ್ನಂ ಈ ಅಣುಗಿಯಂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪೌತ್ರಿಯಂ.

ಜ ಯೆ ಶ್ರೀ (ಎಂ. ಎ.)

VYMAANIKA SHAASTRA

(*Continued from last issue.*)

2. Taantrika: By acquiring Mahaamaayaa, Shambara, and other taantric powers, to endow the plane with those powers.

3. Kritaka: By study of architects like Vishwakarma, Chhaayaaparusha, Manu, Maya and others, to construct aeroplanes of various patterns.

4. Antaraala: In the wind-swept atmospheric region of the sky, in the clash at the borders of mighty currents, an inadvertent plane is likely to be smashed to pieces. But by getting warned of the approach of such danger spots, the plane could be halted and steered with care.

5. Goodha: As explained in 'Vaayutatva Prakarana', by harnessing the powers, Yaasaa, Viyaasaa, Prayaasaa, in the 8th atmospheric layer covering the earth, to attract the dark content of the solar ray, and use it to hide the Vimaana from the enemy.

6. Drishya: By collision of the electric power and wind power in the atmosphere, a glow is created, whose reflection is to be caught in the Vishwa–Kriyaa–darapana or mirror at the front of the Vimana, and by its manipulation produce a Maaya–Vimaana or camouflaged Vimana.

7. Adrishya: According to "Shaktitantra" by means of the Vynarathya-Vikarana and other powers in the heart centre of the solar mass, attract the force of the ethereal flow in the sky, and mingle it with the balaahaa–vikarana shakti in the aerial globe, producing thereby a white cover, which will make the Vimana invisible.

8. Paroksha: According to "Meghotpatthi prakarana, or the science of the birth of clouds, by entering the second of the summer cloud layers, and attracting the power therein with the shaktyaakarshana darpana or force–attraction mirror in the Vimana, and applying it to the parivesha or halo of the Vimaana, a paralysing force is generated, and opposing Vimaanas are paralysed and put out of action.

9. Aparoksha: According to Shakti-tantra, by projection the Rohinee beam of light, things in front of the Vimana are made visible.

10. Sankocha, or Contraction: As preseribed in the Yantraangopasamhaara section, when the Vimana is flying at speed with fully extended wings, and there is danger ahead, turning the 7th switch in the Vimana, its parts can be made to contract.

11. Vistrita: According to 'Akaashatantra', when the Vimana is in the central air flood in the third and first regions of the sky, by turning the switch in the 11th section of plane, it becomes expanded suitably according to "Vaalmeeki Ganita."

12. Viroopa Karana: As stated in "Dhooma Prakarana" by producing the 32nd-kind of smoke through the mechanism, and charging it with the light of the heat waves in the sky, and projecting it through the padmaka chakra tube to the bhyravee oil–smeared Vyroopya–darpana at the top of the Vimana, and whirling with 132nd type of speed, a very fierce and terrifing shape of the Vimana will emerge, causingutter fright to onlookers.

"JUST HALF A WORLD AWAY"

Miss. Jean Lyon, American Journalist at Delhi, was pleased to pay us a visit on the announcement of the Vymaanika Shaastra in 1952. In her interesting book "Just half a world away" which has recently come out, she gives the following accoumt of her visit, in a chapter headed "Science by Sutras":

"An item in one of Delhi Newspapers had piqued my curiosity and I had saved it. It announced the discovery of an ancient Sanskrit manuscript on the Science of Aeronautics, which included diagrams of prehistoric planes. The announcement came from the Director of the International Academy of Sanskrit Research in Mysore city, which was but a few hours' train ride from Bangalore. So I moved on over the Mysore plateau to the Mysore city, another spacious, well groomed town but more Indian in its feeling than Bangalore, perhaps because it was dominated by the Maharaja's palace.

The Director of the Academy, Mr. G. R. Josyer, has a brand new two-storey building, opened less than a year before with the blessing of Mysore's Maharaja. But I found him a tired looking, sad-faced man, in the littered second floor study of his own home, several blocks from the shaded, wide business street where the Academy stood. This house was on a narrow street closely packed with houses built wall to wall, and it must have been there for a good many generations. For the rest of Mysore city had in recent years been beautified and its streets widened, well planted with shade trees, and imposingly built up with massive cream coloured public buildings.

But Mr. Josyer seemed to fit into the more old fashioned picture which his street, his house and his littered study presented. He wore a neat, tight, white turban with a gold band twisted into it, and was dressed in a sheer, starched, white-cotton over-blouse and a white wrap-around skirt or *munda* which was the substitute in the south for the *dhoti* of the north. His clothes hung on him as though they were hanging on wire clothes' hangers, so gaunt was his frame.

He offered me a chair, took a seat behind his desk with its disorderly piles of manuscripts and books, and waited for me to begin. I explained the newspaper clipping. He leaned back in his straight chair and squinted at me some-what sourly.

"How long have you been in India", he asked wearily. I told him, by this time I was into my second year.

"Then I suppose you realize", he said, "that strange things can happen in India."

Meekly I nodded. I didn't know what he was preparing me for. But I soon found out. He was leading up to two statements. The first was that his manuscript on aeronautics dated back "so far that we cannot accurately ascertain the time of its origin," and that it was probably written before recorded times. Then after naming its author as Maharshi Bharadwaj, who was one of the ancient *rishis* or saints of the early Vedic era, some five thousand years ago, the director went on to his next statement.

"The book was actually written down in pen and ink on paper between 1918 and 1924. A pandit named Subraya Sastri, who died in 1939, dictated it from memory to a scribe. It is written in the form of Sutras, or brief verses, in which a complicated science used to be condensed almost in outline form and passed on from scholar to scholar by memory."

Of course I questioned Mr. Josyer's elaim that the manuscript was possibly five thousand years old. It was actually, I pointed out, but thirty years old. At this he tapped his desk impatiently with his fore-finger. Like a school teacher he said curtly, "That is why I asked you if you knew yet that strange things can happen in India."

"You speak of manuscripts. We speak of memories. Our ancient literature has come down to us not through writings, but through the memories of our pandits and our *rishis*. Pandit Shastry spent many years in the forest with his *guru*. This *guru* knew this ancient work by heart from his *guru*, and he taught it to his disciple as he had learnt it. No one knows through how many generations of gurus and disciples the exact words of this great scientific work have passed, but along with its content, its authotship has also been given from guru to disciple. It might have been written down at any time through the centuries, and perhaps it was, and we will find other copies of it. That this copy which has come into my hands was written down only thirty years ago has no connection with the actual age of the work itself."

I knew that there was truth in Mr. Josyer's explanation of how the Vedic literature was preserved in prodigious memories of the Brahmins. For I had been told that they began learning books by heart as children. Still, I had a feeling that I'd like to know more about Pandit Shastry. So I reminded Mr. Josyer that by 1918-24 modern aeronautics was becoming a practiced science, and any one living at that time might have gleaned something from twentieth century knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Josyer sighed audibly, a sign of exasperation. "Why should we think that all knowledge has come only in the twentieth century?", he asked. "That is a very narrow view."

He went on to describe the civilization of his Indo-Aryan ancestors. There was proof in the Vedas, he said, that it was a very highly civilized society and that its scholars were brilliant—indeed, he said, far more brilliant than we are today. "Their minds were clearer because they had less noise to contend with," he said.

Then the director reminded me that in philosophy these early scholars had not yet been surpassed by any philosophers of the modern western world, and he quoted the great German Sanskrit scholar, Max Muller, to prove his point. "They were equally advanced", Mr. Josyer said with assurance, "in the sciences. We in India are still practising medicine as taught by our ancient sages. The main text books used in the study of *Ayurvedic* medicine are probably close to three thousand years old, and their truths still hold good. This civilization was also far

advanced in Astronomy, Mathematics and Architecture. This manuscript I have is proof that they were also advanced in Aeronautics."

There was no reason for me to argue with Mr. Josyer. I had merely been trying to pin him down to facts. I had my own questions about his statement on the ancient science of medicine, for I had heard Western-trained Indian doctors make some fairly scathing remarks about the practices of India's *ayurvedic* doctors, and their arrested development as scientists. But Mr. Josyer like Miniver Cheevy was born too late. He lived in a world of marvels, which existed five thousand years ago, and who was I to gainsay him ?

Then, after a bit, we returned to the subject of the manuscript on aeronautics. The director sounded less weary now, and he talked with real enthusiasm about the aeroplanes which were described in this manuscript. Mr. Josyer was convinced that they had flown the skies of this ancient Indo-aryan world. "The manuscript describes planes which can't break, cannot be cut, will not catch fire, cannot be destroyed", he said. "Can you tell me of any modern aeroplane so indestructible ?"

There had been planes, he said, which could carry whole armies from place to place. Obviously air warfare had been far in advance than in modern warfare, he said, for his manuscript described how photographs of the interior of enemy planes could be obtained, how the approaching direction of enemy planes could be ascertained, how conversations held in enemy planes could be overheard, and how the people in enemy planes could be made to lose consciousness.

I asked him about the diagrams which had come with the manuscript. He brought them out. They had been drawn, he explained, from Pandit Shastry's minutely memorized descriptions. Strangely conceived to the twentieth century eye, they had engines, wings and propeller. Wings were like bird wings, fan-like and made of many strips. Engines towered like early train locomotives. Propellers were in proportion to the engine, about as the wheel is to the locomotive. These were indeed drawings of self-propelled heavier-than-air machines.. .....drawn, I kept reminding myself, between 1918 and 1924. but conceived, Mr. Josyer kept reminding me, around 3000 B.C.

When I asked for some of the more specific secrets of these inventions snch as the names of the sixteen metals suitable for use in aeroplanes which he had said were listed in the manuscript, Mr. Josyer became despairing. That took scholarship, he said—scholarship in Sanskrit, which had not yet been done, and which would translate into modern terms the terms of the ancients. "This manuscript I have in my hand is a locked book", Mr. Josyer said, "and it will remain locked until Sanskrit research is further advanced. But who is interested in advancing the research and in unlocking the book ?"

Then he launched into a passionate denunciation of modern governments including India's, and modern minds, including Nehru's. The Indian Government, he said, which had just completed the building of an aeroplane

factory in Bangalore, could, for one-sixth the money put scholars to work on this manuscript, and have secrets for building much better aeroplanes than the destructible machines they were making now. "The knowledge in this manuscript would make us world leaders. But does our 'modern' government have the vision? Certainly not. It would rather ape the west and lag behind it, than follow its own cultural heritage and be leagues ahead of every one."

Not yet had I met so intense an advocate of back-to-the Vedas movement. As the director expanded his faith I could see why it fired him with such great zeal, for if you believed his premise you had to go along with him. This premise was that the Indo-Aryan civilization out of which Hindu India grew was the greatest, most advanced, and most enlightened civilization the world has ever known. And Mr. Josyer was positive that in the undiscovered manuscripts still to be found in India's temples, homes and *ashrams*, and in the memorized books which still existed only in the heads of *rishis*, lay the key to that civilization. All newly independent India need do to have a detailed blue print which would make her once more into the world's greatest and most civilized nation was to find these mauuscripts and put scholars to work deciphering them. Five year plans projected into the future were as nothing compared to this five-thousand-year plan projected into the past!

As I left Mr. Josyer's house, floating rather precariously between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1952, I thought of Mahmoud. I began to see what he meant by the kind of Indian nationalism which frightened him. Mr. Josyer's nationalism was of the sort that would willingly wipe off the slate everything that had happened since the Vedas were written. It had its appeal, for there was no denying the greatness of that early Indo.Aryan civilization More people think of it in terms of its mystic philosophies than in terms of its sciences. Bnt even so its progress in mathematics and astronomy, and its contribution to early medicine are also generally recognized. Even Mahmoud would have admitted it was great, I thought.

Yet carried to the extreme to which Mr. Josyer carried his admiration for a past culture, it certainly became a frightening form of nationalism. It was unquestioning, exclusive, closed. It denied the current world, and clothed itself in self-satisfaction.

If I had thought that Mr. Josyer was the only one of his kind in India, I'd have marked him down as a local Mysore curiosity. But I knew he wasn't. Some of the political parties I had watched backing up the feudalism of Rajasthan during elections were formed out of the same kind of perverted admiration for a far-off past!"

ಯಜುರುಪಾಕರ್ಮ 0—10.

ಯಜುಸ್ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ 0—10.

ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನ 0—10.

ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತಸಾರ, "ಜಗದೀಶಾಯಮಂಗಳಂ"
ಶಿಷ್ಯಸ್ವಯಮೀಶ ಉಪಜ್ಞಾನಮಾಲೆ. 1-25

Life of Saint Ananteya,
in English and Hindi. 1—00

SANSKRIT CIVILIZATION

by

G. R. JOSYER. M.A. HONS. F.R.E.S. M.R.S.L.

FOUNDER

International Academy of Sanskrit Research.

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

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Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
in the "Hindu", Madras.

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RS. 20-00

MORAL ROCK-BOTTOM:

Mr. Justice K. S. Hegde of the Supreme Court declared here today that the basic cause for the widespread corruption in all walks of life in India was due to the "devaluation" of our moral values.

Moral values had reached their rock-bottom. The foremost duty of the Government should be the reconstruction of education on a moral basis.

Delivering the valedictory address of the sixth orientation course for Chief Vigilance Officers at the Administrative Training Institute, Mr. Hegde said there was misconception among the public that the Constitution prohibited the teaching of moral education. Science and teehnology divorced from moral education would be dangerous. Hence the Government and society had to do some rethinking on our educational system.

Democracy and corruption did not go together. If large-scale corruption persisted, democracy would come to an end. The choice, therefore, was between democracy and corruption. There was a widespread feeling that corruption prevailed at all levels. Corruption was not peculiar to any country. In most of the European countries, corruption had been checked to a large extent, whereas in India, it was not.

Corruption today was not confined to any particular level. Sympathetic critics of India felt that the future of India was not as bright as desirable because of widespread corruption. Crores of rupees went into the drain either because of inefficiency or corruption.

Referring to corruption in the political field, Mr. Hegde said this question had been sufficiently debated upon. He hoped that the Bill introduced in Parliament for the creation of Lokpals would be passed this season.

The Government and society had to build up an educated society, for which it was necessary that education had to be made compulsory upto the secondary level. Care had to be taken to see that no circumstances were created for political corruption to thrive. A controlled economy could help in this.

Disagreeing with the view expressed in the background papers of the orientation course that the evasion of income tax was only two per cent, Mr. Hegde said he knew of instances where people who were almost paupers 10 years ago had built mansions costing Rs. 10 lakhs and owning dozens of cars!

Another disturbing recent phenomenon was corruption among top level officers. A growing section of senior officers was allowing itself to be corrupted in one way or the other.

Regarding the service rules of the Government, Mr. Hegde said many rules came in conflict with the Constitution. Some of the rules were vague and difficult to be interpreted. Some of these rules were drafted in Hindi and translated later into English and there was difference in between these two versions.

Each department should have a tribunal so that justice could be given in the shortest possible time, Mr. Hegde suggested.

Ideal Location!

Some time ago the British South-western Electricity Board decided to make use of its computer to find the best location for a new storage depot. The problem was fed into the machine. The print-out suggested a spot in the sea, 24 kilometres off the coast!

Plastic Disaster

Some time ago Los Angeles County intalled plastic trees and plants along a two-nile boulevard to replace real ones which vithered in an atmosphere polluted by ndustrial and exhaust gases. The ersatz /egetation, however, was not immue to mnatural disasters. The Los Angeleans lidn't like these masterpieces of plastic art. They set many trees on fire . . . and plastics burn well . . . and sawed up others. The County replaced the ruined trees but the story repeated itself. And so the idea of beautifying the city with plastic greenery was given up. The experiment cost the city $74, 504 ;(the initial outlay) plus the amount spent on the replacement.

Getty Cheque

The Presentation Order of Nuns wrote to J. Paul Getty, reputed to be the richest man in the world, asking for help to build schools for Australian aborigines. The multimillionaire promptly replied by sending a cheque $ 10. The nuns don't know what to do with it: cash it, frame it, or sell it ? Particularly since they have had offers of up to $ 100 from people wishing to acquire this memento of the multimillionaire's "generosity !"

F. B. I. Chief

J. Edgar Hoover, former director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, once boasted that he had been cheated only twice in his life. The first time when someone sold him dyed sawdust for fertilizer and the second time when he bought a canary . . . it turned out to be a sparrow painted yellow !

New York's Fittest

The New York police chief has ordered his lawkeepers to weigh themselves. If anyone weighs even 10 per cent above the medically established level, he will be put on a diet prescribed by the police medical service. The aim of the order, the police chief explained, was to make policemen "healthier, happier and fitter."

Breaking The Language Barrier

The Insult Dictionary, published by Wolfe in London, recently went into its ninth printing. Priced at 50 pence, and containing some forceful expressions for the traveller abroad, this Anglo-French-German-Italian -Spanish dictionary is very much in demand. Using it, you can tell a waiter, "Get your dirty thumb out of the soup", and the man boarding the bus in front of you, "Move over, you fool !" in any of these languages. "All in all," a news-papermen writes, "this splendid little volume seems to me the greatest leap forward in global commnications since the first Atlantic cable was laid."

ಯಜುರುಪಾಕರ್ಮ	೦–೫೦.
ಯಜುಸ್ಸಂಧ್ಯಾನಂದನೆ	೦–೫೦.
ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನ	೦–೪೦.
ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಾದ್ವೈತಸಾರ. "ಚಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಜಬಿನ್ನಪಂ" ದಿವ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥದಮೇಲಿನ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಮಾಲೆ.	1-25
Life of Saint Anantarya, in Enlish and Hindi.	1—00

Rt. Hon'ble Lord Olivier,
Secretary of State ;
Dear Mr. Josyer,

Charlbury. England
20th August 1927

I am not sure whether I have acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 31st March last, and of the book you sent with it, which I have now perused with interest and appreciation, and thank you for sending to me.

I am
Your very Faithfully
Olivier.

* * *

Bharataratna
Sir S. Radhakrishnan,
Dear Mr. Josyer,

Senak House,
Calcutta
28–1–28

Thank you very much for your kind gift, and the warm letter which accompanied it.

You have brought out an excellent little book highly useful to students who begin the subject.

I see that you are quite fit and flourishing.

Yours
Radhakrishnan

* * *

Dr. Sir Jadunath Sircar ;
Dear Sir,

Calcutta University
26th Nov. 1926

I have read with interest your Sociology. It is very neatly printed and remarkably cheap. An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen. I wonder if you contemplate bringing out a vernacular edtion of it, with reduced size and in a popular style.

Yours Sincerely
Jadunath Sircar
Vice-Chancellor.

* * *

Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye :
Dear Sir,

Poona
29–12–26

I am much obliged to you for the copy of the book on "Sociology" written by my friend Ram Gopal and yourself. I shall read it with great interest as I feal specially interested in the subject. At present, however, I have just been appinted a Minister in the Bombay Governament, and as my charge is somewhat new, I shall require some time before I can go through it.

Kindly pay my best regards to Mr. Ram Gopal.

Yours Sincerely
R. P. Paranjpye.

)ewan Sir Mirza Ismail
K.C.I.E.:

Mysore
15-10-35

I congratulate you most heartily on the recognition you have won. I feel proud if you, and hope that you will make yourself more and more useful to your state.

Mirza Ismail

'. S. Dewan hopes you will wear the medal on public occasions.

C. Noronha
Private Secretary

(On seeing the great Siiver Medal from Alliance Francaise, Paris, during a ession of the Representative Assembly.)

* * *

Bangalore
21-10-1936

)ear Mr. Josyer,

I thank you for your very kind letter. You have used languge of so much kindnes nd appreciation that I could hardly fail to be moved by it.

Although some differences of opinion have divided us in the past, I have always vished well of you, and am, indeed, glad of the recognition that your literary activity has von for you. I hope it is a precursor of more distinctions yet to come.

Yes, there has been no occasion for us to meet oftener but you are always welcome o see me.

What better wish can I send you than that your efforts "to fulfil your duties to the)tate and its Rulèr" may meet with success.

Yours Sincerely
Mirza M. Ismail.

* * *

Senate Hall
Mysore

Professor A. R. Wadia,

"I admire the courage of Mr. Josyer when he boldly refers to the policy of this University as practically strangling the study of Sanskrit. It is a harsh word, but it is not harsher than truth. Sanskrit as an optional is a mere eye-wash."

(Speaking in the Mysore University Senate on the attempt to scuttle Sanskrit and)oost Kannada).

* * *

Park House, Mys ore
9-3-45

Sir T. Thumboo Chetty, kt :

My Dear Mr. Josyer,

I have been wanting to write and express my grateful thanks to you for the n ice articles you have kindly written in the "Ratronalist" on my father. The present generation does not know him, and you have pen-pictured in such a manner as to make his life and career an ennobling study.

Yours Sincerely
T. Thumboo Chetty,

Dr. Sir C. R. Reddy, Kt — Mysore University,
Pro-Chancellor : — Mysore
My Dear Josyer, — 23-1-1951

I beg to thank you most warmly for your kindness and courtesy in sending me your "History of Mysore and the Yadava Dynasty" and no less for the warm-hearted and most affectionate letter in which you made the presentation. I think I have been exceptionally fortunate, and much beyond my deserts, in the students I have had in Mysore I can never repay them for their most generous comradeship.

I shall treasure your letter. It is such a comfort and solace to me.

I was very glad you sent the gift through your son. I am so sorry I was not able to give him much time this morning ; but his disappointment over this could not be greater than mine, I was far too busy for the intimate conversation that his visit entailed. So I asked him to come some other tine on an afternoon. Will you please come over on Saturday the 27th instant with your son and have a little bit of tea at 4 p.m.? I should be so glad if you could come. Let me have an early line in reply.

Before concluding, let me congratulate you on your splendid history, which I have glanced through here and there already. I shall read it through carefully at my earliest convenience. Later on I may hope to have a conversation with you on the subject. You have made me so happy by your gift and your letter.

With all kind regards to you and your son,

Yours Very Sincerely
C. R. Reddy.

* * *

Mrs Maud R. Ingersoll Probasco : — 72, Irving Place,
My Dear Mr. Josyer, — New York City.

I cannot even hope for your forgiveness for not having answered your letter of thanking you for that wonderful book of my father's writings which has given me infinite pleasure. When your letter came by husband was desperately ill and is only now some better, and then on May fourth as you will see by the enclosed invitation we took the ashes of my father and mother to Arlington National Cemetry in Washington. Under separate cover I am sending you a paper containing copies of the speeches made on that day.

A few weeks ago my niece, my sister's daughter, who lives with me, decided to be married. So between all these things, I have had no time to attend to my own affairs.

There are no words in which to express my gratitude to you and Mr. Ram Gopal for what you have done in making my father's works known in far off India.

I have read Mr. Sarda's "Foreword", your "Appreciation", and Mr. Ram Gopal's "Introduction", with the deepest emotion. Such words of appreciation of my father give me the greatest happiness that I can know. You have my deepest and most heartfelt gratitude.

Thanking you again and again, and with every good wish to you and your pen,

Gratefully Yours,
Maud R. Ingersoll Probasco

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy." "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization". &c.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling ouse of Mysore, from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950, when the present Maharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian Union. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes hrough the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan nd the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831 o 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their Dewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) onstitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable ccount in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's ble, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

Modern Review, Calcutta

"A Splendid History." Dr. Sir C. R. Reddy, Pro-Chancellor.

"Exceedingly valuable and interesting book." Professor K. N. Venkatasubba Sastry, Ph D, Simla.

"Profusely illustrated, attractively produced and very readable". Hindu, Madras.

"Amply fulfils the specific object with which it has been written, and the Yadava Dynasty in Mysore has been well served by the author in this popular account of their character and achievements." Indian Express, Madras.

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Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
in the "Hindu", Madras.

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ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಾ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ ಆದಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯರು ಬರೆದ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ ಸಮೂಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಾ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರವು ಬಹು ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾನುವಾದ ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ :—

ನಿತ್ಯಾನಂದಕರೀ ವರಾಭಯಕರೀ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯರತ್ನಾಕರೀ ನಿರ್ಧೂತಾಖಿಲಘೋರಪಾವನಕರೀ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಮಾಹೇಶ್ವರೀ ।
ಪ್ರಾಲೇಯಾಚಲವಂಶ ಪಾವನಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೧॥

ಸದಾ ಆನಂದದಾಯಕಳೂ ವರಪ್ರದಾನಮಾಡಿ ಅಭಯನೀಡುವವಳೂ ಸಮುದ್ರದೋಪಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ರಮೇಯ ಸುಂದರಳೂ ಸರ್ವಕಲ್ಮಷವನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದು ಪವಿತ್ರಗೊಳಿಸುವವಳೂ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ಮಹೇಶನ ಅರ್ಧಾಂಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಣಯಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಲಯವಾಗದ ಪರ್ವತಶ್ರೇಣಿಯನ್ನು (ಮೇರುಗಿರಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು) ಪಾವನ ಮಾಡುವವಳೂ ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠದೇವತೆಯೂ ದಯಾಮೂರ್ತಿಯೂ ಆದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಎನಗೆ ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ನಾನಾರತ್ನ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಭೂಷಣಕರೀ ಹೇಮಾಂಬರಾಡಂಬರೀ ಮುಕ್ತಾಹಾರವಿಲಂಬಮಾನವಿಲಸದ್ ವಕ್ಷೋಜಕುಂಭಾಂತರೀ ।
ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಾಗುರುವಾಸಿತಾ ರುಚಿಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೨॥

ಅನೇಕತರದ ರತ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಅಲಂಕೃತಳಾದ, ಸುವರ್ಣವಸ್ತ್ರಧರಿಸಿದ, ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಸರದಿಂದ ಹೊಳೆಯುವ ಸ್ತನಯುಗ್ಮವುಳ್ಳ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಸುಗಂಧವ್ರವ್ಯ (ಅಗರು) ದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕ ಸುಂದರಳಾದ, ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯಾದ, ದಯಾಸಿಂಧುವಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ಯೋಗಾನಂದಕರೀ ರಿಪುಕ್ಷಯಕರೀ ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥನಿಷ್ಠಾಕರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಾನಲಭಾಸಮಾನಲಹರೀ ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯರಕ್ಷಾಕರೀ ।
ಸರ್ವೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ತವಾಂಛಿತಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೩॥

ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆನಂದಕೊಡುವವಳೂ, ಶತ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವವಳೂ, ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವವಳೂ, ಸೂರ್ಯಚಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಗ್ನಿ ಇವರ ಪ್ರಭೆಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನಳೂ, ಮೂರುಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವವಳೂ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪೂರೈಸುವವಳೂ, ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಧಿನಾಯಕಳೂ, ದಯಾಮಯಳೂ ಆದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ಕೈಲಾಸಾಚಲ ಕಂದರಾಲಯಕರೀ ಗೌರೀ ಉಮಾ ಶಂಕರೀ ಕೌಮಾರೀ ನಿಗಮಾರ್ಥಗೋಚರಕರೀ ಓಂಕಾರಬೀಜಾಕ್ಷರೀ ॥
ಮೋಕ್ಷದ್ವಾರಕವಾಟ ಪಾಟನಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀ ಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೪॥

ಕೈಲಾಸ ಪರ್ವತ ಕಂದರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುವ, ಗೌರೀ ಉಮಾ ಶಂಕರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌಮಾರೀ ಎಂದೆನಿಸುವ, ವೇದಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ, ಓಂಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಬೀಜಾಕ್ಷರವೇ ಆಗಿರುವ, ಮೋಕ್ಷದ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನೇ ತೆರೆದುಬಿಡುವ, ಕಾಶೀಪುರದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ದಯಾಸಾಗರಳಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ದೃಶ್ಯಾದೃಶ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭೂತವಾಹನಕರೀ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ ಭಾಂಡೋದರೀ ಲೀಲಾನಾಟಕಸೂತ್ರಭೇದನಕರೀ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ದೀಪಾಂಕುರೀ ॥
ಶ್ರೀವಿಶ್ವೇಶಮನಃಪ್ರಸಾದನಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೫॥

ಕಾಣುವ ಕಾಣದಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೂ ಆಧಾರಭೂತಳಾದ, ವಿಶ್ವವನ್ನೇ ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಸಿದವಳಾದ, ಲೀಲಾನಾ
ಟಕದ ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲವನ್ನೇ ಭೇದಿಸುವವಳಾದ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವೆಂಬ ದೀಪವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಗಿಸುವ, ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಕರುಣಾಸಮುದ್ರ
ವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ ಕೃಪೆತೋರು.

ಉರ್ವೀಸರ್ವಜನೇಶ್ವರೀ ಭಗವತೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ವೇಣೀ ನೀಲ ಸಮಾನಕುಂತಲಧರೀ ನಿತ್ಯಾನ್ನದಾನೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥
ಸರ್ವಾನಂದಕರೀ ದೃಶಾಂಶುಭಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೬॥

ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಯಜಮಾನಿಯಾದ, ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನಳಾದ, ಅನ್ನವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ತಾಯಿಯಾದ, ಕಪ್ಪ
ನೆಲು ಗುಂಗುರುಕೂದಲುಗಳಿಂದ ಶೋಭಿಸುವ, ಸದಾ ಅನ್ನದಾನ ಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಳಾದ, ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು
ಕರಮಾಡುವವಳಾದ, ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯಾದ ದಯಾಮಯಳಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆತೋರು.

ಆದಿಕ್ಷಾಂತ ಸಮಸ್ತವರ್ಣನಕರೀ ಶಂಭೋಸ್ತ್ರಿಭಾವಾಕರೀ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಾ ತ್ರಿಜಲೇಶ್ವರೀ ತ್ರಿಲಹರೀ ನಿತ್ಯಾಂಕುರಾ ಶರ್ವರೀ ॥
ಕಾಮಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಕರೀ ಜನೋದಯಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೭॥

ಆದಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂತ್ಯದವರೆಗೆ ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವ, ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಮೂರು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಳಾದ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರದ ಅಗರು–ಚಂದನ ಲೇಪಿತಳಾದ, ಮೂರುಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಲಹರಿಯಾದ, ಜನರ ಅಭೀಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಮತ್ತು, ಅವರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣಳಾದ ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠದೇವತೆಯಾದ ಮಹಾದಯಾಳುವಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆತೋರು.

ದೇವೀಸರ್ವವಿಚಿತ್ರರತ್ನರಚಿತಾ ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣೀ ಸುಂದರೀ ವಾಮಾಸ್ವಾದುಪಯೋಧರಪ್ರಿಯಕರೀ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಮಾಹೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥
ಭಕ್ತಾಭೀಷ್ಟಕರೀ ದಶಾಂಶುಭಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೮॥

ದೇವಿಯೆ, ಎಲ್ಲತರದ ರತ್ನಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕೃತಳಾದ ದಕ್ಷನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಸುಂದರಳಾದ ಮಧುಕ್ಷೀರ ಭರಿತಸ್ತನಗಳಿಂದ ಮನೋಹರಳಾದ, ಸರ್ವಮಂಗಳೆಯಾದ, ಮಹೇಶನ ಮಡದಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಕ್ತರ ಆಶೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವ, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಂಗಲಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಶೀಪುರದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯಾದ ದಯಾಮಯಳಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣ ಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆತೋರು.

ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಾನಲ ಕೋಟಿ ಕೋಟಿ ಸದೃಶಾ ಚಂದ್ರಾಂಶು ಭಿಂಬಾಧರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಾಗ್ನಿ ಸಮಾನ ಕುಂತಲಧರೀ ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕವರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥
ಮಾಲಾಪುಸ್ತಕಪಾಶಸಾಂಕುಶಧರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪ್ರರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೯॥

ಕೋಟಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ಅಗ್ನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನಳಾದ, ಚಂದ್ರನ ಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿಮ್ಮುವ ತುಟಿಗಳುಳ್ಳ, ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರಾಗ್ನಿಗಳ ಕಾಂತಿಯುಳ್ಳ, ಗುಂಗುರುಗೂದಲುಳ್ಳ, ಸೂರ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಭೆಯಂತೆ ಬೆಳಗುವ, ಮಾಲೆ, ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಪಾಶ ಅಂಕುಶಗಳನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಿದ ಕಾಶೀಪುರದ ಅಧಿಷ್ಠಾನ ದೇವತೆಯಾದ ದಯಾಸ್ವರೂಪಿಯಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಾತಾಯಿಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ಕ್ಷತ್ರತ್ರಾಣಕರೀ ಮಹಾಭಯಕರೀ ಮಾತಾಕೃಪಾಸಾಗರೀ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ಮೋಕ್ಷಕರೀ ಸದಾಶಿವಕರೀ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರೀ ಶ್ರೀಧರೀ ॥
ದಕ್ಷಾಕ್ರಂದಕರೀ ನಿರಾಮಯಕರೀ ಕಾಶೀಪುರಾಧೀಶ್ವರೀ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂದೇಹಿ ಕೃಪಾವಲಂಬನಕರೀ ಮಾತಾನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರೀ ॥೧೦॥

ರಾಜನ್ಯರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವಳೂ ಭಯವನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಿ ಅಭಯ ನೀಡುವವಳೂ ದಯಾಸಾಗರದ ತಾಯಿಯೂ ಮೋಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ತಂದಿರಿಸುವವಳೂ, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಶುಭವನ್ನೇ ತೋರುವವಳೂ ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರನಿಗೆ ಕಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವವಳೂ, ದಕ್ಷ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ನನ್ನು ಶೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡಿದವಳೂ, ರೋಗ ನಿವಾರಕಳೂ ಕಾಶೀಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಧಿದೇವತೆಯೂ ಕಾರುಣ್ಯಸಿಂಧುವೂ ಆದ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣಮಾತೆಯೇ, ಕೃಪೆದೋರು.

ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇ ಸದಾಪೂರ್ಣೇ ಶಂಕರ ಪ್ರಾಣವಲ್ಲಭೇ । ಜ್ಞಾನ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧ್ಯರ್ಥಂ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಂ ದೇಹಿ ಚ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ॥

ಸದಾ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಳಾದ ಶಿವನ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಪೆಂಡತಿಯಾದ ಪಾರ್ವತಿಯೆ, ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನೂ ವೈರಾಗ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನನಗೆ ಕೃಪೆದೋರು;

ಮಾತಾಚ ಪಾರ್ವತೀ ದೇವೀ ಪಿತಾ ದೇವೋ ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಃ । ಬಾಂಧವಾ ಶಿವಭಕ್ತಾಶ್ಚ ಸ್ವದೇಶೋ ಭುವನತ್ರಯಂ ॥

ನನ್ನ ತಾಯಿ ಪಾರ್ವತೀ ದೇವಿಯು, ತಂದೆಯು ಮಹೇಶ್ವರನು, ಬಂಧಂಗಳು ಶಿವಭಕ್ತರು, ಮಾತೃಭೂಮಿಯು ಮೂರುಲೋಕಗಳು;

FASTING CURE

Fasting as cure has been known since ancient times in Egypt, India and Greece. There are grounds to believe that people resorted to fasting as a cure even in prehistorical times. It is well known that when animals fall ill, they instinctively stop eating until they get well.

In India, fasting is prescribed in Ayurveda. It is used for the preliminary evacuation of toxins from the organism, which is followed by the application of diverse balsams, ointments and drugs. Fasting is also a main component of Yoga. In Russia, as far back as the 18th century, P. Veniaminov and I. Spassky, Profesors of Moscow University, indicated in their papers the great effectiveness of controlled fasting as a cure and even made several successful experiments in treating a variety of diseases. Soviet physician N. Narbekov spoke in his papers of the extensive therapeutic possibilities of controlled fasting, and obtained positive results in the treatment of metabolic disorders, in particular the fatty metabolism, many cardiovascular, dermic and some allergic disorders, such as bronchial asthma. Academician A. Bakulev successfuliy applied controlled fasting to the treatment of ulcer of the stomach and of the duodenum.

At present, the method is used in a number of Soviet clinics. It is successfully used at the Patrice Lumumba University clinic of dermic diseases for treating psoriasis—herpes simlex, neurodermatitis, eczema, etc., Prof. Robert Baboyants, head of the Chair of Dermic Diseases at the First Medical Institute, is also using this method for treatment of skin diseases.

Our innovation, is that we have initiated the use of controlled fasting for the treatment of psychic disorders, primarily sluggish forms of schizophrenia. Good results have been obtained in the treatment of diverse hypochondriac conditions when patients are overanxious about their health are likely to exaggerate their existing ailments and believe they are suffering from diseases which they do not have, and of diverse phobias : morbid fear of loneliness, of crowds, darkness, infection, and so on. Altogether we have treated some 7,000 patients at our clinic."

However, this method can be applied only under strict medical supervision. We have set aside special wards for the patients undergoing this cure. The treatment is subject to the formal consent of patients and their relatives. The patient first undergoes detailed clinical and laboratory tests. Complete termination of the intake of food starts only if there is no contra-indication. The abstinence period is fixed individually for each case separately. It ranges from 20 to 40 days. For the duration of abstinence the patient receives absolutely no drugs.

Unlike forced fasting when a person dies without food, here it helps to cure ailments in people, because as soon as the treatment begins the patient's intestines are purged and all endotoxins which can poison the system are withdrawn as much as possible from the organism. Patients are given a great deal of water, hydro treatment every morning, and general massage or Charco's bath. They spend most of the time in the open.

As a rule, the appetite disappears and conditioned reflexes die down in the first 3-5 days. Patients are no longer disturbed by the sight and smell of food, the rattle of dishes, etc. However, pleasant memories of food persist, particularly if the patient is not distracted from such thoughts. This is when the experience of the doctor and psychotherapy help.

The most difficult moment usually comes on the 6–7th day of abstinence, when the patient begins to feel a certain heaviness. This is the time when the organism switches over to what is called endogenous nutrition, i. e, nutrition from the organism's own

energy sourecs. The crisis lasts a short time, and when it passes the patient begins to feel extremely well—his mood improves, strength increases and the symptoms of his principal ailment begin to diminish. This state continues until the depletion of the organism's energy stores.

This happens about the 30–35th day. By that time the patient's tongue becomes clean, his skin takes on a pink colour, the unpleasant odour from the mouth disappears, and he develops a 'wolf's apptite.' This is when the most important process starts—the process of rehabilitation.

First we give the patient diluted fruit juices, then undiluted, a mixture of grated fruit with yoghurt, then salads of boiled vegetables, gruels and cooked vegetables, and only on the 30–40th day do we give the patient regular diet.

Over the entire period of abstinence, the patient loses an average of 15–20 per cent of his weight, if the purpose of treatment is not control of obesity, when quite different results may be obtained. For istance, some time ago two brothers applied to our clinic. The elder of the two weighed 210 kg. the younger 175. They could hardly pass through the door. Having taken the fasting cure, both patients lost half of their original weight, and both feel quite well now.

There are five biological mechanisms of the method. First, a state of rest for the nervous system and the brain—the so-called protective inhibition; second, the evacuation of toxins and the cleaning of the organism; third, a sharp general inhibition which acts as a stimulus for the subsequent rehabilitation; fourth, intensive auto-renovation of the tissues, and fifth—a state of stress for all systems of the organism, and particularly for the endocrinal system.

Like all other organs, the brain, in the period of fasting also rids itself of toxins and undergoes the process of renovation. Besides this, it is given a considerable period of rest, becaues the entire digestive tract, which ordinarily consumes a colossal volume of brain energy, is in a way switched off. This forms the basis for rhe treatment of neuro-psychic disorders. Patients who suffer from atherosclerosis experience restoration of memory, and their inclination to weep at the least provocation is also overcome!

U.S.S.R.

WELFARE STATE FOR RATS

Bhubaneswar, May 13.

The Postmaster General. Mr. Deenadayalan disclosed at a press conference here to-day that reimbursement of midical bills to Posts and Telegraphs employees last year had cost the department Rs. 49 lakhs in Orissa. The expenses in Berhampur circle alone amounted Rs. 14 lakhs. He said that since he fonnd an alarming amount of Rs. 2.29 lakhs paid to only one doctor in Berhampur, who was only a clinical tutor in the Berhampur Medical College, he brought the matter to the notice of the Orissa Medical Council, the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Income-tax Department for necessary action.

In the course of the inquiry, it was also found that a lady doctor in just half a day when she acted as P. and T. Medical officer in February 1970, claimed to have examined and given prescriptions to 740 employees! Later, while on a similar acting period again, she claimed to have examined 350 employee, She acted as medical officer when he Posts and Telegraphs Departmental doctor went on leave for a short period of half a day (3½ hours) each time!

* * *

Such men and women should be shaved and tied to an ass's tail! And for these the Bangla stamp is imposed on us! What an efficient ma bap administration! Poor Mrs. Bharata Ratna Gandhi! Ed.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization", &c.

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ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು

ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತೀ ಅಪಲ್ಯಾದೇವಿಯ ಪತಿ ಅತ್ರಿಮುನಿಯು ಸಂತಾನಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿ

ಶರಣಂತಂಪ್ರಪದ್ಯೇಹಂ ಯಏವಜಗದೀಶ್ವರಃ ।
ಪ್ರಜಾಮಾತ್ಮಸಮಾಂಮಹ್ಯಂ ಪ್ರಯಚ್ಛತ್ವಿತಿಚಿಂತಯೆ ॥

ಯಾವಾತನು ಜಗತ್ಕಾರಣ ವಸ್ತುವಾದ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನೋ, ಆತನು ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನನಾಗಲಿ! ತನಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಸಂತಾನವನ್ನು ನನಗನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಿ! ಎಂದು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತೀವ್ರ ತಪವನ್ನಾಚರಿಸಿದನು.

ಅತ್ರಿ ಮುನಿಯ ತಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದವರಾಗಿ, ಜಗತ್ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಲಯ ಕಾರಣರಾದ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ದೇವಗಂಧರ್ವ ಕಿನ್ನರಕಿಂಪುರುಷರ ನೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಅತ್ರಿಮಹರ್ಷಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ಅತ್ರಿಮುನಿಯು ತನಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಸಂತುಷ್ಟಾಂತರಂಗನಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಷ್ಟಾಂಗದಂಡಪ್ರಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನಾಚರಿಸಿ, ನದೀಜಲದಿಂದವರ ಪಾದಪದ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಳೆದು, ಆ ನೀರನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಥಾವಿಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಅಂಜಲಿಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿ ಸಕಲ ಜಗನ್ನಿಯಾಮಕರಾದ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂತೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದನು.

ಶ್ಲೋಕ ॥ ವಿಶ್ವೋದ್ಭವಸ್ಥಿತಿಲಯೇಷುವಿಭಜ್ಯಮಾನೈರ್ಮಾಯಾಗು
ಣೈರನುಯುಗಂವಿಗೃಹೀತದೇಹಾಃ । ತೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಿಷ್ಣು
ಗಿರಿಶಾಃಪ್ರಣತೋಸ್ಮ್ಯಹಂವಸ್ತೇಭ್ಯಃಕಏವಭಗವಾನ್ಮ
ಇಹೋವಯೊತಃ ॥ ಏತೋಮಯೇಹಭಗವಾ ನಿಬು
ಧವ್ರವಾನ್ಯೇ ಚಿತ್ರಿಕೃತಃ ಪ್ರಜನನಾಯಕಧಂನುಯೂ
ಯಂ । ಅತ್ಯಾಗತಾಸ್ತನುಭೃತಾಂಮನಸೋಪಿದೂರಾ
ಬ್ರೂತವ್ರಸೀದತಮಹಾನಿಹವಿಸ್ಮಯೋಮೆ ॥ (ಭಾಗವತ)

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸತ್ವರಜಸ್ತಮಸ್ಸುಗಳೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗುಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಯುಗಯುಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ-ವಿಷ್ಣು-ಶಿವರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರವು. ಪ್ರತ್ರಸಂತತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿ ಜಗತ್ಕಾರಣನಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನನ್ನು ನಾನು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದೆನಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೇನು ಕಾರಣ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವರಾರು? ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲದ ನೀವು ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೇನುಕಾರಣ? ನನಗೆ ಆತ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಅನುಗ್ರಹವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳುಹಿಸಿರಿ! ಎಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡನು.

ಆಗ ದೇವತಾ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರಾದ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಅತ್ರಿಮುನಿಯ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತೋಷಾಂತರಂಗರಾಗಿ, ಸಾದರಶೀತಲೇಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಂದ ಆತನಿಗೀತೆಂದು ಪೇಳಿದರು :

ಶ್ಲೋ ॥ ಯಥಾಕೃತಸ್ತೇಸಂಕಲ್ಪೋ ಭಾವ್ಯತೇನೈವನಾನ್ಯಥಾ ।
ಸತ್ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಸ್ಯತೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಯದ್ಧ್ಯಾಯತಿ ತೇವಯಂ ॥

"ಆರ್ಯಾ ಅತ್ರಿಮುನಿಯೇ! ನಿನ್ನ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಜರುಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವು. ಸತ್ಯಸಂಕಲ್ಪನಾದ ನೀನು, ಜಗದೀಶ್ವರನಾದ ಯಾವ ಒಂದೇ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಜಗತ್ಕಾರಣ ತತ್ವವೇ ನಾವು ಮೂರು ಮಂದಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇದವನ್ನೆಣಿಸಬೇಡ!" ಎಂದು ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಅತ್ರಿಮುನಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಂ ಪೇಳಿ ಪ್ರತ್ರ ಪರವನ್ನನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಪರಮ ಪತಿವ್ರತೆಯಾದ ಅನುಸೂಯಾದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ಆಶೀರ್ವದಿಸಿ ಅವರು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆಯೇ ಮಾಯವಾದರು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅತ್ರಿಮಹರ್ಷಿಯು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ವಿಷ್ಣು ಮಹೇಶ್ವರರಾದ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನಗಿದ್ದ ಭೇದಭಾವವನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು ಸರ್ವಾಂತರ್ಯಾಮಿಯಾದ ಜಗದೀಶ್ವರನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತುಂಬಿರುವುದನ್ನರಿತು ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಸಮದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೇ ಪರಮಭಕ್ತನಾದ ಪ್ರಹ್ಲಾದನೂ ಒಕ್ಕಣಿಸಿರುವನು.

ಶ್ಲೋ ॥ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತ್ವೇಸೃಜತೇಸರ್ವಂ ಸ್ಥಿತೌಪಾಲಯತೇಪ್ರಭುಃ ।
ರುದ್ರರೂಪಾಯಕಲ್ಪಾಂತೇ ನಮಸ್ತುಭ್ಯಂತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಯೇ ॥ (ವಿಷ್ಣು ಪುರಾಣ)

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರೂಪದಿಂದ ಸಮಸ್ತವನ್ನೂ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಮಾಡಿ, ಪುನಃ ವಿಷ್ಣು ರೂಪದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ, ಕಲ್ಪಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ರುದ್ರರೂಪಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪನಾದ ಭಗವಂತನೆ ನಿನಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸುವೆನು! ಎಂದು ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿರುವನು.

"ಅಹಂಪಶ್ಯಾಮಿಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಸರ್ವಂಚಮಯಿಪಶ್ಯತಿ"

ಎಂದು ಗೀತಾವಾಕ್ಯವು ಸಾರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮೋಕ್ಷಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಭಗವದ್ಭಕ್ತರು ಕುಯುಕ್ತಿ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾಧಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಹೊಂದಿ, ಭೇದಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ತೊರೆದು, ಸರ್ವಾಂತರ್ಯಾಮಿಯೂ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನೂ ಸರ್ವಶಕ್ತನೂ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯೂ ಸರ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರನೂ ಆದ ಜಗದೀಶ್ವರನನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಭೂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿಷ್ಕಳಂಕವಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತ ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಸಮದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವುದು ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರವು! ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ "ಮೋಕ್ಷವು" ಕರತಲಾಮಲಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ!! ಸಾರ್ಥಕಜನ್ಮರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ!!!

(ಕರತಲಾಮಲಕ–ಅಂಗೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಕಾಯಿ)

THE TULASI

The Tulasi plant (Ocimum Sanctum, L) is a very common plant growing of its own accord in many places and is considered sacred by Hindus. In many houses, this plant is deliberately grown in receptacles or in the backyard and is worshipped daily, chiefly by the women of the house.

For more reasons than one scientists are interested in this plant. The whole plant, as also the leaves, has been subjected to examination for its pharmacological properties.

Marvellous properties are ascribed to different parts of the plant ranging from cure of snake-bite to mania. Leaves contain some essential oils. The extract of the plant has a blood pressure lowering action brought about by a peripheral vascular dilatation, suggesting a possible use as an antihypertensive agent.

Another important pharmacological effect is a prominent smooth muscle relaxing property on the intestinal tract on parenteral and oral administration. This may be a useful therapeutic property. In all probability, relief from colic may be easily obtained with less cost, compared to other antispasmodics.

No local or systemic toxic effects have been observed on taking the leaves or extract of the plant. The extract also possesses anthelmentic and local anaesthetic actions. However, a direct depressant effect on cardiac muscle has been noticed. But it is reported that no cardio-vascular effects are seen on oral administration. The properties of the extract are not lost due to sterilisation.

In addition to the above, one interesting property of this plant is its anti-fertility effect. Male white rats given ocimum leaves in addition to their diet for about a month could not, on mating, impregnate female rats of proven fertility. Work on male white mice given about 400 mg of ocimum sanctum leaves daily in addition to food for about a month confirmed the finding on rats.

It was observed that there was an impairment of spermatogenesis owing to pathological changes in the testes of the mice. There were also changes in the concentration of certain ingredients of biochemical importance in the seminal vehicles. This includes some enzymes also.

The most important change was a significant decrease of pH (index of the concentration of hydrogenions) of seminal vesicular contents as a result of intake of ocimum sanctum leaves. Mann, the author of the book 'Biochemistry of Semen' observes that one of the most important factors which influence the motility, viability and metabolism of spermatazoa in all species from sea urchin to man is the maintenance of proper pH of semen.

The mice were otherwise healthy and also active in every physiological sense.

How far ocimum leaves will bring about anti-fertility in other animals and humans remains to be investigated. If the consumption of a few grams of leaves daily by human males will have anti-fertility effect, well, it can be one more easy, cheap and practical method for Family Planning.

Incidentally, the green leaves may be a source of some vitamins and minerals useful from the point of view of nutrition. The

leaves are available practically free during almost all seasons and are palatable.

Dr. S. Radhakrishna.

* * *

It is significant that Tulasi leaves are disibuted to devotees in Vishnu Temples with heertha or sacred water. and Tulasi is ed in domestic worship also. Ed.

THE ROYAL LION

Today we go to see the grandeur that as Imperial Rome.

Let's get into a time-machine and travel cross centuries to reach the imperial city—Rome.

Today is a Roman holiday. The city wears festive look, Thousands of men, women nd children are moving towords the amphiheatre.

How excited they all are! The whole amphi-theatre is full. There's not a single vacant seat.

Do you hear the noise? See the chariot which brings the Caesar to the amphi-theatre. Hear the deafening applause. The standing ovation to Emperor Augustus.

A gong sounds. Through the passage comes a gladiator armed with a sword. He faces the royal box. Hear his words: "We, who are about to die, greet you Caesar!"

From the opposite passage comes a rumbling noise. A huge iron cage on wheels is pushed into the arena.

A lion roars! The roar could be heard a mile away, Frightened children cling to their parents.

A man on the top of the cage lifts up a grille. You've seen a lion's cage with a grille, in a circus, haven't you?

The lion roars again! Liberty! The royal beast sees the gladiator standing in the arena. He leaps out of the cage. He crouches. He springs.

The battle-royal between the beast and the armed gladiator begins . . .

Pals, you all are interested in the king of the jungle. Arent you? You've heard the lion roar. Now hear something about the noble animal.

In heraldry, the lion takes the pride of place amongst animals. He graces royal and imperial coats of-arms, and the flags of many nations.

The Egyptian war-goddess, Sekhmet, was half-lioness and half woman. The lion-headed dwarf, Bes, was the god who scared off evil spirits. The Sphinx had a lion's body and a woman's face.

Lord Nelson's memorial in Trafalgar Square, London, is guarded by four huge magnificent lions. The Emperor of Ethiopia bears the legendary title of "The Lion of Juda."

The lion is a truly regal beast. it has a beauty all his own. A full magnificent mane covers his neck and shoulders. He has a coat of tawny yellow with a tassel of hair at the end of his tail.

His average size is between 9 to 10 feet His mane starts growing at the age of three and is full grown at six.

The lion's natural food is pigs, deer, antelope, and bulls. But he's not a fatsidiot eater, for when he's starving he'd gladly go in for a chicken or duck.

Of course, a chicken or a duck is mouthful for him.

The lion, unlike the tiger, hunts by day. He lives in comparatively open country and majestically roams about during the daytime.

He lacks the consummate cunning of the tiger and hence he's easily hunted.

When the lion sees his prey, he springs. His weight and the element of surprise hurl the victim to the ground. Then the fangs seize the throat.

Once the animal is gored, the lioness and her cubs keep away from the lord of the jungle allowing him to eat the choicest joints. 'The lion's share', as we'd call it.

When the lion has had his fill, he majestically strides away to quench his thirst and to wash himself. Then and then only, the lioness and her cubs take over the carcass.

Unlike the tiger, lions sometimes hunt in parties of four or five and then share the kill.

Long ago, lions had their home in Macedonia in Greece. Then they slowly moved to Persia, Mesopotamia and the plains of India.

In India, the lion majestically roamed in the Punjab, Rajasthan and parts of Western India. Now they are only found in Gir Forest which is in the former princely state of Junaghad.

The lions now have a second home too—in the game sanctuary of Chandraprabha in the U.P.

Lord Curzon, a former Viceroy of India. refused to hunt a lion when he came to know that the number of lions had woefully dwindled.

He actually asked the then Nawab of Junaghad to protect the lions from trigger-happy shikaris.

Many phrases and words convey to us in many languages the qualities of a lion. They are: as brave as a lion; the lion's share; lion-like; lion-hearted; and leonine.

There are few lions left in the world. They might as well say with gladiators: "We who are about to die, greet you, Caesar!"

J. R. P. Mody.

MAN

"In civilization's sky-scraping cities I feel my superiority to lower animals confirmed by man's unchallenged rule. I view other creatures with a god's aloofness; for I have intellect, and they, no more than instinct. But surrounded by wildness, I start doubting my superiority, I am struck by the physical perfection of other species in contrast to my own, amazed at the beauty, health and balance nature has achieved through instinct's influence. I ask myself what the intellect has done to warrant its prestige.

As earth's most messy, destructive and defective animal, man has a record that gives him little cause far pride. Our present intellectual superiority is no guarantee of great wisdom or survival power in our genes. Homo sapiens may be only an overspecialized branch on the trunk of evolution.

For me, wildness brings out nature's basic wisdom in relationship to man's. I see the control of populations, the encouragement of coexistence, the superb juxtaposition of unity and diversity to form life's character. Above all I see an ability to choose the better from the worse that has made possible life's progress. In wildness, as in other environment, elements of body, mind and spirit flux and fuse. Released from artificial influence, one's sensations change, and with them one's appraisals.

The importance of accomplishment gives way to values of awareness. The smell of earth, the touch of leaves, sounds of animals calling, myriad qualities interweave to make one not only aware but aware of one's awareness. With the stars above, a planet below, and no barrier between or after, intuition reaches out past limits of the mind into a mysticism at which man shies the name of "God."

Then I think of listeninig to an African tribesman describe his people's culture: "We believe God is in everything." he said. "He is in the rivers, the grasses, the bark of trees, the clouds and mountains. We sing songs to the mountains because God is in them."

The primitive emphasizes factors of survival and the mysteries beyond them. Modern civilization emphasizes increasing knowledge and the application of technology to man's way of life. The human future depends on our ability to combine the knowledge of science with the wisdom of wildness."

Charles Lindbergh.

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

"I do not look on any one as my own or anyone as aliens. Therefore I live happily."

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"If the king be an enemy of virtue, morality and strength, people should desert him as the ruinor of the State."

Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
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DIET

Gandhiji was a staunch vegetarian and he had a moral basis for being one; but there are other reasons why it is better to shun flesh food of all kinds.

We have already seen that waste products formed in the body after the digestion of food are acid in character, and alkaline salts are required to neutralise them before they can be eliminated.

When one eats non-vegetarian foods the acid waste products formed are much greater in amount than with vegetarian foods and one would require more alkaline salts to neutralise them.

Invariably a non-vegetarian eats less of vegetables and fruits and thus has less alkalies to deal with acid end-products which, therefore, accumulate in the body and produce disease.

When a living animal is killed all its metabolic processes are cut short abruptly and its waste products which would have been normally eliminated are retained in its body. When flesh food is eaten by man, his system will have to deal with the waste products of the animal, besides his own. This puts a great strain on the organism. This is particularly true of organs like the liver and the kidney which are concerned with detoxication and elimination.

Meat after cooking loses a large proportion of vitamins and minerals which are essential for neutralising the acid waste products, and one would have to eat an enormous amount of fresh vegetable and fruits to compensate the bad effects which a non-vegetarian cannot and does not do. Or one must eat raw meat with all its bones and blood like the carnivorous animal. But man was really not meant to be carnivorous.

In the beginning of creation man was herbivorous, even according to the Bible. God created Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden with its fruit trees to sustain the first man and woman. It is only after the great flood that man started eating flesh, because no fruits or vegetable or grain were available, having been destroyed by the deluge.

It is safer to eat vegetables than meat because of the danger of food poisoning which is more likely to occur with non-vegetarian dishes than with vegetarian ones. The possibility of decomposition and putrefaction occurring with flesh foods is greater, especially in our climate and consequent ptomaine poisoning which may end fatally at times.

When eating at restaurants one can never be sure of the meat whieh is served. Some hoteliers are so unscrupulous that they don't hesitate to "doctor" stale partially decomposing flesh and serve it to customers. Vegetable left-overs are not so dangerous as non-vegetarian left-overs, even at home.

If one is a non-vegetarian by birth and tradition and cannot do without it, it is advisable to confine it to onee a day and, further, it is better to avoid organs and eat only flesh. The meat should be fresh from healthy animals and consumed immediately after cooking. Fresh vegetables and fruits should be always included in the diet.

One cau get all one's requirements of protein from milk and other diary products, nuts, pulses, legumes and eggs. Vegetarians are supposed to be weak, but dietetic experiments have shown that their stamina and endurance power is better than that of the non-vegetarians. Vegetarians are also more active and energetic and do not fall a prey so often to disease like atherosclerosis, coro-

(continued on Page 7)

Jacq. ESKENS, M. D. (Only therapy)
Ganzheitstherapie
o. a. advanced therapeutics
Post Box 1938
Rotterdam
Netherlands.

Rotterdam
3-2-1972

To

The International Academy of Sanskrit Research,
Mysore, India.

Dear Friends,

We belong to a little group of doctors in Europe, that cures only with the macrobiotic treatment of Prof. Oshava. Personally, I cure only socalled "incurable" patients.

Looking at your beautiful country, its general living conditions with the eyes and background of school medicine and revised views through macrobiotics, one is wondering why during last cholera-epidemy not a hundred fifty million people have died. It is a wonder !

We think they are So resistant because your food makes them in many ways so healthy.

We hope you will tell us your opinion concerning this question. As you may understand, we have a very hard stand in the western world and therefore it will be another weapon, when one could tell the people in Europe about this wonder of nourishment in India.

We wish you furthermore good luck with Your fine successful work.

Sincerely Yours,

Y. ESKENS.

* * *

To

Dr. Jacq Eskens M. D.
Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Mysore-4
India.

Dear Sir,

Your interesting letter dated 3-2-72 needed a considered reply. Hence the delay in sending this response.

In India Hindus number 90%, the other 10% being mostly forced converts to Mahommadanism in the past. Hindus are mostly vegetarian, their main diet consisting of grains like rice, wheat, Jowar, ragi, and their products.

Being a very old civilization, with a caste system prescribing rules of diet and conduct, cleanliness in life and food are prescribed by millennium old codes of conduct, written in Sanskrit by the wise thinkers of old, and still generally conformed to even by the English educated present generation. Flesh eating and personal dirt are dubbed a sin to be guarded against.

Latterly there is urbanisation, and the automobile, radio, and press, have shrunk time and distance, made modern hygiene overlap ancient hygiene, and quickened preventive and curative efforts. Diseases like malaria, plague, and cholera are controlled, and mass-destruction is now reserved for human blood-lust. And vegetarian Hindus are not prone to blood-lust.

After thoughtfully studying the cycle of births and deaths, of life's pains and pleasures, the giant manifestations of the universal elements, the diurnal and annual phenomena of the earthly globe, the rectitude of the Sun and Moon, the planets and the stars, the ancient Hindu Sages came to realise the Supreme Divine as creating and permeating all existence, and resolved that man's purpose in life was not carnal and bestial, but realisation of his spiritual unity with the Divine as the highest form of bliss and the noblest way of living one's life. To achieve that end the human body, with its visible and invisible components, should be kept clean and spotless like an electric dynamo, with proper food, rigid cleanliness, and controlled breathing. Flesh, wine, and narcotics would make the body gross and deaden its higher instincts, and were therefore taboo.

Most Hindus have accepted that thesis, and seek to comform to its tenets.

I am, for instance, a Brahmin Hindu, aged 82, vegetarian in diet, and fairly disciplined in habits, and still able to attend to my daily duties and literary avocations, by the grace of God, and not by my inherent power. The human body is a museum of complex mechanisms, that a serew getting loose here, a nerve snapping there, a cell getting clotted, or the heart going to rest, would mean the end of things, or, may be, an unknown future. Or is it just "Dust to dust; ashes to ashes"? Could you, Sir, who cure the incurable, say which it is?

The question is not one of levity, but seeks to promote enquiry. The Hindus said long ago.

"Hiranmayena paatrena Satyasyaapihitam mukham I
Sa twam, Pooshan, apaavrunu Satydharmaaya drushtaye ||"

"Oh, Thou Divine, Thou hast hidden the face of Truth in a golden casket. We pray to Thee, open that casket, and show us what is Truth and what is Righteousness." They tried to develop X Ray eyes, and did have a glimpse of the truth of the Universe.

But god sits tight on the casket, and Truth is still the quest of the acutest spiritual intellects. I do not mean the materialistic scientists, to whom Alfred Nobel is God, and his prizes are salvation! They come from nowhere, and go into nowhere!

Have I wandered from our theme about Hindu food precepts! I enclose a press-cutting about rational food.

The Hindus considered food, not as a source of enjoyment, but as a means of subsistence for the body, whose purpose was to live a life of virtue permeated by devotion to God. They considered overeating an offence and, declared "Sa steno dandamarhati," "He is a thief, and deserves to be punished."

Hindu biologists diagnose five life-breaths in the body, which they name "Praana, Apaana, Vyaana, Udaana and Samaana." Praana is in the heart, Apaana is in the bowels, Samaana is in the navel; Udaana is in the neck, and Vyaana reigns throughout the body. The food prepared for the family is first dedicated at the family altar, and then erved to each member's eating leaf or plate. Every Brahmin, after saying Grace.

picks up a small morsel of food with his right-hand fingers, and puts it in his mouth saying, "I dedicate it to Praana breath. I dedicate it to Apaana breath. I dedicate it to Vyaana breath. I dedicate it to Udaana breath. I dedicate it to Samaana breath", and then begins to eat the food served, stopping short of the full stomach. That eases digestion, and also saves food for others.

The Hindu prescription of vegetarian diet, is justified as conforming to man's dental and physical structure by Louis Kuhne of Leipzing, Germany, whose Neo-Naturopathy received wide acclaim 3 generations ago. I came to know of it 70 years ago, while still a youth, but the book was not available till its recent reprint in North India. I wonder whether you have not heard of him ; in which case his book should interest you deeply. In several chapters he proves that man is a frugivorous animal, and that disease is caused by wrong diet, and should be cured by ejection of the poison by naturopathic process. The book deals with the diseases and their cure by therapy. You might find interest in comparing your own methods with his. The books costs Rs. 25 here.

I do not know whether I have answered your query to some purpose. Any way I owed you the courtesy of a reply, and am glad to have discharged it.

With fraternal greetings, and all good wishes for the humane endeavours of you and your colleagues,

I am
Yours Sincerely
G. R. JOSYER
Founder-Director,
International Academy of Sanskrit Research
Mysore-4, India.

* * *

SELF-SUPPORTING

There is a new attraction at the Kolmaardon Zoo in Sweden. Two chimpanzees, Yeye and Tuttan, "paint" pictures which are sold on the spot to art lovers at 350 crowns apiece. The money is used for the upkeep of the simians. The zoo keeper says the animals seem to enjoy their "work" immensely.

* * *

SILENCE IS GOD

The speech made in the House of Lords on April 20 by 63 year old Thomas William Edward Coke, Earl of Leicester, caused a sensation even outside the walls of Westminster. Not because of what his Lordship said but because he had spoken at all ! For this was the first speech he had made in his 22 years in the Lords. He didn't break any record, however. The earl told his colleagues that his father kept silent all the 23 years he was in Westminster, and his grandfather, all the 32 years. As for his great-grandfather he didn't take the floor a single time in the 67 years he sat in the Lords ! Incidentally, the Leicester device is "He is prudent who is patient".

GEOPHYSICAL WAR

The US Defence Department has earmarked $3 million for investigating the possibilities of altering the climate in one or another part of the world, Paris-Match reports The Blue Nile project, as it is called, is not designed to combat the elements. The Pentagon, the French magazine writes, is busy elaborating geophysical war strategy. Secret investigations and experiments are being undertaken to see whether it is possible to "cause storms and hurricanes and use natural phenomena, from a modest rain to the most devastasting earth quake", for war purposes !

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

A group of fans who had watched the English Football Association Cup semi-final between Arsenal and Stoke City complained that the players on the field used bad language. Asked how they could hear what was said on the field from the stands of a roaring stadium, the spokesman of the group said they were deaf and read the player's lips !

SOUND TO FILTER DUST

Specialists at the iron and steel works in the city of Cherepovets, located in the north-western part of the USSR, have suggested an effective new method of combatting pollution of the atmosphere by industrial wastes, based on the use of sound.

In a steel plant it is sintering machines that discharge particularly much smoke into the air. The device developed in Cherepovets is put iuto the gas conduit of such a machine. Airflow whistles operating on overheated steam are used as a source of sound vibrations. Under the action of these vibrations, the mechanical particles contained in the smoke settle down.

AMERICANA

To cater to the individual tastes of their customers, some American banks have begun to offer cheques with floral or scenic backgrounds. And one California bank has told them it would accept orders for cheques with their own photographs or drawings. The orders have been numerous and most diverse. Most customers select pictures of their families or pets. Some have seized the opportunity for more imaginative self-expression. One customer has decided to adorn his cheques with a bottle of his favourite whiskey, another—a Chinese—with a portrait of Mao, and still another has ordered cheques to be used solely for making alimony payments. They show him tenderly kissing his new wife !

LIVING CORPSE

Count Bino Cicogna of Venice, reputed to be a multimillionaire, went bankrupt and, to avoid arrest, fled to Brazil, where he resumed his life of luxury. And then came a request from Italy for his extradition. The Count again disappeared. Some time later the body of a man apparently poisoned by gas was found in a Rio de Janeiro mansion. The head was in the gas oven and the face was completely disfigured. The Count's relatives identified the body, shipped it to Italy and buried it in the family vault. The police, however, received information that the dead man was not Cicogna and that the Count had probably bought the body. The Italian judicial authorities have now issued a new warrant for the arrest of the "living corpse !"

(continued from Page 2)

nary thrombosis, high blood pressure, gout, arthritis, etc. Their life span is also longer. Flesh foods are not really required in the tropics.

Vegetarians are likely to make the mistake of making up the lack of meat by including too much of carbohydrates and congratulate themselves that they are eating natural whole-some health giving food. But it should be pointed out that excess of starch and sugar in one's diet is as bad if not worse than flesh.

It predisposes one to diseases of the respiratory system like colds, coughs, tonsillitis bronchitis and asthma, among others. Disease of the gastro–intestinal tract (including those of teeth and gums) are also common among vegetarians. This applies particularly to children. Such a diet is also likely to be ill-balanced, and produce malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

Good health depends upon an elementary knowledge of dietetics. This includes the science of combining foods. Food consists mainly of proteins, carbohydrates and fats. Protein foods include meat, fish, eggs, milk and milk products which are of animal origin ; and nuts, lentils, pulses, dried peas and beans which are of vegetable origin.

Fatty foods are butter, ghee, cream, lard and fat meat (animal origin), and vegetable oils and nuts.

Carbohydrates are the cereals–rice, wheat, maize, etc. which are rich in starch. Vegetables especially roots and tubers, are rich in starch, while fruits like the banana and mango are abundant in sugar.

Protein requires an acid medium for its digestion while carbohydrates require an alkaline medium. The digestion of proteins takes place mainly in the stomach, while the digestion of starches began in the mouth aud are finished in the intestines. Fats are digested only in the intestines.

When starch and protein are eaten together at one meal, the former remains undigested in the stomach until the protein has been dealt with, then only the starch is allowed to pass into the intestine for complete digestion.

The accumulation of undigested starchy food in the stomach gives rise to fermentation, flatulence and dyspesis, while it also interferes with quick digestion of the protein.

Simultaneous digestion of proteins and carbohydrates is not possible, and yet we always eat them together at every meal. Digestion is taxed greatly as a result ; but if one is young and healthy and active and his vitality is good this combination may not give rise to much harm.

If you are a sedentary worker and if, further, you are middle-aged and subject to enervating influences like worry and tension, eating starchy and protein foods at one meal will definitely produce chronic indigestion. Starch includes sugar also.

Starches and fats may be eaten together as also proteins and fats, but not starch and protein. Along with starch and fat one should eat green vegetables and non-acid fruits and along with protein and fat one should take acid fruits and vegetables. This is a good general rule for everyone in fact, because the foundation for a good digestion is laid in the early years. The feeding of children should also be based on this rule.

Dr. P. Lakshmi.

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POPULATION

India's population at sunrise on April 1, 1971 has been counted as 547,949,809.

The final population figures of the 1971 census, released by the Registrar-General, Mr. A. Chandra Sekhar, here today, show that the population has grown by 24.80 per cent in the last decade. The country's population, according to the 1961 census was 439,072,582.

(The same rate of growth would put the population of the country at present at over 56 crores).

The final population figures of the 1971 census, compiled after detailed sorting and tabulation is slightly higher than the provisional figure announced 10 days after completion of enumeration. The provisional figure was 547,367,926—a difference of 0.11 per cent.

This showed the "care with which the enumerators had performed" the duty.

He said that the 1971 census for the first time covered members of Indian diplomatic missions and their families living abroad.

The growth rate has shot up from 21.50 per cent through the decades that followed the independence.

Among the population 438,855,500 live in the rural areas and 109,094,309 in cities.

Mr. Chandra Sekhar said that though caste-wise enumeration of the population had been given up, data had been collected on the religious break-up of the population since religion determined its basic socio-cultural characteristics.

He said the final population figures were released "to meet the persistent demands for the statutory use" of the census figures for various purposes such as delimitation of electoral constituencies, allocation of funds, determination of city allowances and other things.

Religious community.	Population.	Proportion Total Population (per cent).	Decadal growth rate 1961-71 (per cent).
Hindus	453,292,086	82.72	23.69
Muslims	61,417,934	11.21	30.85
Christians	14,223,382	2.60	32.60
Sikhs	10,378,797	1.89	32.28
Buddhists	3,812,325	0.70	17.20
Jains	2,604,646	0.47	28.48
Others	2,184,556	0.40	26.10
Religion not stated	36,083	0.01	—
Total population	547,949,809	100.00	24.80

Population of India by sex and rural-urban break-up :

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL	547,949,809	283,936,614	264,013,195
RURAL	438,855,500	225,218,984	213,636,516
URBAN	109,094,309	58,717,630	50,376,679

—PTI & UNI.

THE PEARL

Pearl is not a gem stone. But in relative beauty, rarity and value it is certainly one of the rarest gems. The pearl does not, like the precious stones, require cutting and polishing before its beauty is revealed.

This seems to be the reason for its early use as an ornament and its universal and continuous appeal to men. Throughout the last many centuries this gem has been held in the highest esteem.

They are mentioned in Indian Scriptures of Brahmanas of the Vedas and Chinese records. It was most popular with Romans but Singhalese, Persians, Egyptians and Greeks recognised it as a rare gem of great beauty and value. Pearl is admired for its beautiful iridiscence.

Julius Caesar presented a single pearl to Servilia which was valued at million resterces (about L. 50,000). A pearl was presented to Sultan Soliman, the Great, by the Venetian Republic which was valued at L. 16,000. A necklace of fine pearls presented to Maria Louis by Napolean I. was sold by auction in Paris for one and half million francs.

The work of art is produced by a living organism, the Oyster. This belongs to the mussel family. The Oyster slowly forms it within its shell. The young oyster clings to rock or submarine objects by secreting byssus which takes the form of a bundle of threads or fibres. Then oyster begins to build its shells, two identical halves and are like a shield to the organism.

When the shell is completed, it remains closed except when the oyster chooses its food. Then it opens. But if by any accident a foreign body such as sand grain gets into its valves, the oyster tries to throw it out ; it may be ejected but if this is not possible, the oyster begins to cover it up with layers of shell material.

As a result of such an accident, the gem we know as the pearl is created. It takes considerable time to grow by deposition of concentric layers to produce a pearl of appreciable size.

True pearls or cyst pearls are found embedded in the mantle or the soft tissue of the oyster. They are attached, and, therefore, spherical or pear-shaped.

If the irritant gets in between the shell and mantle or if a boring parasite pierces the shell, oyster covers this also by glandular secretion. It is attached to the shell and hence it is to be cut away from it. Such pearls are called blister pearls. They are irregular in shape.

Size, shape, colour and lustre are the determining factors for the value of a pearl. Perfectly round specimens with bright warm rose tint are the most highly esteemed. Fresh water pearls are produced by another class of oysters, but the quality is not so fine as of the sea water pearls.

It may be said that whitish pearls are less in demand than rose tinted ones. Yellowish tinted pearls are also less valued. Colours vary considerably from white to black ; lustre varies with the nature of the layers, and different ocean beds seem to produce pearls of characteristic tints.

The best tinted pearls, the rose variety, come exclusively from the Persian Gulf and these are rather brittle. They are known as Indian pearls. Next to it comes the white roses, cream white, pale bluish-white, brown roses and yellow roses. The perfect pear is a round one with no spots, indentations, limps, cracks or veins.

Pearls are not cut or polished like precious stones, but bleached before marketing. They are drilled to be strung in a necklace. The good necklace should contain pearls having a gradual fall in size from the centre.

(Continued on Page 6

MEDITATION

Wrote Tennyson, 'More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of.' A slight change of the lines in the context of this article will read, 'More things can be wrought by Meditation than all the psyco-pharmacological drugs which have mushroomed in medical therapeutics."

Modern man is fond of designating our own times as the atomic age, space age, age of automation, antibiotic age, sex-permissive age and so on. But the one term which seems universally acceptable is, the age of anxiety. The multiple stresses to which modern man is repititiously subjected by the impact of the rapid changes unprecedented in scale, complexity and novelty that technology is bringing about in our world altering the human and natural environment, are having deleterious effects on the mental and physical health of Homo Sapiens whose genetic endowment has not changed since the time of the Stone Age.

The common disorders of the present age both in affluent and developing countries are the anxiety neuroses mimicking every kind of organic disease—the nervous stomach, irritable colon, hypertension, peptic ulcer, thyrotoxicosis (disorders of the thyroid gland), certain skin disorders—and are attributable to a sizable degree to the stresses of modern life. It is reported that 10 million Americans suffer from anxiety neuroses, the result of the effluence of affluence; not to mention another 10 millions of psychotics. We have no reliable statistics of stress disorders in our country; but the social, political and environmental conditions are present to trigger an increasing number of anxiety and stress disorders among the population. It is also good to remember that gross national product is not to be equated with gross national happiness.

The Yogis of India and Zen Buddhists of Japan have through the centuries claimed phenomenal powers such as slowing of the heart beat and stoppage of the heart beat, slowing and stoppage of respiration and survival for extended periods in an air-tight pit or box and remaining in a distorted posture by their powers of deep meditation and concentration through a fully rested and relaxed body and a fully awake and relaxed mind. During the 1960's, a number of scientists and physiologists, in India and Japan, have been studying the physiological effects of Yoga and Zen meditation. Prof. B. K. Anand of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in collaboration with other Indian and American physiologists, has carried out extensive objective studies on the subject and reported a variety of physiological effects of meditation through control of an involuntary mechanism, presumably the autonomous nervous system (Sympathetic nervous system).

Recently, medical scientists from the Harvard University Medical School and the University of California, Herbert Benson and Robert Kirth Wallace, have reported in the 'Scientific American' (February 1972) their studies on a large number of subjects who have been trained in the widely practised and well standardised Yoga technique called 'Transcendental Meditation' developed by Maharshi Mahesh Yogi. More than 90,000 men and women in the U.S. are said to have received instruction in Transcendental Meditation by the organisation teaching it. The technique does not require intense concentration or any form of rigorous mental or physical control, and is easily learnt. "The training does not involve devotion to any specific beliefs or life style. It consists simply of two daily sessions of practice each for 15 to 20 minutes."

Thirty-six of these meditators of varying ages and varying experience were subjected

to the elaborate monitoring of their blood pressure, heart rate, rectal temperature, electric resistance of the skin, electro-encephalography, analysis of blood samples at 10 minute intervals for oxygen consumption, carbon di-oxide elimination, lactate concentration and other parameters. The measurements were taken during 20 to 30 minutes of quiet pre-meditation 20 to 30 minutes of meditation and finally 20 to 30 minutes after the subject was asked to stop meditating.

During the practice of Transcendental Meditation, the physiological signs of a wakeful hypometabolic state are induced.

(1) There is reduction in oxygen consumption and in carbon di-oxide elimination.

(2) Reduction in the rate and volume of respiration.

(3) A slight increase in the acidity of the arterial blood which is within their normal limits.

(4) The ratio of carbon di-oxide elimination to oxygen consumption (in volume) remained essentially unchanged throuhout these periods.

(5) The arterial blood pressure remained at a rather low, but constant, level throughout the examination.

(6) A marked decline in the blood lactate concentration.

(7) A slowing of the heart beat.

(8) A considerable increase in resistance of the skin to electrical stimulation.

(9) Electro-encephalogram pattern of intensification of Alpha waves with occasional Theta wave activity, which is usually indicative of a relaxed state with eyes closed.

Lactate is the end product of anerobic (in the absence of oxygen) process, by which the cells of the body, particularly those of the muscles, break down glucose or glycogen and extract energy from it. In normal individuals, the lactate that is formed is partly oxidised to carbon di-oxide and water, but mostly diffuses into the blood and is eventually re-synthesised into glucose by the liver.

In the study of the biochemistry of 'anxiety neurosis', Pitts and J. N. Mcclure Jr. of the Washington School of Medicine showed a large increase in the blood lactate level in patients with the neurosis, and experimentally induced anxiety neurosis in susceptible individuals by the infusion of lactate into the blood. The excess lactate production may occur as the result of overactivity of the sympathetic nervous system causing increased flow of adrenaline in conditions of stress. It is reasonable to infer from the varied complex physiological changes, indicative of lowered metabolism and wakeful relaxed state in the subjects practising Transcendental Meditation, that there is a reduction in the activity of the sympathetic network in the body. The proponents of Transcendental Meditation claim that the technique of meditation is easily and quickly learnt without involving months of concentration and rigorous discipline and so on, and the physiological effects of Transcendental Meditation are very similar to those that have been observed in highly trained experts in Yoga and in Zen monks who have had 15 to 20 years of experience in meditation.

Chemical solutions in the form of drugs is not the only—and even the right—answer to the stress diseases of modern times, such as hypertension, peptic ulcer, certain skin diseases and thyroid disorders, in which there is a non-stop overactivity of the sympathetic nervous system. It should be worthwhile to investigate the possibilities, by controlled study, for clinical application of the state of reduced metabolism, wakeful rest and relaxation induced by Transcendental Meditation.

continued from Page 3

The chief sources of supply of pearls are the Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Australia, Venezula, Japan, the Red Sea, Panama and Pacific Isles.

Pearls are sold at Paris, London and New York although a certain number of them are sold in India.

The Persian Gulf fisheries yielding the best pearls, has been known since many centuries. It was certainly known at the time of Alexander the Great.

From the fisheries, pearls are sent to Bombay where they are cleaned and bleached, if necessary, and then sorted. A real pearl has got the brilliance of a star. Like a star shining during the night in the blue firmament it emits sparkling light intermittantly, its shimmering glow seems to find its way from the very depth of its core. In pearl we look for size, symmetry, lustre and colour.

As regards physical properties, pearls are not very hard. ranging from about 3½ to 4 on Moh's scale. Specific gravity may by taken on an average to be 2.71. Being of organic origin, they are easily injured. if not treated with care.

Heat will affect the colour of the pearls. They are mounted as ear rings, brooches and pendants. They are in great demand for necklace for which they are drilled. The drilling of pearls requires great care so that they are not scratched or broken in the process.

Some of the blister pearls are sawed into two and called half-pearls. These days skinning of pearls is also undertaken at Idar-Oberstein in Germany.

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MOST USEFUL TO VEDIC STUDENTS
EDITED BY G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., M.R.S.L.
RS. 20-00

JUPITER

Jupiter, the fifth in order of distance from he sun, is the largest of the nine planets in he solar system.

Its volume is 1000 times that of earth, and t has more than twice the mass of all the ɔther planets combined. Striped in glowing ɣellow-orange and blue-gray, Jupiter floats n space like a bright-colorred rubber ball.

The most bizarre feature of the giant planet, according to astronomers, is its huge red spot, known as the "Eye of Jupiter." This huge oval is 48,000 kilometers long and 13,000 kilometers wide—"large enough to swallow up several earths with ease!"

According to astronomers, the red spot may be an enormous standing column of gas, or a raft of hydrogen ice floating on a bubble of warm hydrogen in the cooler hydrogen atmosphere. The red spot bobs up and down at 30 year intervals, so that the spot disappears and reappears. The spot appears to rotate at a different speed from that of the planet. Jupiter spins more than twice as fast as earth.

Jupiter is a little-understood planet, astronomers say. The planet broadcasts predictably modulated radio signals of enormous power. Though it has only one-thousandth the mass of the sun, it may have sun-like internal processes, apparently radiating about four times as much energy as it receives from solar radiation.

Jupiter's atmosphere contains helium, ammonia, methane, hydrogen and probably water—the same ingredients believed to have produced life on earth about four billion years ago.

Because of the planet's internal heat sources, many scientists say large regions below the frigid cloud layer are around room temperature, conducive to life.

THE END SPURT

Efficiency experts study the various incentives that speed up production in business and industry: bonuses, rivalry, praise, background music, etc. But psychologists have long been aware of another strong stimulus that has received much less notice. It's simply to get the whole business—whatever you're doing—over with!

Called the "end spurt," it's comparable to the second wind that appears in both physical and mental activity when you're in sight of a goal. Track runners are able to sprint faster as they near the finishing line; students can cram harder towards the end of a study period; factory workers step up their output just before closing time.

This same "end spurt" also shows up on Fridays, when productivity is often higher, in anticipation of finishing the week's work.

COURAGE

The idea of courage as the measure of a man is an illusion. Actually, one man's courage may be another man's stupidity, or foolhardiness—or even cowardly obedience. A man's acts of bravery can be evaluated only in relation to his fears. Of two men acting courageously in a crisis, one may be totally without fear and therefore ought not to be credited with much bravery, while the other is holding terror in check and deserves great admiration. And how shall we judge the bravery of a man who might not fight back when struck by someone in the street—but who might swim out to save a person from drowning?

VYMANIKA SHAASTRA

continued

14. **Suroopa**: By attracting the 13 kinds of Karaka force mentioned in "Karaka prakarana" applying snow-surcharged air and projecting it through the air conveying tube to the pushpinee-pinjula mirrors in the front right side of the Vimana, and focusing on it the suragha beam, a heavenly damsel bedecked with flowers and jewels will appear to onlookers of the Vimana.

15. **Jyotirbhaava**: As stated in "Amshubodhinee," out of Samgnaana and other 16 digits of the solar glow, by attracting the 12th to the 16th digits and focusing them on the air force in the Mayookha section in the fourth pathway in the sky, and similarly by attracting the force of the etherial glow and mingling it with the glow in the 7th layer of air mass, and then by projecting both these forces through the 5 tubes in the Vimana on to the section of the guhaa-garbha mirror, a rich glow like the morning glow of the sun will be produced.

16. **Tamomaya**: As described in "Darpana Prakarana," by means of the dark force mirror, capture the force of darkness, pass it through the Thamo-Yantra in the north-west side of the Vimana, and by turning a switch produce at noon-day the utter darkness of the night of the new-moon.

17. **Pralaya**: As described in the magic book of destruction, attract the 5 kinds of smoke through the tube of the contracting machine in the front part of the Vimana, and merge it in the cloud-smoke mentioned in "Shad-garbha Viveka", and pushing it by electric force through the five-limbed aerial tube, destroy everything as in a cataclysm.

18. **Vimukha**: As mentioned in "Rig-hridaya", by projecting the force of Kubera, Vimukha and Vyshawaanara poison powder through the third tube of the roudree mirror and turning the switch of the air mechanism, produce wholesale insensibility and coma.

19. **Taara**: By mixing with etherial force 10 parts of air force, 7 parts of water force, and 16 parts of solar glow, and projecting it by means of the star-faced mirror through the frontal tube of the vimana, the appearance of a star-spangled sky is created.

20. **Mahaashabda Vimohana**: By concentrating the air force in the seven tubes of the Vimana, and turning the switch, produce, as stated in "Shabda prakaashikaa" a crescendo of thunderous din, which stuns people, and makes them quake with fear and become insensible.

21. **Langhana**: As stated in "Vaayu tattva prakarana" When crossing from one air stream into another, the Vimana faces the baadaba glow of the sun and catches fire. In order to prevent that, the electric force and air force in the Vimana should be conjoined and centred in the life-centre of the Vimana, and by turning the switch, the Vimana will leap into safety.

22. **Saarpa-Gamana**: By attracting the dandavaktra and other seven forces of air, and joining with solar rays, passing it through the zig-zagging centre of the Vimana, and turning the switch, the Vimana will have a zig-zagging motion like a serpent.

23. **Chaapala**: On sighting an enemy plane, by turning the switch in the force centre in the middle section of the Vimana, a 4087 revolutions an hour atmospheric wave speed will be generated, and shake up the enemy plane.

24. **Sarvatomukha**: When a formation of enemy planes comes to attack one's Vimana, by turning the switch at the crown of the Vimana, make it revolve with agility and face all sides.

25. **Parashabda Graahaka**: As explained in "Sowdaaminee kalaa" or science of electronics, by means of the sound capturing yantra in the Vimana, to hear the talks and sounds in enemy planes flying in the sky.

26. **Roopaakarshana**: By means of the photographic yantra in the Vimana to obtain a television view of things inside an enemy plane.

27. **Kriyaagrahana**: By turning the key at the bottom of the Vimana, a white cloth is made to appear. By electrifying the three acids in the north-east part of the Vimana, and subjecting them to the 7 kinds of solar rays, and passing the resultant force into the tube of the Thrisheersha mirror and making the cloth screen face the mirror, and switching on the upper key, all the activities going on down below on the ground, will be projected on the screen.

28. **Dikpradarshana**: Turning the key at the front of the Vimana the dishaampati yantra will show the direction from which the ememy plane is approaching.

29. **Aakaashaakaara**: According to "Aakaasha-tantra", by mixing black mica solution with neem and bhoonaaga decoctions and smearing the solution on the outer body of the Vimana made of mica plates, and exposing to solar rays, the plane will look like the sky and become indistinguishable.

30. **Jalada roopa**: Mixing pomegranate juice, bilva or bael oil, copper-salt, kitchen smoke, granthika or gugul liquid, mustard powder, and fish scale decoctions, and adding sea-shell and rock-salt powder, and collecting smoke of the same solution and spreading it with solar heat enveloping the cover, the Vimana will have the appearance of a cloud.

31. **Stabdhaka**: By projecting apasmaara poison-fume smoke through the tube on the north side on the Vimana, and discharging it with stambhana-yantra, people in enemy planes will be made unconscious.

32. **Karshana**: When enemy planes come in strength to destory one's Vimana, by setting aflame the Jwaalinee shakit in the Vyshwaanara-naala or pipe located at the navel of the plane, and switching the keys of the two wheels to 87 degrees of heat, the burning shakti will envelope the enemy plane and destroy it.

These are the 32 rahasyaas or secrets which should be known by pilots according to Siddhanaatha.

"Maargaadhikaranam" Aerial Routes:

☞ **Panchagnyascha.** Sootra 3.

"The pilot should know five things."

Bodhaananda Vritti:

As the secrets of aeronautics are indicated in the second sutra, the five atmospheric regions are referred to in the third sutra. According to Shownaka, the regions of the sky are five, named, Rekhaapathha, Mandala, Kakshya, Shakti, and Kendra.

In these 5 atmospheric regions, there are 5,19,800 air ways traversed by Vimanas of the Seven Lokas or worlds, known as Bhooloka, Bhuvarloka, Suvarloka, Maholoka, Janoloka, Tapoloka and Satyaloka.

Dhundinaatha and "Vaalmeeki Ganita" state that Rekha has 7,03,00,800 air routes, Mandala has 20,08,00200 air routes, Kakshya has 2,09,00,300 air routes, Shakti has 10,01,300 air routes, and Kendra has 30,08,200 air routes.

According to "Vaalmeeki Ganita" in the Rekhaapathha region, sections 1 to 4 are suitable for the passage of the Vimanas of this Bhooloka. In the Mandala region sections 3 to 5 are suitable for Vimanas of Bhuvarloka, Suvarloka, and Maholoka dwellers. For the Janoloka Vimanas sections 2 to 5 in the Kakshya region are suitable. Section 1 to 6 in the Shakti region are suitable for the Vimanas of Tapoloka. For the dwellers of Bramhaloka sections 3 to 11 in the Kendra region are suitable, according to shaastras like "Vaalmeeki Ganita" and others.

Maharashi Bharadwaaja:

☞ **Aavartaascha. Sootra 4.**

"Whirl-Pools"

Aavartaas or aerial whirlpools are innumerable in the above regions. Of them the whirlpools in the routes of Vimanas are five. In the Rekhapathha there occurs "Shaktyaavarta" or whirlpool of energy. In Mandala-pathha there occurs the whirlpool of winds. In Kakshyaa-pathha there occurs Kiranaavarta or whirpool from solar rays. In Shakti-pathha there occurs shytyaavarta or whirlpool of cold-currents. And in Kendra-pathha there occurs gharshanaavartha or whirl-pool by collision. Such whirlpools are destructive of Vimanas, and have to be guarded against.

The pilot should know these five sources of danger, and learn to steer clear of them to safety.

Maharshi Bharadwaaja:

☞ **Angaanyekatrimsat. Sootra 5.**

"The parts are thirty one"

Bodhaananda Vritti:

Just as the human body, if it is complete in all its limbs, is best able to accomplish things, the Vimana, if it is complete in all its parts, will be capable of functioning efficiently. From the location of the Vishwakriyaadarpana

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UGLY MANOEUVRES

Mr. Veerendra Patil, MPCC President, today accused the Centre and the State Government of conspiring together to remove the inalienability clause from the Accession Instrument signed by the Maharaja of Mysore in regard to his palaces in Mysore, Bangalore and Ooty.

This, he told newsmen, would result in great injustice and cause irreparable damage to the State and the people.

Mr. Patil said these three palaces and the lands attached to them were worth between Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 15 crores and by removing the inalienability clause, the State would be deprived of much of this money.

Appealing to both the Central and State Governments to reverse their decision, Mr. Patil said : "Even now it is not too late to set right the wrong."

Mr. Patil said he was "surprised and pained" to read the statement of the Chief Minister in the Legislature that the issue of palaces was a matter purely concerning the Centre and the Maharaja, and the State Government had nothing to do with it.

He said that a couple of months before he relinquished office, the Centre had asked his Government's views on the request of the Maharaja to remove the inalienability condition. He had got the issue examined by the Law Department and the Advocate-General, as also the Chief Secretary, and on the basis of their findings, he had advised the Government against granting the former Ruler's request. The Governament was of the opinion that the ex-Ruler and his successors had right of enjoyment in palaces but not ownership rights. Further, the Government was spending nearly a lakh of rupees annually on their maintenace.

Even in regard to the Mysore Palace, the agreement provided that alienation should be in favour of the Government only.

"This is a case where the present Government, within a period of three months of taking office, has reversed the decision of the previous Government. What I want to know is whether it is in the interest of the people or that of the Maharaja ? I also want to know why the Government of India, which already was in possession of the opinion sent by the previous Government, decided to refer the question once again to the present Government. This was obviously for getting a 'favourable report."

If the new decision was based on legal opinion, he said he wanted to know how the Law Department which gave one opinion while he was in power could give contradictory advice now !

* * *

Did the Kremlin belong to the Czar, the Verseilles to Louis XVI, and do the Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle belong to Queen Elizabeth ? Ed.

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IN NEW YORK

For four years 24 members of the New York City police department protected operators of gambling dens from the police. For this they received regular pay offs—patrolmen $10,000 a year, their superiors $15,000 to $20,000. All told, they had "earned" $1 million. The end to this business, beneficial to both gamblers and guardians of the law, was finally put on May 2, when the latter were charged with operateing a protection ring.

SADISM

Count Xavier de Sade has for years been striving to rehabilitate his ancestor, the notorious Marquis de Sade. "If he lived in our century instead of the 18th," he said, the Marquis would no doubt be universally respected as "champion of sexual freedom." The Count is trying to get the word "sadism" deleted from the encyclopedic dictionary and has appealed to this end to the Academic Francaise which systematically revises the dictionary, throwing out archaic words and inserting new ones. But the descendant of the Marquis de Sade hasn't much hope of achieving his goal in his life time, inasmuch as the academicians have so far got down only to letter C ! "Such slow work is apt to make anyone lose his patience," the Count fumes. "It's downright sadism !"

AID TO LEARN

A team of Yugoslav technicians has evolved a method of sound-tracking paper. The invention may prove especially valuable for people studying foreign languages. According to the Austrian VOLKSSTIMME, the method has been used to put out a book in which each printed line has its sound track. By passing a device of the size of a fountain pen over the track, the reader can also hear the text.

CLASS HATRED

Tribalism appears to be prevalent among the white racists of the South African Republic. There is no love lost between the Afrikaners and their fellow countrymen of English origin. According to TIME magazine, South African Defence Minister Piet Botha declared in the midst of a recent parliamentary debate that some English members of the United party "hate the Africaner." An opposition member replied : "You're a scandalous liar." One Afrikaner M. P. addressed an English colleague as "the Honourable Maggot." Other Afrikaner members of the ruling National Party called the M.P.s of English extraction "Baboons" and "Jingoes." Things went so far that Prime Minister John Vorster was compelled to warn against the danger of the "Boerchaat', (Boer hate) campaign spreading.

NOSE VALUE

Until recently, writes the Hamburg Welt, ladies in the West considered that Jacqueline Onassis (the former Jacqueline Kennedy) had the perfect nose. The nose now in fashion is that of Princess Anne of England. For a nose like hers, plastic surgeons charge from $1000 to $5000.

IN SWEDEN

Ten thousand television sets sealed in people's home after they had refused to pay for their use, and several thousand more publicly smashed up : such is the preliminary result of the campaign of boycott against Swedish TV, which started in the Catholic district of Smaland and has spread throughout Southern Sweden. The Swedish press writes that televiewers are fed up with programmes packed full of violence and sex. Looks like the authorities concerned will have to do something about improving television programmes.

VYMAANIKA SHASTRA

(continued)

Maharshi Bharadwaaja:

☞ "Tadabhaavay Sathva-Golovaa" **Sootra 10.**

"If unavailable, then vitamin pills or food-balls"

Bodhaananda Vritti:

If the prescribed food-stuffs are not available for use during their flights, then essence extracts made by proper cooking with admixture of spices and condiments into potable and eatable form, or food balls-made out of them should be supplied to the pilots for consumption on flights.

Says "Ashana kalpa" or "Food manual",

"There are 5 kinds of food, that are nutritious and wholesome; cooked rice or grain, gruel, cooked flour, baked flat bread, and preparations made out of essence-extracts from food materials. The last named are superior to all the others".

"Paakasarvasva" or "Art of cooking" observes,

"Removing the husk and other non-food parts from it by machines, the grain should be made into flour and cooked in a suitable vessel and when it has reached the 8th degree of reduction, add essences, sweets, condiments, and ghee, and prepare food-balls, having nice flavour and delicious taste, and being nourishing to the body.

Maharshi Bharadwaaja:

☞ "Phala Moola Kanda Saarovaa." **Sootra 11.**

"Or essence of fruits, roots, and bulbs."

Bodhaananda Vritti:

In this sootra it is stated that preparations made from edible roots, potato and other bulbous vegetables, and from fruits are also suitable as food.

"Ashana-Kalpa" says,

If food made of grains is not available, that from roots, bulbs, and fruits may by used as food, in the form of flour, sugarcandy, manjoosha or jaggery, honey, milk, ghee, oily-products, and roots and berries which

contain sweet, salt, pungent, acrid, and alkaline tastes. Such roots are said to be 56 in number. They should be purified, powdered, and duly cooked, and made into balls, and given out for use as food.

Similarly the bulbous vegetables which are of 16 kinds, and fruits which are of 32 kinds, and food prepared out of them are excellent food. Food from roots develops brain, nourishes the body, strengthens the bones, and gives virility. Food from bulbs promotes brilliance, and bodily vigour, and strengthens the life current. Food from fruits nourishes mind, intelligence, blood, flesh, and vital liquids. Therefore these alternatives are rcommended for pilots of Vimanas.

Maharshi Bharadwaaja:

☞ "Apicha Trinaadeenam." Sootra 12.

"Even grasses, herbs and shrubs."

Bodhaananda Vritti:

This sootra indicates that even grasses, herbage, and creepers, could be made to yield food.

Says "Ashana-Kalpa",

Like roots, bulbs and fruits, grasses, shrubs and herbs, provide good food for men. Six kinds of doorva grass, 6 kinds of munja hemp, 6 kinds of darbha or long grass, 6 kinds of shoundeera, and 6 kinds of Ashwakarna or sal, or mimordica charantia, Shatamoolee of 3 kinds, Kaaruvellee, Chandravellee, Madhuvellee, Varchulee, Makutee vellee, sugandhaa, and sooryavellee may be made to yield good food, nutritious and bracing.

Selected by men who know them well, these vegetation, including their flowers, shoots, and leaves, by proper cleaning and cooking, may be made to yield solid or liquid food, which will serve as satisfactory substitute food for pilots of Vimanas. And Somavallee or moon-plant, Chakrikaa, Rasavallikaa, Kooshmandavallee, Ikshuvallee, Pishtavallaree, Sooryakaanta, Chandrakaanta, Meghanaada, Punarnava, Avantee, Vaastu, Matsyaakshee, and Rukma and others, provide good bases for lasting food, duly mixed with sweets and condiments.

VYMAANIKA SHASTRA

(continued)

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Selected by men who know them well, these vegetation, including their flowers, shoots, and leaves, by proper cleaning and cooking, may be made to yield solid or liquid food, which will serve as satisfactory substitute food for pilots of Vimanas. And Somavallee or moon-plant, Chakrikaa, Rasavallikaa, Kooshmandavallee, Ikshuvallee, Pishtavallaree, Sooryakaanta, Chandrakaanta, Meghanaada, Punarnava, Avantee, Vaastu, Matsyaakshee, and Rukma and others, provide good bases for lasting food, duly mixed with sweets and condiments.

SLAVERY

This happened in the Brazilian town of Barra do Garcas (Mato Grosso State) in 1972. Reporter Osvaldo Oleari decided to check up on rumours that people were still being bought and sold in the country. He found that it was true ! Oleati himself bought a 32 year old farm labourer, Euripides Carlos de Sousa, with the right to do anything he wanted with him—make him work or sell him. He paid very little for this virtual slave—only 153 cruzeiros—and got a receipt from de Souza's former owner. saying : "Received from Senhor Osvaldo Oleari the sum of 153 cruzeiros as compensation for expenses on farm labourer Euripides Carlos de Sousa. which puts the latter fully at his disposal···(signed) Engineer Brito de Moura." De Sousa was sold for 153 cruzeiros because this was the sum he owed to Moura and could not repay it. The law abolishing slavery in Brazil was passed on May 13, 1888 !

ANGRY DONKEY

The residents of the township of San Miguel del Tigre (Columbia) will never know whom they have elected to the local council. A hungry donkey, left unattended outside the electoral committee's office, poked his head through the window and ate up almost all the ballot papers which were lying on a desk waiting to be counted !

* * *

It's revenge for not being taken as an emblem ! Ed.

BRAVO

Sixty three year old Mexican millionaire Ignacio Lizzarraga Huerta was reeently kidnapped by four men, who locked him up in a secluded house and demanded a huge ransom, 5 million pesos ($435.000). On the third day, the millionaire noticed that there were only two men guarding him. Seizing an opportunity, he bashed one of them on the head, snatched his pistol, shot the other dead, and escaped !

ROUGH JUSTICE

Robin Curley of Gallatin (Tennessee, U.S.A.) pleaded guilty to receiving and concealing stolen goods and begged the judge not to jail him because, he said, his pet baboon Sarah would be homeless. The judge turned down the request, but took pity on the baboon and allowed Sarah to share his cell !

HIS NOSE

Fifty year old Luigi Rossetti was chosen Italy's "King of Noses" at a contest held recently in the North Italian town of Soragna. His nose is 69 millimetres long and 42 miliimetres wide.

OFFICIAL CHEATS

The postal authorities in Birmingham (Britain) could not understand why expenses on official long-distance phone calls were growing so fast. The employees were carefully watched but with no result : they used office phones only for service calls. Eventually it was discovered that they made private calls to other cities, as well as to Australia and Jamaica, from the lifts whose telephones are designed solely to summon repairmen in the event of breakdowns !

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ತತ್ವವಿಚಾರ

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಧರ್ಮಃ ಕಃ ?

ಉ—ಸ್ವರ್ಗಾದಿಭೋಗಸಾಧನತಯಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಿಹಿತಃ ವಿಧಿನಿಷೇಧ ರೂಪಃ. ತೇಚ ಮಾತಾಪಿತೃಸೇವಾ. ಗುರುಭಕ್ತಿಃ, ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನಂ. ಅತಿಥಿಪೂಜಾ. ಸತ್ಕಥಾಶ್ರವಣಂ. ಸತ್ಸಂಗಃ. ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾ. ಅಹಿಂಸಾ. ಪರೋಪಕಾರಃ, ಸರ್ವಭೂತಾನುಕಂಪಾ, ಸತ್ಯಂ, ಕ್ಷಮಾ, ದಾನಂ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಯೊವಿಧಿರೂಪಾಃ. ತದ್ವಿಪರೀತಂ ನಿಷಿದ್ಧಂ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಸ್ವರ್ಗವೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧನವಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು: ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದೆಂಬುವುದು. ಅವು ಯಾವುವೆಂದರೆ, ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಗಳ ಸೇವೆ, ಗುರುಭಕ್ತಿ, ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನ, ಅತಿಥಿಪೂಜೆ, ಸತ್ಕಥಾಶ್ರವಣ, ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಸಹವಾಸವು, ಉಪಕಾರ ನೆನಿಸೋಣ, ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರೋಣ, ಪರೋಪಕಾರ, ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಯವಿರೋಣ, ಧರ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಇರೋಣ, ಕ್ಷಮೆ, ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದದ್ದು ವಿಧಿರೂಪಗಳು, ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದದ್ದು ನಿಷೇಧರೂಪವು.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಕಿಂ ಧರ್ಮಮೂಲಂ ?

ಉ—ಸದಾಚಾರಃ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಆಚಾರಃ ಕಃ ?

ಉ—ಧರ್ಮಾನುಷ್ಠಾನೋಪಯುಕ್ತತಯಾ ತದಂಗಭೂತ ಶೌಚಾಚ ಮನಸ್ನಾನಾದಿಕಂ. ತಥಾಚೋಕ್ತಂ. ಆಚಾರಹೀನಂ ನಪುನಂತಿ ವೇದಾಃ ಯದ್ಯಪ್ಯಧೀತಾಸ್ಸಹಷಡ್ಭಿರಂಗೈಃ । ಛಂದಾಂಸ್ಯೇನಂಮೃತ್ಯುಕಾಲೆತ್ಯ ಜಂತಿ ನೀಡಂ ಶಕುಂತಾಇವಜಾತಪಕ್ಷಾಃ ॥ ಚತುರ್ಣಾಮಪಿವರ್ಣಾನಾಮಾ ಚಾರೋಧರ್ಮಪಾಲಕಃ । ಆಚಾರಭ್ರಷ್ಟದೇಹಾನಾಂಭವೆದ್ಧರ್ಮಃಪರಾ ಙ್ಮುಖಿಃ ॥ ಭಗವತಾಪ್ಯುಕ್ತಂವರ್ಣಾನಾಮಾಶ್ರಮಾಣಾಂಚ ಯಾಮ ರ್ಯಾದಾ ಮಯಾಕೃತಾ ! ತಾಂಯೆಸಮನುವರ್ತಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸಾದಸ್ತೇಷು ಸಂಭವೇತ್ ॥ ಶ್ರುತಿಸ್ಮೃತಿರ್ಮಮೈವಾಜ್ಞಾಯಸ್ತಾಮುಲ್ಲಂಘ್ಯವರ್ತತೆ । ಆಜ್ಞಾಚ್ಛಿದೀಮಮದ್ರೋಹೀಸಮೆವಧ್ಯಶ್ಚ ಜಾಯತೆ ॥

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಗವ್ಯಾಪಮು ?

ಉ—ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಆಚಾರವು.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಆಚಾರವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಭಾವಿಯಾದದ್ದು. ಮೂತ್ರಾದಿ ವಿಸರ್ಜನವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೃತ್ತಿಕೆ ನೀರುಗಳಿಂದ ತೊಳೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣವೆಂಬ ಶೌಚವು, ಆಚಮನವು, ಸ್ನಾನವು ಇವು ಮುಂತಾದ್ದೇ ಆಚಾರವೆಂಬುವದು. ಇದೇ ಉತ್ತಾರಕವೆಂದು ವಚನವುಂಟು. ವೇದ ಗಳು ಷಡಂಗ ಸಮೇತವಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಯೂ ಆಚಾರ ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಪುರುಷನನ್ನು ಪುನೀತನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲವು. ರೆಕ್ಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಗೂಡನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುವಂತೆ ಮರಣ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದಗಳು ಅಂಥಾ ಪುರುಷನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುವವು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಣ ಗಳಿಗೂ ಆಚಾರವೇ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸುವದಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಚಾರವಿಲ್ಲ ದವರಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮ ಅನುಕೂಲಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವದ್ವಾಕ್ಯವುಂಟು. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಣಗಳಿಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೂ ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವ್ಯಾಪದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುವರ್ತನಮಾಡು ವಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಗ್ರಹವುಂಟಾದೀತು. ಶ್ರುತಿಸ್ಮೃತಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಪ್ರುರುಷನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸು ತ್ತಾನೋ ಅವನು ನನಗೆ ದ್ರೋಹಿಯಾಗಿ ನನ್ನಿಂದ ಶಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಪೂರ್ವೋಕ್ತಂಪರಮಾತ್ಮೋಪಾಸನಂಕೀದೃಶಂ ?

ಉ—ಭಗವತ್ಸ್ವರೂಪಾದಿಶ್ರವಣಮನನಸಹಕೃತ ನಿರತಿಶಯಪ್ರೀತಿ ರೂಪವಿಜಾತೀಯಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಸಂವಲಿತಸ್ವಜಾತೀಯಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಪ್ರವಾಹಃ ಉಕ್ತಂಚಶ್ರೀಭಾಗವತೆ, ಶ್ರವಣಂಕೀರ್ತನಂವಿಷ್ಣೋಃಸ್ಮರಣಂಪಾದಸೇ ವನಂ । ಅರ್ಚನಂವಂದನಂದಾಸ್ಯಂ ಸಖ್ಯಮಾತ್ಮನಿವೇದನಂ ॥ ಇತಿ

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮೋಪಾಸನ ಎಂಥಾದ್ದು ?

ಉ—ಭಗವಂತನ ಸ್ವರೂಪಾದಿಗಳ ಶ್ರವಣವೇನು ಮನನವೇನು ಇವುಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪ್ರೀತಿರೂಪವಾದ ತದೇಕ ವಿಷಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರವಾಹವು. ಶ್ರೀಭಾಗವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರವಣ, ಕೀರ್ತನ, ಸ್ಮರಣ, ಪಾದಸೇವನ, ಅರ್ಚನ, ವಂದನ, ದಾಸ್ಯ, ಸಖ್ಯ, ಆತ್ಮ ನಿವೇದನ, ಇವುಗಳು ಭಗವದುಪಾಸನವೆಂಬ ಭಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣ ವೆಂತ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಶ್ರವಣಂನಾಮಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಗುರುಮುಖಾತ್ ಭಗವತ್ಸ್ವರೂಪಗುಣಾದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕ ವೇದಾಂತವಾಕ್ಯಶ್ರವಣಂ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಶ್ರವಣವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಗುರುಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಭಗವಂತನ ಸ್ವರೂಪವೆಂದರೆ ದಿವ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಸ್ವರೂಪವು. ರೂಪವೆಂದರೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಇವುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ವೇದಾಂತ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಮನನಂನಾಮಕಿಂ ?

ಉ–ಶ್ರುತಸ್ಯಾರ್ಥಸ್ಯ ಯುಕ್ತಿಭಿರಮಚಿಂತನೇನಾಬಾಧಿತತ್ವನಿಶ್ಚಯಃ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಕೀರ್ತನಂಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಭಗವನ್ನಾಮೋಚ್ಚಾರಣಂ,

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸ್ಮರಣಂಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಶ್ರುತಸ್ಯ ಭಗವದ್ಗುಣಸ್ಯಾನುಸಂಧಾನಂ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಪಾದಸೇವನಂ ಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಅರ್ಚಾರೂಪಸ್ಯಭಗವತಶ್ಚರಣಾರವಿಂದಯೋಃ ಅರ್ಚನಾದಿ ೇವಾ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ವಂದನಂ ಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಭಗವದುದ್ದೇಶೇನಪ್ರಣಾಮಃ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ದಾಸ್ಯಂನಾಮಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಭಗವಂಸ್ತವದಾಸೋಸ್ಮೀತ್ಯನುಸಂಧಾನಂ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸಖ್ಯಂನಾಮಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಭಗವದ್ವಿಷಯಕಪ್ರೀತಿವಿಶೇಷಃ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಆತ್ಮನಿವೇದನಂಕಿಂ ?

ಉ—ಆತ್ಮಾತ್ಮೀಯಭರಸಮರ್ಪಣಂ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿರ್ನಾಮ ಕಾ ?

ಉ—ಅಚೇತನವಿಷಯೆ ನಾಮರೂಪವಿಭಾಗಾನರ್ಹತಯಾ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ೂಪಸ್ಯ ವಿಚಿತ್ರಸ್ಥೂಲರೂಪೇಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮಃ ಚಿದ್ವಿಷಯೆತತ್ತತ್ಕರ್ಮಾ ೂರೋಧೇನಕರಣಕಳೇಬರಯೋಗೊದ್ಜ್ಞಾನವಿಕಾಸಶ್ಚ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಃಕತಿವಿಧಾ ?

ಉ—.ವ್ಯಷ್ಟಿಸಮಷ್ಟಿಭೇದೇನದ್ವಿವಿಧಾ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ವ್ಯಷ್ಟಿಃಕಾ ?

ಉ—ಚತುರ್ಮುಖದ್ವಾರಾ ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣಾಂಡಾಂತರ್ವರ್ತಿ ದೇವಾದಿ ದಾರ್ಥಸೃಷ್ಟಿಃ.

ವ್ರ ॥ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿಃಕಾ ?

ಉ—ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಹದಹಂಕಾರ ಪಂಚತನ್ಮಾತ್ರಪಂಚಭೂತಜ್ಞಾನೇಂ ಯ ಕರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರಿಯ ಮನೋರೂಪಚತುರ್ವಿಂತತಿತತ್ವರುಚಿತಾಳೂತ ೂಚೀಕರಣಾಂಡಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪರ್ಯಂತಂಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕ್ರಿಯಮಾಣಾದ್ವಾರಸೃಷ್ಟಿಃ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಮನನವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಕೇಳಿದ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಯುಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಯಾದ್ದೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಕೀರ್ತನವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ದೇವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸ್ಮರಣವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಕೇಳಿದ ಭಗವದ್ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಪಾದಸೇವನವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಭಗವತ್ಪ್ರತಿಮಾರೂಪದ ಪಾದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಷ್ಪಾದಿ ಗಳಿಂದ ಅರ್ಚನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ವಂದನವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ದೇವರಿಗೆ ದಂಡಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಡ ಬಿಳೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ದಾಸ್ಯವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ದೇವರೇ ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಸೇವಕನೆಂದು ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸಖ್ಯವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ದೇವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಡೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಆತ್ಮನಿವೇದನವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ನಾನು ನನ್ನದು ಎಂಬ ಸಮಸ್ತವೂ ನಿನ್ನದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸೋಣ

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಅಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಅಚೇತನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮರೂಪಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ರೂಪ ವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥೂಲ ರೂಪವಾದ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪ ವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸೋಣ. ಚೇತನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರದರ ಕರ್ಮಾನುಸಾರ ವಾಗಿ ಅದದಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಣಕಳೇಬರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ವಿಕಾಸಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು ?

ಉ—ವ್ಯಷ್ಟಿ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಧವು.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ವ್ಯಷ್ಟಿ ಅಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ—ಚತುರ್ಮುಖಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮುಖವಾಗಿ ದೇವಾದಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಪ್ರ ॥ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ಅಂದರೇನು ?

ಉ–ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಹದಹಂಕಾರಪಂಚತನ್ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಂಚಭೂತ, ಜ್ಞಾನೇಂ ದ್ರಿಯ ಮನೋರೂಪವಾದ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ನಾಲ್ಕು ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಪಂಚಭೂತ ಪಂಚೀಕರಣಾಂಡ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪರಿಯಂತ ತಾನೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ.

Syracuse University,
New York, U.S.A.
July 11, 1972

To

G. R. Josyer, M.A., Hons.,
F.R.E.S. M.R.S.L.
Founder-Director
International Academy of Sanskrit Research
Mysore City, Mysore State
INDIA

Dear Sir :

It has been many years now since we met. You will see by the enclosed proforma questionaire that my interest in Pancaratra studies has not declined in the interim ; in fact, I am deeper into it now than before. I am now undertaking to bring together a list of names of all Pancaratra seholars—and their interests, past publications and future plans—so that such scholars all over the world may better be in touch with one another and with developments in their field of interest.

To that end I send you the enclosed, hopeful that you will use it to supply me with the needed information. I know you have for a long time endeavored to subsidize scholarly work in the field of Pancaratra studies, and aided scholars in the same. Your record of publications in this field must by now be most impressive. I look forward to being able to list all contributions you have made to this field of growing interest.

Also, I would be pleased if you can supply me with any names of individuals whom you may know in any part of India or the world who share our interest in Pancaratra studies, and who have or will soon publish in the area.

Your help will be much appreciated.

Thank you,
Respectfully yours,
H. Daniel Smith
Professor of Religions.

*P.S. Please note that an airletter form may be used in making your reply. It will be considerably less costly to you.

Dr. R. N. Van Cor
1028½ 58th Street
Sacramento, California 95819
U. S. A.

June 1, 1972

G. R. Josyer, M. A., F. R. E. S,
Director
International Academy of Sanskrit Research,
Mysore, India.

Dear Mr. Josyer,

I am extremely interested in obtaining a modern English translation of Sanskrit text by **Maharshi Bharadvaja**. It is my understanding that your Academy of Sanskrit Research has translated this book.

Sir, do you have an English translation of this text ? If you do not have a copy of this text, could you please tell me where I might obtain a copy?

I am sending you a copy of what little information I have been able to obtain concerning this text that your Academy has translated.

If you do have a copy of this text could you please send me the cost of obtaining an English translation of this text?

Your immediate reply by Airmail would be greatly appreciated.

I am a Physicist by profession and I think this text would be invaluable in my research.

Yours truly,
Dr. R. N. Van Cor

* * * * *

July 7, 1972
PO Box 73
Republic WA 99166
U. S. A.

Dear Sirs :

Is the Sanskrit text by Maharshi Bharadvaja which describes the construction of **Vimanas** (mcntioned by Erich Von Daniken in his books "Chariots of the Gods ?" and "Gods from Outer Space") available in English ? If so, please tell me how and where I may obtain a copy. If not, please let me know whether you plan on preparing a translation.

I enclose four International Reply Coupons so that you can reply by airmail. I look forward to your prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,
Karen Kesti.

TRUE PREDICTIONS

Now that he is no more, the Duke of Windsor's courageous, and at the same time historic, act of giving up the British Crown in 1936 for "the women I love" will evoke in many a host of memories.

While the historian may ponder over the fact that the brave King's decision to abdicate "rocketed the 1000 year old monarchy to its foundations," the commoner must have shed tears over the ex-King dying in exile—a Labour British MP did plead a little while ago for his return home !

The poignancy of the Duke's exiled life, locked up in Cupid's arms, also lay in what Cheiro wrote of him as the Prince of Wales in his book, "World Predictions" published in 1925.

"His astrological chart shows perplexing and baffling influences that most unquestionably point to changes that are likely to take place greatly affecting the throne of England; he will fall a victim to a devasting love affair. If he does, I predict the Prince will give up everything, even the chance of being crowned, rather than lose the object of his affection."

How true did Cheiro prove eleven to twelve years later in 1936 !

Another world figure in whose case astrology could predict with unfailing certainty was Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan. Following the Simon Commission's visit to India in 1928 and the split caused in his Muslim League Jinnah's star was on the descendant.

Deserted by his own community he was leading a most frustrating life : one completely bereft of hope ; as a result, for a time he lived in London practising at the Bar after his participation in the Round Table Conference. His dear, old friend, the Indian poetess-politician, Sarojini Naidu, felt no less worried over Jinnah's uncertain future ! She wrote to a friend of hers, an Irish astrologer, Mrs. Harker, whose son-in-law was in India as an I. C. S. officer :

"...This is not to be taken as a proper letter ; only a hasty note to ask you to help a soul in distress. You know Jinnah. I enclose his date and time of birth. He needs a steadying hand at present. So, will you use the great gift God has given you on his behalf ?"

And, thus, did Jinnah meet the Irish lady, along with Mrs. Naidu, at a dinner in Bombay. Looking at Jinnah, Mrs. Harker remarked : "This man may look down and out now. But he will one day rule over his own State!" Which Jinnah did on Britain's transfer of power to India and Pakistan in 1947 !

And Mrs. Haker's prediction, like that of Cheiro concerning the Duke of Windsor, turned out to be so true thirteen years later !

OFFICIAL SECRETS

The security service of the British Defence Ministry is investigating leakage of secret information. Some time ago a customer of a London furniture company drew the authorities attention to the strange type of wrapping paper it was using. On closer scrutiny it turned out to be Defence Ministry maps marked "For official use only."!

SLOW RACE

The city authorities of Boston, which suffers just as much from traffic jams as any other big American city, recently tried an experiment : they arranged a rush-hour race between bicycles and cars. The race was held on a seven-kilometer street cutting through the city, and the cyclists won 21 starts out of 25 !

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AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

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Mr. Josyer has continued and is endeavouring to complete the work done by Yathiraja Swami, and Scholarly India will welcome this great contribution to the appreciation of both literature and the science of erudite and loving criticism." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

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RS. 20-00

CHAIRMAN MAO

Some sayings—

War and dictatorship are our forte.

Is it possible to estimate the toll of human lives in a future war ? It may be a third of the 2700 million world population, i. e., only 900 million.

* * *

"If one half of mankind is wiped out, there will remain the other half. Imperialism, however, will be completely eliminated and socialism will triumph throughout the world, and in another fifty year's time or in a century the world population will be restored by even more than that half···"

* * *

"They say that China is peace-loving. This is not true. In fact, China likes a fight. Here am I, a Chinese, and I like to fight."

* * *

"We were not an imperialist power, but we didn't have an October revolution, so to begin with, we just can't throw our weight about. Later, when we have learned some things we can start throwing our weight about."

* * *

"It is necessary to drive actors, poets and playwrights from the towns and cities to the villages···If they do not join the masses, don't give them food. Feed only those who will go."

* * *

"To study for two or three years—that's too long. A few months is enough."

* * *

In our view the intelligentsia is the most ignorant section of society.

I myself am a member of the bourgeois intelligentsia···

I was a teacher in a primary school, who for some unknown reason was thrown into the revolution.

Economics remains for us an unknown kingdom of necessity in many respects. Take myself. I do not understand many things about economic development. I am not a great expert in industry or trade. I can find my bearings in agriculture somewhat, but also to a limited extant, that is to say, I know little about it.

I have not studied thoroughly all aspects of Marxism . . . As to economics, I have just made a start on it.

* * *

That is Mr. Mao, the new Chinese War Lord !

PLANNING SECTION

When Nguyen Ngoc Loan was chief of the Saigon police, he personally shot prisoners of war. One day he was photographed in the act. When the picture appeared in the press, he was taken off his job and sent to the United States allegedly for medical treatment. On his return home, Nguyen Ngoc Loan was made Lieutenant General and assigned to the Planning Section. "I have no troops under my command and no responsibilities," he told newsmen. "But I have two stars and more money !"

That is how planning sections are recruited ! Ed.

THIEVES ALL

Seventy three priceless paintings by 17th- and 18th-century Italian masters, most of them stolen from churches and monasteries, were discovered by Italian carabinieri in a Capuchin monastery, a Benedictine nunnery and the home of Father Vittario Loparo, a lecturer in art history ! The overal value of the masterpieces runs into millions of dollars. The padre, the Mother Superior of the nunnery, and one of the deans of the monastery, have been charged with concealing stolen goods.

"MONEY TALKS"

In Washington everything revolves around money, without it a man is nothing. So says lobbyist Robert Winter-Berger in a recent book, quoting Gerald Ford, Republican leader in the House of Representatives. The book cites many facts testifying to widespread graft in the U.S. Congress and Administration. Nathan Voloshen, who lobbies for Pepsi-Cola and General Electric, alone spends more than one million dollars a year on bribes to Congressmen. For Democratic and Republican Congressmen alike, Winter-Berger writes, money talks !

SUDDEN WEALTH

Eduardo Teixeira, a young Brazilian, recently became rich overnight. Of the seven million taking part in a football pool, he alone guessed correctly the result of thirteen matches and won one million cruzeiros at the cost of two cruzeiros. On the advice of the police, however, he went into hiding to avoid being put on the spot by bandits !

ONE RULE

British General Walter Walker, former commander of the NATO land forces in Northern Europe, has come out strongly in defence of the equality of races. Calling for more vigorous action against civil rights fighters in Ulster, the doughty General, who has obviously amassed a wealth of experience suppressing colonial liberation movements, recently declared: "I hava engaged in campaigns against blacks, yellows and slanteyes. Why should we have one rule for the whites and one for coloureds ?"

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

I

The American police, writes the west German magazine "Stern", are getting ready for the stormy anti-war demonstrations anticipated during the pre-presidential election conventions this summer. Since using firearms is not desirable, male and female cops are being trained for hand-to-hand fighting with the use of bamboo sticks. They are naturally being trained in conditions simulating actual "mob dispersal." Special Japanese protective suits used for "kendo"—fencing—have been acquired for the trainees.

II

Lobbyist Robert Winter-Berger's book about widespread graft in the US congress had the effect of a bombshell in Washington. For it not only describes the methods used to bribe congressmen but cites numerous facts and names of the Solons and the concerns involved. Though very much in demand, the book suddenly disappeared from the book-stores. Broadcasting stations cancelled interviews scheduled to be given in connection with its publication, and leading newspapers, including the "New York Post", refused to review it. All this is the result of "anonymous" but ominous threats ! The author himself thought it best to go into hiding after his flat was raided one night and all his notes and other materials destroyed !

PARENTS ARE REMISS

Several decades ago it was common practice to get dauughter Suzy to play her latest piano selection for "company", and for son Tommy to recite "The charge of the Light Brigade" in the parlour after dinner. Today this is considered bad taste. But as an actress and mother I feel that we ought onee again to invite our children to entertain us—to read aloud, act, play the piano and learn to express themselves in front of others. What better way to teach them confidence and composure ?

What's more, I believe it is good educatian, sound psychology and fine social training to children to commit to memory, or to read fluently, significant passages from our great religious, philosophic and artistic literature. The Sermon on the Mount, the 23rd, 24th, and 100th Psalms ; Romeo and Juliet—all the wonderful, reverent, challenging thought of our time and times past—are a priceless passport to sympathy with one's fellows.

As part of the audience at a child recital, you should give hearty applause. You are clapping for the effort, the experience and the social growth that you can almost see taking place between the lines. Applause is a heady, intoxicating draught that leaves the performer beaming with good will towards the world—and more important, towards himself. That's something you can't buy with any front row ticket !"

Helen Hayes

POOR RUPEE !

The purchasing power of the Indian rupee as compared to that in 1949 has come down by 57.6 per cent in the first six months of this year. With 100 as base in 1949, the value now was 42.4 per cent, Finance Minister Y. B. Chavan told Mr. Shiv Kumar Sastri today.

The all-India consumer price index, which was 101 in 1949 had shot up to 236 in the first six months of 1972, he added.

Mr. Chavan said the purchasing power of the rupee in relation to foreign currencies as in 1971 in comparison to the value that existed in 1948 was (figures given in percentages) :

Indian 41.4, Australia 38.6, Canada 56.2, France 28.3, Germany 64.6 (compared to 1949), Italy 48.5, Japan 31, Thailand 50.4, the UK 39.2, the US 59.1, and Yugoslavia 23.4 (compared to 1951).

Mr. Chavan gave the ratio of the consumer price index to the purchasing power of the rupee from 1950 onwards as follows :

	Index	Purchasing power
1950	100	99.1
1956	105	95.2
1962	130	76.9
1953	134	74.6
1967	209	47.8
1968	215	46.5
1969	213	46.9
1970	224	44.6
1971	230	43.5
1972 (average of first six months)	286	42.4

When it is so at Silver Jubilee, what will it be at Golden Jubilee ? Ed.

ANIMAL CURES

After long and close contact with animals I have often wondered if the observation of naturalists that man learnt the rudiments of medicine from animals, might not be correct after all.

When a healthy animal with a normal appetite stops eating or eats very little, it is a sure indication that all is not well with the creature and a visit to the vet is essential.

But one would be surprised to know that most animals know quite a lot about medicine, and have an instinctive knowledge of how to doctor themselves.

They know the use of laxatives, the importance of hygiene, the curative value of sunshine, the therapeutic effects of quiet and rest, and even the use of vitamins.

So the next time your pet refuses to eat and is feeling indisposed, just leave it alone in a restful environment and leave the rest to the care of that good nurse, Mother Nature.

You must have noticed that dogs and cats, when in physical distress, eat green grass for cleaning the bowels, and beyond taking sips of water, observe a strict diet. You will also find herbivorous animals making for the areas where the fresh green grass is sprouting. They could easily have their fill of the older dry grass which is nearer at hand, but they prefer to walk for miles in search of the fresh grass which they know will keep them in good health.

Deer and other animals often eat the tender bark of certain kinds of trees. This is because of the tannic acid the bark contains, and which they know slows down the action of the intestines. When a cow falls sick she refuses to eat, and when a bear is ill he will look out for the roots of the fern as his medicine. Wild turkeys compel their young ones to eat the leaves of a specific bush at the start of the rainy season, when they know that birds usually get sick.

Some animals also know something of poisons and how to get rid of them. A wolf bitten by a snake runs straight for the snake root, which it chews and confidently gets back on the prowl. Trappers relate how difficult it is to poison wolves and coyotes because if these animals suspect poison, they immediately make themselves sick and eject all that they have eaten. They need no emetic as voluntary contraction of the stomach muscles does the trick.

Most people in India suffer tremendously from eye diseases due to lack of vitamins. Monkeys, however, are hardly ever affected and possess excellent eyesight. This is because they eat so many fruits rich in vitamins, while we human beings content ourselves with rice. Carnivorous animals get their vitamins from the liver, pancreas and other internal organs of the animals on which they prey.

When suffering from fever, an animal always goes to a cool shady place near water, and there it lies eating little and drinking often. Rheumatism is treated just as cleverly, the animal choosing the hottest spot it can find and giving the sun a free hand in stimulating the elimination process of the body.

As for personal cleanliness and hygiene, bathing is as essential to birds and beasts as to man, but in the animal kingdom baths are of various kinds—sun, dust, mud and water. One can daily see sparrows taking a water bath, fowls and chicks having a dust bath and pigs rolling in the mud. This is to get rid of body parasites and is very effective. Elephants give themselves shower baths and deer often go into streams and ponds to cleanse their bodies.

The treatment for the cleansing of wounds is equally effective, most animals using their own saliva which contains enzymes that act like a mild germicide, and prove useful in not permitting the wound to rot and infect the whole body. Should, however, a wound become infected, nature has her own method of dealing with it.

The blow-fly comes along and deposits eggs in the wound, from which maggots hatch out and eat away all the putrefaction whilst never attacking the live tissues. Animals know the value of these maggots and hence never try to remove them when they appear. Gorillas and Chimpanzees do their best to stop the flow of blood from a wound with their hand, meanwhile closing the injury with astringent aromatic leaves.

Bears have been seen applying spruce or hemlock resin or clay on a wound and getting cured, while a musk-rat covers a wound with hemlock gum but rejects clay, which he knows will come off while the gum will stick when it swins.

Very often you will find that if you bandage the wouud of animal it will undo the dressing, lick the hair round the wound and expose it to the sun and air instead.

Many animals and birds, besides knowing how to apply a splint to a broken leg or wing, also know the art of amputating, and many stories are told by naturalists of how animals caught in a trap laid overnight by hunters and had their legs broken or bruised, have been freed by their parents or friends by amputating the wounded limb. It is truly amazing, too, how birds living in the forests and jungles have mastered first aid, immediately apply a splint of clay or wood to the broken leg of another feathered friend, reinforcing it with fibrous roots.

Most poultry farmers add lime to the food of laying birds ; this is because all female birds need lime for the formation of egg shells, but what is most curious is that the birds know where to get it. During the mating season you will find them all flying to places where shellfish are to be found.

Birds and animals are also known to change their diet according to their need for growth and adjustment. Vultures, of all birds, need scrupulous sanitation as the food they eat is highly infectious, so nature by instinct has also given them the good sense to keep their beaks hygenically clean. Their featherless heads also provide no accommodation for germs, but you will notice that a vulture always selects a high place exposed to the sun and sits there with its wings extended. This is done for the purpose of cleaning its feathers, and allowing the sun to have its sterilising effect on them.

Truly wonderful is the animal kingdom. They doctor themselves when ill. The recipes they use to cure themselves when sick or wounded are those of nature—sun, pure air and water, roots and herbs, rest and relaxation.

Nora de Souza

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SRI UPENDRA MOHAN

Bengal has produced a galaxy of notable personages whose names are to be cherished by their countrymen for one thing or another. Eshwara Chandra Vidya Sagara, Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chandan Sen, Rash Behari Ghosh, Ashutosh Mukerji, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Pritvish Chandra Ray, Manmatha Nath Dutt, Surendranatha Banerji, Bepin Chandra Pal, Arabindo Ghosh, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Ramesh Chandra Dutt, Chittaranjan Das, Subhash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, Swamy Ramakrishna, Vivekananda, Jadunatha Sircar, Jayadayal Goendka, Upendra Mohan and others.

Two of them, Arabindo Ghosh and Upendra Mohan are having their centenaries this year. Arabindo Ghosh, political fire-brand and intellectual philosophical exponent, is revered by large sections of his countrymen as a great son of India. Less spectacular than him Sri Upendra Mohan is revered by a select circle of intimate devotees who knew his startling occult powers and dedicated personality. The incidents of his life narrated in that patriotic journal, "Truth" of Calcutta, picture him a as a superman, raised by Divine Grace to a higher order than the generality of human beings.

Under the inspiration of his name, the "Shastra Dharma Prachara Sabha" has been founded, and is seeking to lead its countrymen into paths of virtue, worthy of the descendents of the greatest spiritual nation of the world. We hope The Sabha will long stand as a shining monument to the memory of Sri Upendra Mohan. He could not have wished for a better memorial ! Editor.

Members' Voluntary Winding-up.

Name of Company : The Mandayam Corporation Ltd. (In Liquidation), Mysore-4.

Notice Convening Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 496, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named company will be held at KI-1087, Chamaraja Road, Mysore-4, on 14th September 1972, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the company has been disposed off and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

Dated : 10-8-1972

H. K. Narayana Iyengar, Liquidator.

PREVENTING POLLUTION OF OCEANS

Riga, APN : Many countries are following with anxiety the increasing pollution of sea water by ships. According to Jacques Cousteau, a well-known French researcher, the ocean will perish in some 40 or 50 years if nothing is done. Addressing an international conference on sea water pollution, he even suggested that space satellites be used to control vessels.

The Soviet seamen suggest an easier method to make the concern for the purity of the ocean an official duty of captains and crews. They also set an example in translating this idea into reality. Thus, the recent conference of the captains' council of the the Riga base of the refrigerator fleet noted the accurate observauce by the sailors of the rules of the International Convention on Preventing Pollution of the World Ocean with petroleum products. Nevertheless, the conference made it the captains' duty to step up instructive activities among their crews.

TRAM CARS AGAIN

Riga, APN, Engineers of the local car-building works, together with Moscow specialists, have produced an RVZ-7 tram car design. Its maximum speed is 75 km per hour, the saloon accomodating 120 passengers. It is best to use the new tramcar on special routes connecting the centre with suburbs and large industrial establishments off city limits. Here the advantages of the high-speed tramcar are revealed most fully ; it may become a "rival" for electric trains. If employed within city limits, the tramcar guarantees an average speed of 30 km p. h. against 18 km p. h. in the case of buses. The application of electronic equipment in the engine design will reduce electric power losses to a minimum.

EXHAUST GAS

The participants in the U. N. environmental conference in Stockholm, the West German Spiegel magazine reports, were invited to join in the movement for clean air in the Swedish capital and recommended to use bicycles to go to the sessions. Two hundred vehicles were placed at their disposal for that purpose. But the experiment failed because of air pollution. The delegates who risked riding the short distance to the conference hall in the heart of the city were almost suffocated by exhaust gas !

NEW USE FOR TANKS

A U. S. army sergeant in West Germany got so incensed when a barmaid turned down his request for a date that he commandeered a tank, drove it to the bar and trained its gun at the entrance. Only after a tussle was the hapless wooer hauled out of the tank and turned over to military police.

CASHIER'S WIT

Two armed men recently snatched a brief case from a factory cashier as he left a bank in Montevideo (Uruguay). As the robbers scuffled off with the swag the cashier doubled up with laughter ! It turned out that he had noticed the men watching him and had asked the bank clerk to stuff his case with old newspapers instead of money !

BLACK IN WHITES

Dr. M.C. Botha, an immunologist of Cape town (South Africa) and an associate of heart transplant specialist Barnard, has arrived at a highly unpleasant conclusion for the racists after six years of genetic research ; he found that the racists were not quite white themselves. There is about 7 per cent of "non-white" blood in their veins, for in the remote past there were no racial obstacles to relations between the sexes in South Africa.

NUNS FAINT AT MINI SKIRTS

The Vatican recently issued orders barring women in miniskirts from St. Peter's Cathedral. The job of seeing to it that none got in was entrusted to nuns. Some time ago, however, the nuns were replaced by monks. The reason was that the nuns were too easily shocked. One nun even fainted away ! It is hoped that the monks will prove to be made of sterner stuff ! The Pope should call in Mysore Convent school nuns. Ed.

READERS SICK

In the opinion of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, the West European press is going through a serious crisis. Readership is falling off, circulation declining, printing costs mounting and news papers closing down, it was noted at the Brussels Congress of the Federation.

In Holland, for instance, there were 54 uewspapers in 1960, today there are only 31. In Federal Germany, the present overall circulation is one million below the 1967 figure. In France, the number of newspaper readers is the same as in 1939, although the population has risen 25 per cent.

PROGRESS

According to the Federal Criminal Investigation Department, the number of crimes involving the use of fire arms committed in West Germany in 1971 was ten times that in 1962 ! The number of robberies since 1953 had increased fourfold. Crime statistics reveal that there were 2529 murders in 1971, 501 more than in 1969 !

WHY NOT?

In a fight during a football match in Metz (France) the centre forward of the local team got knocked out and was taken off the field in a stretcher. A few minutes later, however, he reappeared as if nothing had happened and began to pummel the players of the opposing side. The game was stopped. The avenger, it turned out, was not the centre forward, but his twin brother, a professional boxer.

BALD CONGRESS

A congress of baldheads at Savin in France was attendcd by prominent hairless from Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and, of course, France. After heated debates, the participants elected Frenchman Klebert Gallot "King of the Baldheads". His bald pate is 384 square centimeteres in area. At the same time he was awarded the national title of "The Most Magnificent Baldhead of France".

A GOOD LADY

New Delhi, Aug. 10—Mr. R.N. Chaturvedi an information officer, had accident a couple of weeks ago when he was driving to office on his scooter.

As he lay dazed on the ground, dozens of cars whizzed past him without stopping, says a report published here today. But after a while, a car slowed down to a halt. The lady inside instructed her chauffeur to help Mr. Chaturvedi to his feet and bring him to the car.

Mr. Chaturvedi had not yet fully recovered from the shock of the accident. The lady calmed him down. He then told her that before going to hospital, he would like to go to the Press Information Bureau to telephone his Ministry and tell them of his inability to attend an important meeting.

The lady ordered the chauffeur to go to the PIB, and insisted on waiting till Mr. Chaturvedi had made his phone call so that she could take him to the Willingdon Hospital. Even after taking him to the hospital, she said she would wait half-an-hour to make certain that his injuries were properly attended to.

Mr. Chaturvedi was over-come by this show of sympathy and asked the lady who she was. She turned out to be none other than Mrs. Lalitha Shastri, wife of the late Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri!—UNI.

U. S. CITIES

Eighty-eight per cent of the people living in big U. S. cities are afraid to go out after dark, writes Life magazine. But even in broad daylight one can get caught in a shooting affray in the heart of the city or in a restaurant. Fear of violence is affecting people's behavionr, the magazine says. Fearing hold-ups, many people avoid walking even if they live within a hundred yards of the subway.

ONLY SANSKRIT PAPER?

Sir,—Governor Mohanlal Sukhadia has rightly said on the occasion of the second anniversary of "Sudharma" at Mysore that the medium of higher cultural education is Sanskrit and that the daily was trying to achieve it. It is also reported "Sudharma" is the only Sanskrit daily in the country. But there is also another Sanskrit daily, "Samskrithi" meaning "culture", which is edited by Mr. Balacharya Warkhedi and published both at Poona (281, Budhawar Peth, Poona) and Pandharpur, which is a famous piligrim centre on the banks of Chandrabhaga river in Maharashtra.

Hubli, R. K. Tadas

WEIGHTY SOUVENIR

A 23-kilogramme gravestone with the inscription "Al Capone, 1899-1947, God have mercy upon his soul" recently disappeared from the family vault of the notorious American gangster at the Hillside Cemetary near Chicago. This is the second time such a thing has happened. The theft is attributed to souvenir-hunters!

SYMBOLIC

Major General John Bares of the U. S, armed forces in South Vietnam, the International Herald Tribune reported recently, had a pet duck and insisted that his men salute it. What is more, he gave the duck army dog-tags to wear-to make it look more important. Barnes' crankiness cost the poor bird its life and Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Herbert his army career. Incensed by his superior's order, the Colonel killed and ate the duck. After that he was relieved of his duties and then retired, although he had served in the army for 24 years. In an interview in Playboy magazine, Herbert said Barnes' order to salute the duck was "a symbol of all the silly crap in Vietnam".

ELECTION—FREE & FAIR!

Democratic National Committee Ghairman Lawrence F. O'Brien has brought legal action in the Federal court against the Republicans. The charges arise from a raid on Democratic Party headquarters in downtown Washington during the night of June 17. The five raiders, who were arrested by the police, turned out to be connected with the Republican election campaign committee. The men, among whom were former CIA agents, tried to photograph confidential documents and instal bugging devices in the premises.

Investigation has revealed that the Republican committee has long sought to probe the Democrat's campaign plans with the help of former CIA agents. Secret papers relating to the financial standing of the Demacratic Party and O'Brien activities had previously been stolen from Democratic headquarters. "This act of "political espionage", as O'Brien has called it, is assuming the dimensions of a major scandal.

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H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodayar Jayanti Celebration Committee

request your presence on the occasion of

the Celebration of the 178th Jayanti of

H. H. SRI MUMMADI KRISHNARAJA WODAYAR, G.C.S.I.

on Wednesday the 6th September, 1972, at 6 p.m.

at the Narasimharaja Sahakara Bhavana

100 Feet Road, Mysore.

G. R. JOSYER.
M.A. HONS. F.R.E.S M.R.S.L.
Convenor.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರ

ಜಯಂತ್ಯುತ್ಸವ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು

ತಾ|| ೬-೯-೧೯೭೨ ನೇ ಬುಧವಾರ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ೬ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ

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ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರ

೧೭೮ ನೇ ಜಯಂತ್ಯುತ್ಸವಕ್ಕೆ

ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಹಾಗಮನವನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ತಾವು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ.ಎ., ಎಫ್.ಆರ್.ಇ.ಎಸ್.,

ಕನ್ವೀನರ್.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

When Indian princes wrote letters to the directors of the East India Company the notepaper they used must sometimes have dazzled the recipients. Elaborate decorations in leaf of gold encrusted the broad margin and strayed in among the utterances of the writer. A letter from the Nawab of the Karnatic (1750–1795) is liberally sprinkled over the whole of its surface with specks of gold.

These letters lie in the library of the India Office. Only there thousands of unique manuscripts in the ancient languages of the East, always beautifully written and often exquisitely illuminated, are preserved.

Few outside the India Office List, Oriental scholars and Indian students, know of the existence of the library ; yet as a quiet reading room it is invariably well peopled, says a Home writer. Among the spectacled students who poured over the faded ink of written records during my visit were an elderly professor, two English students, half-a-dozen students from various parts of India, and one beautiful Indian girl whose white saree with its delicate pattern of colours and Gold made of her dainty head a suitable picture.

Dazzling Display

When the librarians open their archives to a visitor they can make a dazzling display. One thinks of a manuscript as sheets of paper or parchment, covered with writing ; but some of these unique works of ancient literature are scratched on the surface of long narrow palm leaves in the neat script of Pali.

Such a work is the Burmese Tripitaka, the Canon of the Buddhist Sacred Books, in 29 volumes ! I saw a volume in its cedar-wood box with a lining of padded crimson velvet. The pile of palm leaves, all trimmed to the one size, was kept in order by a cord running through the centre of each, so that any leaf could be held separately in the hand. The leaves were wrapped in coloured silk before being put into their snug resting place.

Brilliance comes in the illustrated and illuminated manuscripts of the Mogul emperors and Persian kings. There is the album presented to his wife by Dara Shukuh, eldest son of Shah Jahan. It is full of exquisite painting by artists of the Mogul school of the 17th century and specimens of elegant calligrapy of the time. There is a poetic history of the old kings of Persia, graphically illustrated in delicate colour ; the paintings are minute in detail though they neglect the laws of perspective—with charming results.

One of the four oldest persian manuscripts in existence is a commentary on the Koran by Sarabadi. It was written about the year 1129, but the ink is still quite black and the good ragpaper so stout and strong through discoloured—that it would be hard to tear.

Twenty-Thousand Mss.

A still earlier manuscript in Arabic is equally well preserved. It is a lexicographical work entitled, "The Bank of Words". On its title page which, (stripe the book is read from back to front) is at the end of the volume are the names of three previous owners—each one with some such pious prayer as "May God pardon him and his parents." !

RELIGIOUS QUEST FOR GOD

Dr. E. G. Schultze, a German by birth, embraced the Hindu faith a few years ago and became a Sanyasi. He assumed the name Swami Sadananda and thereafter did his duty as a Sanyasi to spread the truths of Vedic Hindu religion.

Following is the record of his mental pilgrimage in quest of God, for Indian reader's benefit.

CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

"The relation between God and myself is culture; and that between myself and the things created by God and that surround us is civilization. Europeans only tried to exploit things, and made the best use of them. But Hindu Culture does not stop with mere exploitation. Hindus tried to realize the principle of oneness and made it a goal of their life. There is nothing like Hindu Culture. It is European Culture that we see around us.

Hindus only tried to express the relation between God, the Divine power that controls this universe, and us. Everything in this universe is an exploitation of the divine spirit that looks, enjoys, plays and acts through us. This principle of oneness was actually realized and commended by ancient Hindus. But what are we doing today? Nothing! We have forgotten everything that is in us and we are begging at the doors of others, who are not even conscious of this principle.

PURPOSE OF LIFE

Then what is the purpose of life? It is an aim to realize truth. Western Civilization is unable to intensify and exemplify this truth. They have technical advancement, no doubt, but they have tried to do nothing that explains the mystery of this world. They are trying to exploit the whole except themselves. It is not an advancement towards progress. They are not trying to develop their character. In this respect they are on the same level with the primitives of Africa. They have done nothing for mankind spiritually. They are wrong somewhere; there is no change in their attitude towards life.

Our laziness is the cause of our fall, and not our religion. We are not making our theory of oneness practical. We have not put into practice the principle that God is everywhere. We repeat this and we are afraid to bring it into practice. We exhibit the greatest pride that we are the best men and we are descendants of those ancient Rsis, who were the authors of the Vedas. This principle of oneness of life is emphasized in no other culture but in Hinduism—neither in Islam, nor in Christianity nor in classical Greek and Roman nor in any other religion. Outward form is not religion. It is the full realization of this principle that is religion, and culture depends upon it. To express God in the form of you and I, that is the essence of our religion. It is as important as we see life today.

SOCIAL BASE

We want a social base. We call ourselves inheritors of Hindu Culture. We claim it, but we do not deserve it. If you complain of circumstances, you have not the curiosity of seeing what is near you. You look at the Western Civilization, but you do not care to cast even a glance at your own wealth of Hindu Culture! From concrete to abstract we rise, from earth to spirit. Why do you not leave your laziness and work yourselves? We hear about many complex problems in this world. But to remain there is wrong. We must try to express the divinity in ourselves.

In our daily life we are helped and supported by our relations, and so long as their help continues, we like them and stick to them ; but as soon as we require them no more we leave them. Such is the case of religion with Western culture. They would pray God to kill their enemies in any future wars, but not to save them, and God would be bribed through the commission of priests. But we know that it is a futile attempt.

It is not God that stands in your way, it is your laziness. We forget the root of our religion and we talk about it. To express God's will to help, and declare that God is acting through us is the purpose of life. Culture is based on the principle that everything expresses the Divine. If Divine Spirit stops, culture vanishes. We shall never gain our goal by using means of destruction. We must think what we are. Those who try to uplift mankind are only the instrument of Divine Spirit. They see the oneness of life everywhere, all-impressive love, and increase it. Oneness of life is one point in our religion. But it is lacking in the other departments of it. Other religions do not even express it. They separate divinity and non-divinity. But everything is one divinity. They are propounding against the divine principle of Aryans. They should not interfere in Hindu Culture. You must try to practise that principle in real life. You are responsible for that. If you fail to do it, you are not Hindu, and Hinduism is done for. The society in which realization of the greatest amount of duties and responsibilities exists is the best. But people are not willing to do it. Our every action must be directed towards this principle. To try to express God in every sphere of life is culture. Everything for 'I' is civilization, and everything for 'all' is culture. If we fail to do our duties, it is not the fault of our religion, but it is our own fault.

"WHY I BECAME A HINDU ?"

The word 'Hindu' is a distortion of 'Sindhu' by Arabian tongues. Sindhu means going forward—to the symbol of life—a process of evolution from eternity to eternity. That person should be called Hindu or Sindhu who is facilitating this process of evolution. I like to be called a Hindu in the sense of a man who beleives in the evolution of the soul.

This conception is quite different from the Christian or the Islamic one. It is specially an Aryan conception. A Hindu is the fittest person to accelerate the process of evolution, because he knows to interpret life in a more perfect way.

You know only the history of Christianity, and there you misunderstand, because you experience only the political ambition and exploitation of Christian nations. I have grown up in Christianity. The Westerner gets a very distorted picture of Hindu Culture. Similarly a Hindu gets a different sight of Western culture.

PRE-CHRISTIAN VIEWS

The religion in most parts of Europe was very near to the Vedic religion in ancient times before Christianity. Some German priests found ancient works like "EDA" and Icelandic "SAGAS" in the old monastic institutions of Norway and Sweden. They mostly resemble Aryan Culture in their beliefs and concepts.

Ancient Germans were really Aryans. For example they celebrated the great cosmic festival at the advent of the sun. We had many things which had no connection with Christianity at all. We have references to and ancient names for Aryan Devatas and many ancient monuments. But the missionaries of Christianity tried to enforce their

religion upon Western countries and the Aryan people with their own culture and declared the same date as the date of the advent of Christ. Christianity has come to Europe not for propagation of love but for destruction. In Saxony the king was made to accept Christianity and consquently the subjects also did the same. Many were executed for not accepting it. The sacred Fires were destroyed. People were weak and helpless and became Christians. So we see that Christianity was enforced on Germans.

The Middle Ages tried to interpret Christianity in a way to suit Aryan culture. Martin Luther was one of the last great fighters of Aryan temper against christianity. Another man was Kant. Many were expelled from their country for advocating Aryan religion. The fight was a political fight, and not a religious one.

A bad mentality of a go-between God and man spread over Germany. One commits a mistake in enforcing one's race ; but some day when the alien influence vanishes, the real nature comes up. This is not conversion but a help to a misguided man to realize his mistake. To help a christian German to become an Aryan German is not religious conversion as there are Aryan Hindus. I have forgotten that I was an Aryan and now I have realized it. That's all. It is not conversion.

A revolution is going on in the West and in India against an ideology of going against their own thoughts and culture in their own land. The Aryan culture was not accessible to us. The christian had destroyed it in our land. The West tried to understand Vedic knowledge. Pythagoras and Plato taught the philosophy of the "Upanisads."

ARYAN & CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS

There are many fundamental differences between Aryan and Christian religions. The Aryans beleive that Atma is living and it will exist eternally. It is eternal with God. Christ beleived in eternal transmigration of soul, but the Jewish philosophy spoilt it. The later priests strictly denied the theory of eternal transmigration and censured it.

But it was an outcome of our heart. For German philosophers believed in eternal transmigration. Aryans believe that a man will get what he deserves. Non-Aryans think that, after a short period of serving God, they will get salvation. This amounts to temporary activity with eternal reward.

Christian conception : The christians believe that God is different from the univese. He created this universe. But it is different with the Aryans. They regard the universe as the manifestation of Divinity. The christians believe that man alone has soul. Animals and inanimate things have no Divinity in them.

Fellowship of all creatures, a respect for life, oneness of life are the characteristics of Aryan thought.

The christians hold the view that this world is bad and that the good world is created where God lives, and not in this world.

The Aryans, on the other hand think that they want change of attitude to God and not of material environment. God is beyond good and bad. They have a cosmic conception of life.

The christians could not explain the unhappiness and oddities of this world.

From Kalyan Kalpataru.

(To be Continued)

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
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"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization". &c.

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Modern Review, Calcutta

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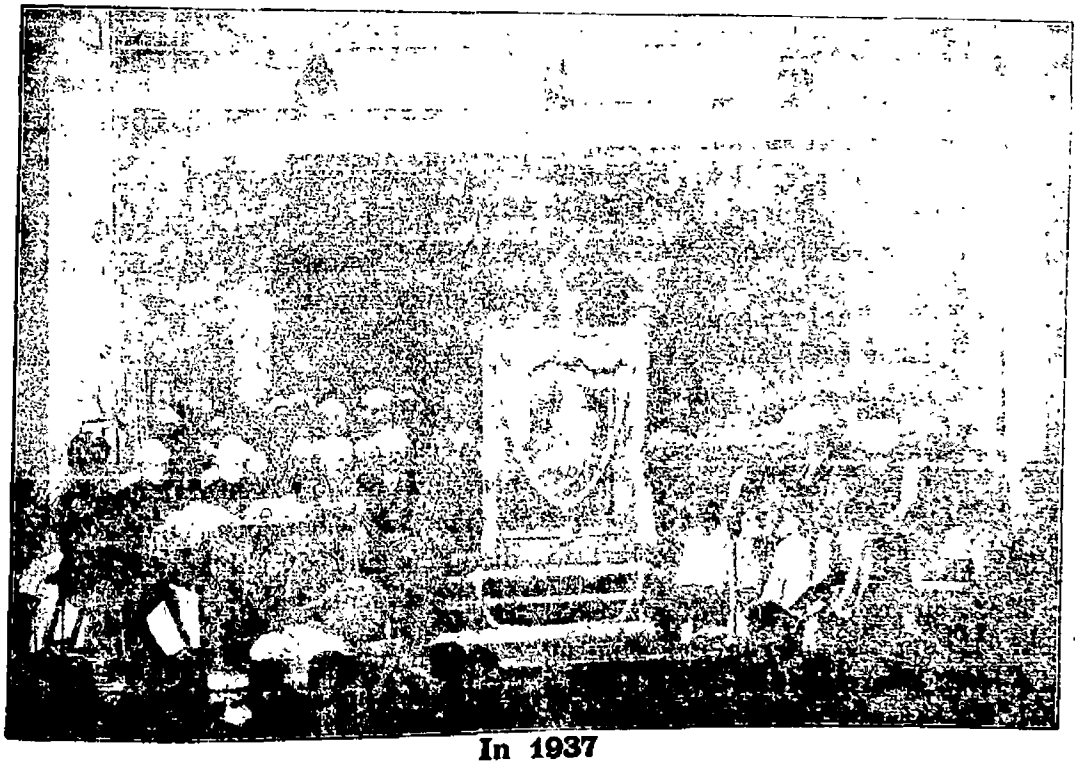
H. H. MUMMADI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR'S 178TH JAYANTHI

The 178th Jayanthi of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar was celebrated in t decorated Hall of Narasimharaja Sahakara Bhavana, Mysore, on the 6th September 19 A large gathering of young and old had assembled, and a full sized portrait of the Mahar borrowed from the Jaganmohan Chitrasala for the occasion was placed on a pede and garlanded.

After invocation, Sri G. R. Josyer, Chairman and Convenor of the Trust welcomed the assembled public and enumerated the many services rendered to Mysore the great Ruler, whose memory was still revered by the public of the city. There wa varied delightful programme of music, dance, comics, drama and tableau by the students of the National Girl's High School and Sri Jayalakshmi Aryabalika Pathas Presents were distributed to the young participants in the programme, and with the sing of the National Anthem the delightful function concluded.

H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadeyar 1794–1867

In 1820



In 1937

RELIGIOUS QUEST FOR GOD

(Continued from last week)

The aryans realized God gradually from Murti (form) to spirit. It is the eternal evolution of soul. As he tries, he gets.

In non-aryan religions there is one belief, one action, one method to go to God. You must behave according to the rules laid down by one man, one method. One remedy for all diseases. It is fanaticism that has destroyed the peace of the world.

India is a good example of a victim of religious fanaticism. This religious fanaticism has done more harm to aryan philosophy. Muslims and christians can be fanatics, but not a Hindu. The aryans have a spirit of tolerance and it commands a universal respect from others.

I come at last to the conclusion that christianity is not able to satisfy my thirst for God. Therefore, I sought after aryan philosophy, as a German aryan, and to understand it I came to India. I visited the Sadhus and pundits here and acquired knowledge from them, studied the ancient scriptures and became a Hindu. I was an aryan already. I love all religions, but I am a follower of the aryan religion.

Religious fanaticism is responsible for the conversions to Islam and Christian religion. We must solve the social and economic difficulties which have been the main cause of conversion of Missionaries.

PROBLEM BEFORE INDIAN YOUTHS

Cynicism, an utter disregard of moral and spiritual values of life and confused thinking are the chief characteristics of the present day world. A moral and spiritual crisis is the problem not only before the youths but before the older generation also. We must try to face the difficulties which the younger generation has to face. Then only have we got a right to speak on this problem. The present generation seems to be free from the influence of the older generations. It has lost all its moorings and is solving its problems in its own ways. You must show them how the wisdom of the past can solve the problems of today. Remedies are given in the Sastras to solve the (present) problems. Religion has lost its influence on the present generation. It is awfully critical. The youths of today are separated from the tradition of the past. They have disregard for hypocrisy. The problems can be solved by Hindu culture alone.

The world is a battle-field where the battle-cries are "might is right", and "the fittest will survive." They think that they can improve the condition of this world. The young generation is illusioned by this idea

The first thing it must note is that this world will never be a paradise. A Hindu boy must therefore improve his own character and stand by the aryan spirit. He must resolve to himself:

"I will fight for the sacred cause of protecting Hindu Dharma and aryan culture at the cost of my own life."

SEXUAL PROBLEM

Co- education has given a chance for young boys and girls to mix promiscuously with one another, and consequently there is a lack of discipline and of chivalrous attitude both among students and professors.

Aryan culture thinks man as an instrument through whom divine spirit manifests itself. Every Hindu must practise Brahmachary. That is the only remedy. A Hindu alway

prays for strength to overcome obstacles, and never begs for their removal.

You have to solve your problems by being a real aryan. Believe in the Vedas, and they will guide you. But mind that you must face the problems boldly yourselves. Do not accept the foolish ideas of birth-control and unnatural life, which are destroying the West. The West is trying to vomit them.

SOCIAL PROBLEM

Now we shall dilate on the social problem. Some people think that the present social organization is useless and a new one is required. Youths are mad after such "isms". I am trying to solve them from a religious point of view.

Real equality lies in looking upon each and everyone as a manifestation of God and not a simple individual. Don't think others as low creatures. You may be rich, but you should not think a poor man a low creature. Think of the poor as objects of service.

Everything is God's own. And no one is its owner here. "I am only a trustee of His property". On this basis the social problem can be properly solved. The aim before every youth at present is to show himself off as somebody he is not. He should learn dignity of labour and regard no job as inferor. Such is not the condition of western youths. Low occupation does not make you dirty. Don't be shy to exert yourselves. Labour has its own dignity. A labourer wants to be a gentleman. But only by honesty and hard labour do we succeed. Only old and weak men deserve our commiseration.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Very few who participate in communal riots know their real religion. I must know why I am a Hindu. We love God in our own way, others in their own way. They may not think what we think proper. That is no excuse for bloodshed and communal orgies. It is therefore necessary to cultivate a broader outlook and practise the virtue of aryan tolerance.

RACIAL PROBLEM

Every race has its own way of realizing God. There is no necessity of enforcing one's own religion on others. "What the majority thinks is good"—such is the understanding of the present-day youths.

But that is not a correct attitude to adopt. Democracy will not benefit the world. It is like tacking all ignorant people together. But money is the real ruler in democracy. Frederick says, "Democracy exists only in legs and not in hands". You should follow a leader whole-heartedly. But you must seek him first.

INDIVIDUALISM

Can we live a life independent from the society ? You must think that you are a self-expression of God. You can't dissociate yourself from society. Independence can only be got by following rigorously the rules laid down by the Rshis. Don't neglect the experiences of ancient aryans. Read the Bhagavad-Gita and the Upanishads. It is the fault of the older generation if the present-day people are ignorant of their religion and adopt a sceptical attitude.

EDUCATION

Our country (India) is unfortunate. Our indigenous system of education is neglected. Many think the old system a useless one. The modern system has produced only clerks,

proud and arrogant men, negligent of ancient culture. Ancient Roman and Greek and British history, foreign languages and literature are taught in schools and colleges. It is a complete misunderstanding of the educational needs of the country. Education must be organic and must come from our own land. Education means trying to understand life and to form one's character. Modern education takes out all that is real in ourselves.

Curiosity is required, but it is lacking in Indians. Try to go to the root of everything. Inquire into the nature of Brahma, for spiritual life is essential. You must know the nature of Maya and realize its transience. To understand the value of time and how to use it to create an organization, to practise steady discipline, that means spiritual thinking. People indulge in wasting time. They talk and don't work, and live lazily. Poverty is not an obstacle, but it is a blessing of God.

You must have idealism, ambition, enthusiasm in your heart. Man has a spark of divinity in himself, which breaks out in action and conquers the world.

We must individually solve the problems. As a trustee of my body I must be BRAHMACHARI ; as trustee of God's wealth I must be a socialist.

CHAOS AND COSMOS

Harmony and balance in wordly thought and deeds is cosmos, and a kind of disorder in all things is chaos. Those who profess the gospel of love and harmony are trying to destroy the world for power and selfish ends. JIVO JIVASYA JIVANAM. The strongest and the fittest will survive in this battle for power. We want security of existence and comfort of life. What assures this we call good ; and what obstructs this we call bad. Such is the case with individual comfort.

SYSTEM OF WORDLY LIFE

What is good philosophically may not be so in mundane life. It is not that good men always gain in this world. So there is no assurance of certainty of existence. Good fate of a bad man and bad fate of a good man are the systems in many respect of this world. We see that innocents mostly suffer. I am not sure about the explanation of this paradox (that all this world is not true). So long as we have ego, we might say that this world is real. There is a conception in certain faiths that we are born because of misdeeds done in a former life, and this life is a kind of punishment. But why did I do wrong at all ? It was my own free will. But why did my free will compel me to do it ? The Divinity knew that I might commit wrong. Then why did He create me ? The responsibility goes to Him. This is how the whole argument runs.

The sorrow in this world compels a man to ask "Why does not God transform this chaos into cosmos—harmony ?" We should consider ourselves as something that manifests the Divine Spirit. I must begin to establish harmony within myself and then in the world. We are individual lights of God ; but it is stagnant, permeating and latent. Through it we can do whatever we wish. We are rays of God's existence. God himself is loving His own manifestation.

(To be Continued)

From Kalyan Kalpataru.

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I am
Yours Sincerely,
G. R. Josyer,
Founder-Director

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and
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August 29, 1972

Dear Sir :

We have become aware of the valuable work being done by your Institute in reviving ancient sanskrit writings and bringing them to focus in the context of modern technological advancements.

In this connection we wish to establish and maintain contact with your Institute and would like to receive additional details about your working and research programs of scientific and medicinal interest. We would also appreciate you forwarding us copies of some of your publications, particularly those pertaining to Flying Machines as mentioned by Prof. Von Daniken in his book "GODS FROM OUTER SPACE." Include an invoice covering the publications, costs and shipping charges and we will immediately remit the full amount. We will appreciate receiving all materials by Air Mail.

Thanking you for your help and commending you on the very interesting work being done by your Institute, we remain,

Yours truly,

RADCO INCORPORATED

Robert B. Young. Jr.,

Operations Director.

GANG'S OFFER

A New York gang recently offered a firm manufacturing "guaranteed" locks to co-operate with it. They would, the gangsters said, hang notes on the doors of the shops they burgled, saying, "This would not have happened if you had used guaranteed locks." The price they asked for such "co-operation" was a high one. The firm turned down the proposal. Scorned, the thieves began hanging notes saying, "This happened only because the door had a guaranteed lock on it !"

HASHISH

Fifteen year old British schoolboy Timothy Davey has been sentenced to six years and three months in jail for drug offences in Turkey. He was convicted of smuggling and attempting to sell 57 pounds of hashish !

* * *

Brazilian Alexander Santos da Silva has within a short period twice broken out of the Paulo Sarazat Prison–on both occasions with the aid of hypnotism. He first hypnotized the cell warder, then the chief warder, and finally the guard out-side the prison gate !

RELIGIOUS QUEST FOR GOD

(Continued from last week)

I experiencc that I am not God now. So I ay that He loves and thinks through me. To onsider everything individually is wrong. There are many differences. We must take a cosmic view. Individually I find chaos because there is no assurance of my existence. Cosmically if I identify myself with God I find harmony. Himsa and Ahimsa, mundane love and hate, are all different forms of life. These are individual sufferings. Order and disorder both are plays of God. Good and bad are two aspects of one. God is beyond good and bad.

We have come here to express God in our own life. It is a kind of battle-field in which we have to establish harmony. It is a causeless self-sacrifice (Ahaituka Seva). Obstacles should not make us weak. We must fight against them and press them down. Our value depends upon the load we take on our back and we gradually get Sakti. Thus we gradually come near and near to God. To annihilate the material Ahankara is the first duty, but to sacrifice and annihilate one's personality for cosmos is very difficult. The world is going on through the co-existence of good and bad. No other culture has solved this problem of chaos and cosmos. Only the Hindu culture has solved it. And therefore we must give our life for Hindu culture.

RELIGION AND FREEDOM

At the beginning of the lecture on the above subject a gentleman from the audience asked Swamiji a (Dr.Schultze) few questions, the answers of which are given below :

Q. If you have embraced Hindu Dharma, then are you proud of Germany or India ?

A. We might belong to any Asrama or Jati ; but so long as we have not realized the oneness of life I have some personal sentiments. I take Hindu as a racial expression and not as a national one. I am a German Hindu.

Q. Is religion an obstacle to the progress of life ?

A. Russia tells us that religion is an obstacle in this world. Our conception is different from such a misunderstanding. The Hindu conception is "What I deserve I get"—the conception of cosmic brotherhood. Modern man wants change of circumstances, but not of character. Hindu Religion does not make us slaves. It is not an obstacle in the way of our progress. When we have realized that God is working through us, the problem is solved. A rigid change must be brought about in our attitude towards life. Religion, if it has no practical aspects in our life, has no value. If we have it we can work miracles in this world.

There is a lack of religious professors in India, and consequently no religious education is given at present. It is so discouraging in India. Hindu culture without religion is nothing but suicide. It has come to b

disregarded in India, because the westernized Indians think that religion is an obstacle in their life. But Hinduism is the most practical religion in the world. For those who want only bread and butter I have nothing to say. I do not care for your limitations about the word 'Hindu'. I am bodily and mentally aryan, and so I claim everything that Hinduism has given. I am Hindu in that sense. The solution of all problems lies with our individual character, with the degree in which we have identified with the eternal principle. Human life is transitory, through which we have to pass with a certain discipline and go near to God.

We must first get that the level of our mind (SATHWIKA VRTTI) transcends the three Gunas, and then try for the realization of God. We must first do the mundane duties in this world. The VARNASRAMA system prevailed wherever aryans lived. It was prevalent even in Europe. In Plato's "Utopia" these problems are discussed. The Varnasrama System is not the sole property of the people of India. But today it has nearly collapsed here. It is not the fault of the principle, but it is due to our negligence. It is the use of a thing which makes us advance and not the possession of it. A genius is nothing except work and spiritual discipline. We must have a proper discharge of duties. Our Atma is covered with an opaque cover. By spiritual discipline it will be thinner and thinner and at last the light will break out. As long as I have not identified myself with God I must do my mundane duties.

Our progress will depend upon preponderance of Sattva over Tamas and Rajas. Religion does not mean hypocrisy. Only strong men, who have self-respect, can love properly. Then they get tolerance, which shuts up the mouths of their critics. Self-consideration and introspection are the first things we must do.

Truthfulness, Responsibility, Courage and Brahmacharya,—these four are necessary in all stages of our life. To the extent that they are firmly rooted in us the nearer we are to God. I belong to the Vaishnava Pantha and the Bhakti cult. I am inclined to say that there is a beautiful manifoldness of our Atma. Spiritual discipline may differ according to different forms. It is innate in our Atma. Reason has no great importance in Hinduism. Intuition plays a great part. I must first be truthful to myself and then others will do the same. Swami Ishvaranand says : "Better try to be a saint or a rogue. Do not try to be both". Spiritual discipline begins with self-consideration. Real humanity is humility towards yourself. The last aim of our life is to realize the eternal principle—God—and to be one with Him."

Dr. E. G. Schultze
Swami Sadananda
From Kalyan Kalpataru

RACING AND DOPING

The U. S. horse-racing authorities have clamped down on doping and now subject winning jockeys and horses to a strict medical check-up. But horse-race fixers have found a way out. They are feeding horses with depressants ! The -alsoruns are not checked, after all. This was revealed by one Bobby Byrne to the House Selected Committee on Crime. Drugs, he said, were being used at almost all U. S. race courses, and horse-race fixers continued to profit by it ! in the past they doped the horse they wanted to win. Now they give depressants to those they want to lose !

READING POLL

At the request of the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, the Sofres Institute has conducted a poll on book-reading in France. Here are the results : 7 per cent of those polled said they read more than 50 books a year and 40 per cent did not read one ! The age pattern is interesting too : the ones to read most are young people under 24. Men and women over 35 care much less for reading, and pensioners read very little or not at all.

EDIBLE CURRENCY

Commenting on the rising prices of meat in the country, the Japan Times wrote the other day that if they continued to grow at the present rate, meat would soon find good use in the world's exchange markets as a substitute for gold ! That, the paper said, would not make currency problems any less complicated, but the currency itself would at least be edible !

* * *

The Sanyo Electric Company in Osaka (Japan) has designed a new type of washing machine. It is meant for washing—people. A person entrusting himself to the washer gets scrubbled clean by hot water, massaged by small rubber spheres that are churned by high-frequency sound and dried by the heat of an infra-red lamp. The only drawback is that it costs $6600 and is therefore out of reach of all but the rich.

* * *

American sculptor Calude Kenneth Bell plans to open a restaurant in the belly of his 45 metre figure of a dinosaur ! If things go well, the artist intends to expand business. He will put up a whole number of giant reptiles with stores inside along the Los Angeles-Palm Springs Highway in California!

We commend it to messrs. Karan Singh and Mallaradhya. Ed.

GOOD OLD U. S. A !

American biologist Rachel Carson has calculated that more than one million tons of DDT insecticide, which is very persistent, have been sprayed over the earth. Traces of DDT may be found in the organism of every living person. The newly-born get this poison with their mother's milk. Many specialists agree that this "miraculous" chemical destroys the nervous system. In West Germany the manufacture and use of DDT has been forbidden until 1976. The U. S. government has prohibited the manufacture of DDT—for home use. But it allows chemical concern to produce this dangerous poison for export to the developing countries.

PETS VERSUS CHILDREN

Although living costs in the United States are steadily rising, firms catering to house hold pets are flourishing. Statistics show the number of pets to be nearing the 700 million mark, which is three times that of the human population ! Americans annually spend $4500 million on their pets' food, clothes, toys, ornaments, nail polish, portraits, gravestones and insurance. The number of pet stores, hotels, beauty parlours, cemeteries and enterprises producing medicines, vitamins detergents and tinned food is growing. Psychologists and sociologists attribute this pet explosion chiefly to the decline of the human birth rate !

* * *

Eighty three year old Tak Alman Bui Aji of Singapore holds a world record for divorces—78 of them ! In the first 77 cases the suits were filed by him, and in the 78th by his wife. "Guess, I'm getting to be old," Aji commented.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization", &c.

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Mr. Josyer has continued and is endeavouring to complete the work done by Yathiraja Swami, and Scholarly India will welcome this great contribution to the appreciation of both literature and the science of erudite and loving criticism." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

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"Rahasya-traya Saara"

OR

"ಶರಣಾಗತಿತತ್ತ್ವ"

Some people, it is said, are born with a golden spoon in their mouth. Some others may be said to be born with a fountain pen in their hand !

Most people fill their 24 hours a day with idling, aimless talking, or sinning. Some people tirelessly make their minds gather knowledge, bit by bit, minute by minute, and impart it to their fellow-men in prolific writings, which seem to have no end, and which flow out in pellucid streams and irrigate the minds of vast numbers of readers. They write on an endless variety of subjects, and enrich the Sunday Supplements of dailies, and a host of weekly and monthly magazines in which their names appear with ubiquitous frequency.

One such is Sri D. Krishniengar, M.A., whose name has become familiar to thousands of Kannada readers. He goes one better, and finds time amidst this variegated writing, to produce a new book of outstanding merit almost every year ! Not long ago he produced a sumptuous volume on the life of Sri Vedanta Desika. Vedanta Desika was a literary and philosophical giant whose writings are a heroic exposition of Sri Ramanuja's Vishishta-advaitism. He wrote majestically, like the rumbling of thunder, or like the sound of boulders falling down a mountain side ! He lived 7 centuries ago and was one of the finest and noblest examples of "plain living and high thinking."

One of his outstanding works on the tenets of Sri—Vyshnavism is "Rahasya-traya-Saara." Beyond meditation on God, beyond seeking to visualise God, beyond devotion to God, utter, absolute, whole-hearted surrender to God in a spirit of self-abnegation, is Ramanuja's panacea for human ills, and for the attainment of Divine bliss.

The doctrine has been propounded in "Rahasya-traya-Saara" by Vedanta Desika with inimitable eloquence and masterly perfection. And Sri Krishniengar by placing before the public its kannada version in a precious book of 399 pages has rendered yeoman service to the kannada reading public. To produce a book on so recondite a subject readably in a felicitous kannada style, is a remarkable achievement for which the esteemable author deserves high praise. And it gives us no small pleasure to compliment Mr. Krishniengar on his literary output as well as his literary excellence.

Editor.

JUPITER

Pioneer–10 (Pioneer F), the 259 kg. unmanned Spaceprobe, launched on March 2, 1972, from Cape Kennedy (Florida). now speeding towards the Giant planet Jupiter, is expected to pass within 87000 miles of it, on December 3, 1973 and transmit photographs and scientific data egarding the magnetic field, atmosphere, radiation belts, etc. of the planet. Pioneer–10 will make the first reconnaissance of the Asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, provided of course, it does not come to grief by colliding with an asteroid (minor planet).

On May 25, Pioneer–10, the fastest Spaceprobe, covered its first 200 million kms. of its 1000 million kms. flight path to Jupiter and crossed the orbit of Mars. The next few weeks will be crucial for Pioneer–10 as it will be passing through the asteroidal belt between Mars and Jupiter. Although one of its assigned tasks is to gauge the asteroidal belt, its coming to grief by a chance collision with a sizeable asteroid (minor planet) can not be ruled out ; but this chance is very remote.

Pioneer–10 is the first Spaceprobe to draw its electrical power entirely from nuclear generators (four plutonium powered thermoelectric generators) instead of from the conventional solar power generators as in the Mariner Spaceprobes. At the great distance that Jupiter is, the solar energy will not be strong enough to be of use. The Spaceprobe has a 30-kg. experimental payload and it is expected to carry out thirteen scientific experiments including an attempt to photograph one of Jupiter's moons. Pioneer-10 took less than 12 hours to flash past our Moon's orbit. Hurtling at a speed of 32000 kms. an hour, Pioneer-10 is the first Space craft intended to overcome the gravitational pull of the Sun. After reaching the vicinity of Jupiter, the planet's powerful gravity will act as a triggering force and hurl it beyond to go out of the Solar System.

Incidentally, Pioneer-10 carries a pictorial greeting to any other interstellar beings who might intercept and have the intelligence to understand it, millions of years in the future. The pictorial message is etched on a gold-anadozed erosion-resistant plaque 152 mm. by 229 mm. attached to the craft's antenna, protected against erosion from interstellar dust.

Jupiter, the giant planet of the Solar System, now visible in the eastern sky (Jupiter rises about 3 A.M. and sets about two hours of mid-night) has as many as 13 moons (Satellites) of various sizes, revolving round it. In the past, there was an unconfirmed suspicion that Jupiter emits its own light however feeble, in addition to reflecting the light it receives from the Sun. I the moons of Jupiter are compared to the planets with a self-luminous Jupiter, the whole system can be likened to a miniature planetary system within the main Solar System itself.

Of course, now it is known for certain that Jupiter is not massive enough to generate or maintain nuclear reactive processes as in the Sun or stars, and that no nuclear energy is produced in its central core ; hence, it cannot be self-luminous. The dark shadows cast on its surface by one or the other moons of Jupiter, also discount the theory that Jupiter is self-luminous.

The four bigger satellites of Jupiter were discovered on January 7, 1610 by Galileo, the celebrated Italian astronomer, through his newly constructed telescope, and hence known as "Galilean satellites". They have picturesque names given to them by Simon

Marius, another astronomer, who also discovered these at about the same time. The names are, Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto, of which the first two are about the size of our Moon but Ganymede and Callisto have larger diameters, which are 3200 and 3220 miles respectively (Moon=2160 miles).

In fact, both these satellites are even bigger than the planet Mercury, whose diameter is 3100 miles. The Galilean satellites can be seen even through ordinary binoculars, and people with very good eyesight can make out one or two of them with the naked eye.

Of special interest is another satellite of Jupiter, the smallest of them all, viz., Amalthea, which is only 150 miles in diameter and which is much closer to the planet than the Galileans, being 112,000 miles from the Jupiter's centre and 7000 miles from its surface. Amalthea goes round Jupiter in just 12 hours !

The satellites show the same face towards Jupiter, in the same way as our Moon does towards the Earth. The orbits of the four Galileans lie almost in the same plane and when viewed through the telescope, they are seen roughly in the same straight line, an interesting sight.

The satellite Io, which is the closest of the four Galileans, is believed to be a rocky mass, having an "excess of metals", according to astronomer Gerard Kuiper. It is at a distance of 262,000 miles from Jupiter and the terrific gravitational pull of Jupiter carries it round the planet in one day and 18½ hours. Europa, the second satellite, is smaller and less massive than Io. Both Io and Europa are good reflectors of sunlight. The third satellite, Ganymede, is the brightest, and the fourth Callisto, although the largest, is the least massive and it is a poor reflector of light.

Jupiter is the largest of the nine planets that revolve round the Sun and it is the fifth in the order of distance. In brightness, Jupiter is only next to Venus and is 4 to 5 times brighter than Sirius, the brightest star in our firmament. In favourable circumstances Jupiter is so bright that it can cast shadows of persons and objects on the Earth. The albedo or reflecting power of Jupiter is 45 per cent., i.e. it reflects 45 per cent, of the light it receives from the Sun, i.e. the sunlight falling on its surface. The albedo of Venus is 65 per cent, that of the Earth 35 per cent, and that of our Moon only 7 per cent. Our Moon is a very poor reflector of sunlight and its brightness is due to its large disc and nearness to the Earth.

Compared to the Earth, Jupiter is a slow-goer along its orbit—only 8 mi/sec. The mean orbital velocity of the Earth is 18 mi/sec. Because of the slow orbital velocity of Jupiter it is seen in the same constellation of Stars for days together. In sharp contrast to the orbital velocity of Jupiter, its axial velocity is the fastest in the Solar System. Based on observation of the transits of spots on its surface, it has been ascertained that the axial rotation of Jupiter is a mere 9 hours 50 minutes and 25 seconds at the equator and 9 hours 55 minutes and 40 seconds at the poles.

The difference in the rotational periods is due to the fact that the outer portion of Jupiter at least is gaseous or semi-solid. It is interesting to recall here that the Sun's rotation also varies from the equator to the poles. The rotation time of the Sun at the equator is 25 days, 27 days at latitude 35 deg, and as much as 33 days at latitude 75 deg. Of course, it goes without saying that the Sun is very slow in its axial rotation. Here again, the differences in the rotational periods of the Sun is due to its gaseous exterior.

Jupiter revolves round the Sun once in 4332.6 days, i.e. 11 years and 315 days, Its mass is about 1047th part of the Sun and 317 times that of the Earth. In size, it is 1317 times larger than the Earth!

When viewed through a telescope of even moderate power Jupiter appears as an elliptical disc with parallel markings of bright bands called "zones", and dark zones, also parallel, called "belts". These markings were first discovered by Nicholas Zuchhi and Daniel Bartoli in May 1630, 20 years after the discovery of Jupiter's satellites.

Jupiter's equatorial diameter is 88000 miles i.e., about 11 times that of the Earth, but the polar diameter is only about 82,800 miles. In other words, there is a considerable polar flattening due to the planet spinning on its axis at a tremendous rate of less than 10 terrestrial hours, the velocity of the spin at the equator being 28000 mph! The centrifugal force is so powerful at the equatorial zone that it bulges out. The flattening of Jupiter at the poles is 1/16 as compared to the Earth's, which is only 1/300. Jupiter's mean distance from the Sun is 483,300,000 miles. Its mean density is only 1.3, less than 1/4th of the Earth.

NOBILITY

For centuries the British aristocrats' castles were closed to ordinary people. Today, they are opening their doors to them one after another—for a handsome fee, of course. A London agency advertisement in a West German newspaper invites tourists to spend a day in a castle at a cost of 221 marks—this includes both board and lodging! The "guests," it says, will be welcomed by nobility, partake of the food prepared in their kitchen, see how they live, and breathe the air they breathe!

RICH DOGS

An AP message from Florida (USA) says that 81 dogs owned by an estate owner Miss Eleanor Ritchey, have inherited about 14 million dollars worth of property after the death of their mistress!

Miss Ritchey left her estate worth 4.5 million dollars to 150 dogs. But her will was contested by some relatives. While the litigation continued the assets grew to 18 million dollars, and some of the beneficiary dogs died.

Under a court settlement the two half-sisters and two half-brothers of Miss Ritchey got 5 per cent each!

Their comment: Better dogs than humans!

POETIC THIEF

A Bordeaux (France) policeman has been sentenced to eighteen months for writing a long ballad glorifying the robbery with which he had embarked upon his "working" career. Also found in his flat was a rough copy of an epic poem describing in detail how he and a colleague of his had stolen 140,000 francs from a mail train they were escorting!

E. C. M.

British pensioners have forgotten what meat tastes like, the London Times wrote ruefully some time ago. It now looks like a great many other people–the wage earners–will soon also forget the taste of the traditional English beefsteak. Britain's decision to join the Common Market has caused meat prices to go up 15–25 per cent.

ಅಮರವಾಣಿ

ಕೊಂಧೋ ಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯರತಃ ಕೋಬಧಿರೋ
ಯಃ ಶೃಣೋತಿ ನಹಿತಾನಿ
ಕೋ ಮೂಕೋ ಯಃ ಕಾಲೇ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಣಿ
ವಕ್ತುಂ ನ ಜಾನಾತಿ ೧.

ಯಾವನು ಕುರುಡ ?—ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವನೇ. ಯಾವನು ಕಿವುಡ ?—ಹಿತವಚನ ಕೇಳದವನೇ. ಯಾವನು ಮೂಕ ?—ಪ್ರಿಯಂ ವಾಕ್ಯ ಮಾತಾಡಲಾರದವನೇ.

ಕೋಧರ್ಮೋ ಭೂತದಯಾ
ಕಿಂ ಸೌಖ್ಯಮರೋಗಿತಾ ಜಗತಿ
ಕಃ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸದ್ಭಾವಃ
ಕಿಂ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಂ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಃ ೨.

ಯಾವುದು ಧರ್ಮ?—ಭೂತದಯೆಯೇ. ಯಾವುದು ಸೌಖ್ಯ ?—ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದೇ. ಯಾವುದು ಸ್ನೇಹ ?—ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿ. ಯಾವುದು ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ?—ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲದ್ದೇ.

ಕೃತಶತ ಮಸತ್ಸು ನಷ್ಟಂ
ಸುಭಾಷಿತ ಶತಂ ಚ ನಷ್ಟಮಬುಧೇಷು
ವಚನಶತಮವಚನಕರೇ
ಬುದ್ಧಿಶತಮಚೇತನೇ ನಷ್ಟಂ ೩.

ದುಷ್ಟರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ಸಹಾಯಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೀನರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ನೀತಿಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ. ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳದವರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ.

ವಿವೇಕ

ನ ಕಸ್ಯಚಿ ಕಚ್ಚಿದಿಹ ಸ್ವಭಾವಾತ್
ಭವತ್ಯುದಾರೋಭಿಮತಃ ಖಿಲೋ ವಾ,
ಲೋಕೇ ಗುರುತ್ವಂ ವಿಪರೀತತಾಂ ವಾ
ಸ್ವಚೇಷ್ಟಿತಾನ್ಯೇವ ನರಂ ನಯಂತಿ. ೪.

ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಭಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಿರಿಯವ ಹಿರಿಯವನೆನಿಸನು ; ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಲ್ಪತನ ದೊಡ್ಡತನಗಳು ಅವನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ,

ದಾರೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಸ್ವಜನೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್
ಗೋಪ್ಯಂ ವಯಸ್ಯೇಷು ಸುತೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್
ಯುಕ್ತಂ ನ ವಾ ಯುಕ್ತಮಿದಂ ವಿಚಿಂತ್ಯ
ವದೇ ದ್ವಿಪಶ್ಚಿನ್ಮಹತೋನುರೋಧಾತ್ ೫.

ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೂ, ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೂ, ಕುಮಾರರ ಹತ್ತಿರವೂ ಹೇಳಬಾರದಂಥವುಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವುದು ಯುಕ್ತ, ಯಾವುದು ಅಯುಕ್ತವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನು ಹಿರಿಯರ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಮೃಗಾಮೃಗೈಃ ಸಂಗಮನುವ್ರಜಂತಿ
ಗಾವಶ್ಚ ಗೋಭಿಃ ತುರಗಾಸ್ತುರಂಗೈಃ
ಮೂರ್ಖಾಶ್ಚ ಮೂರ್ಖೈಃ ಸುಧಿಯಃ ಸುಧೀಭಿಃ
ಸಮಾನಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಸನೇಷು ಸಖ್ಯಂ

ಮೃಗಗಳು ಮೃಗಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಗೋವುಗಳು ಗೋವುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಕುದುರೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಮೂರ್ಖರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವರು. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವರು. ಗುಣದೋಷಗಳು ಸಮವಾಗಿದ್ದರೇನೇ ಸಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ

ಅಯಂ ನಿಜಃ ಪರೋವೇತಿ ಗಣನಾ ಲಘುಚೇತಸಾಂ
ಉದಾರ ಚರಿತಾನಾಂ ತು ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ ೬.

ಅಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನವನಿಗೆ ಇವನು ನಮ್ಮವನೆಂದೂ, ಇವನು ಪರಕೀಯನೆಂದೂ ಭೇದಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾರ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ.

ಪ್ರತ್ಯಹಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯವೇಕ್ಷೇತ ನರಶ್ಚರಿತಮಾತ್ಮನಃ
ಕಿಂ ನು ಮೇ ಪಶುಭಿಸ್ತುಲ್ಯಂ ಕಿಂ ನು ಸತ್ಪುರುಷೈರಿತಿ ೮.

ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆ ಪಶುವಿನಂತಿದೆಯೋ ಸತ್ಪುರುಷನಂತಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ದಿನಾ ಆತ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಸದ್ಭಿರೇವ ಸಹಾಸೀತ ಸದ್ಭಿಃ ಕುರ್ವೀತ ಸಂಗತಿಂ
ಸದ್ಭಿರ್ವಿವಾದಂ ಮೈತ್ರೀಂ ಚ ನಾಸದ್ಭಿಃ ಕಿಂಚಿದಾಚರೇತ್ ೯.

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿರು, ಸಹವಾಸ ಮಾಡು, ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸು, ಸ್ನೇಹಗೊಳ್ಳು ; ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಲ್ಲದವರೊಡನೆ ಏನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡ.

ಗುಣಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ರೂಪಂ
ಶೀಲಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ಕುಲಂ
ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ
ಭೋಗಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ಧನಂ. ೧೦.

ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು, ಶೀಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ಕುಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು ; ಸಾಧಿಸಿದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು ; ಭೋಗವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ಧನವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು.

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ಅಮರವಾಣಿ

ಕೋಂಧೋ ಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯರತಃ ಕೋಬಧಿರೋ
ಯಃ ಶೃಣೋತಿ ನಹಿತಾನಿ
ಕೋ ಮೂಕೋ ಯಃ ಕಾಲೇ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಣಿ
ವಕ್ತುಂ ನ ಜಾನಾತಿ ೧.

ಯಾವನು ಕುರುಡ ?—ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವನೇ. ಯಾವನು ಕಿವುಡ ?—ಹಿತವಚನ ಕೇಳದವನೇ. ಯಾವನು ಮೂಕ ?—ಪ್ರಿಯ ವಾಕ್ಯ ಮಾತಾಡಲಾರದವನೇ.

ಕೋಧರ್ಮೋ ಭೂತದಯಾ
ಕಿಂ ಸೌಖ್ಯಮರೋಗಿತಾ ಜಗತಿ
ಕಃ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸದ್ಭಾವಃ
ಕಿಂ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯಂ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದಃ ೨.

ಯಾವುದು ಧರ್ಮ?—ಭೂತದಯೆಯೇ. ಯಾವುದು ಸೌಖ್ಯ ?—ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದೇ. ಯಾವುದು ಸ್ನೇಹ ?—ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿ. ಯಾವುದು ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯ ?—ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಲ್ಲದ್ದೇ.

ಕೃತಶತ ಮಸತ್ಸು ನಷ್ಟಂ
ಸುಭಾಷಿತ ಶತಂ ಚ ನಷ್ಟಮಬುಧೇಷು
ವಚನಶತಮವಚನಕರೇ
ಬುದ್ಧಿಶತಮಚೇತನೇ ನಷ್ಟಂ ೩.

ದುಷ್ಟರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ಸಹಾಯಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ. ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೀನರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ನೀತಿಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ. ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳದವರಿಗೆ ನೂರು ಬುದ್ಧಿಗಳೂ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವೇ.

ವಿವೇಕ

ನ ಕಸ್ಯಚಿ ಕಚ್ಚಿದಿಹ ಸ್ವಭಾವಾತ್
ಭವತ್ಯುದಾರೋಭಿಮತಃ ಖಿಲೋ ವಾ,
ಲೋಕೇ ಗುರುತ್ವಂ ವಿಪರೀತತಾಂ ವಾ
ಸ್ವಚೇಷ್ಟಿತಾನ್ಯೇವ ನರಂ ನಯಂತಿ. ೪.

ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಭಾವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಿರಿಯವ ಹಿರಿಯನೆನಿಸನು ; ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಲ್ಪತನ ದೊಡ್ಡತನಗಳು ಅವನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ,

ದಾರೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಸ್ವಜನೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್
ಗೋಪ್ಯಂ ವಯಸ್ಯೇಷು ಸುತೇಷು ಕಿಂಚಿತ್
ಯುಕ್ತಂ ನ ವಾ ಯುಕ್ತಮಿದಂ ವಿಚಿಂತ್ಯ
ವದೇ ದ್ವಿಪಶ್ಚಿನ್ನಹಿತೋನುರೋಧಾತ್ ೫.

ಹೆಂಡತಿಗೂ, ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೂ, ಕುಮಾರರ ಹತ್ತಿರವೂ ಹೇಳಬಾರದಂಥವುಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಯಾವುದು ಯುಕ್ತ, ಯಾವುದು ಅಯುಕ್ತವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತನು ಹಿರಿಯರ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಮೃಗಾಮೃಗೈಃ ಸಂಗಮನುವ್ರಜಂತಿ
ಗಾವಶ್ಚ ಗೋಭಿಃ ತುರಗಾಸ್ತುರಂಗೈಃ
ಮೂರ್ಖಾಶ್ಚ ಮೂರ್ಖೈಃ ಸುಧಿಯಃ ಸುಧೀಭಿಃ
ಸಮಾನಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಸನೇಷು ಸಖ್ಯಂ ೬.

ಮೃಗಗಳು ಮೃಗಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಗೋವುಗಳು ಗೋವುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಕುದುರೆಗಳು ಕುದುರೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೂರ್ಖರು ಮೂರ್ಖರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವರು. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವರು. ಗುಣದೋಷಗಳು ಸಮವಾಗಿದ್ದರೇನೇ ಸಖ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ

ಅಯಂ ನಿಜಃ ಪರೋವೇತಿ ಗಣನಾ ಲಘುಚೇತಸಾಂ
ಉದಾರ ಚರಿತಾನಾಂ ತು ವಸುಧೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ ೭.

ಅಲ್ಪ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನವನಿಗೆ ಇವನು ನಮ್ಮವನೆಂದೂ, ಇವನು ಪರಕೀಯನೆಂದೂ ಭೇದಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾರ ಪುರುಷರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವೇ.

ಪ್ರತ್ಯಹಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯವೇಕ್ಷೇತ ನರಶ್ಚರಿತಮಾತ್ಮನಃ
ಕಿಂ ನು ಮೇ ಪಶುಭಿಸ್ತುಲ್ಯಂ ಕಿಂ ನು ಸತ್ಪುರುಷೈರಿತಿ ೮.

ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆ ಪಶುವಿನಂತಿದೆಯೋ ಸತ್ಪುರುಷನಂತಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ದಿನಾ ಆತ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಸದ್ಭಿರೇವ ಸಹಾಸೀತ ಸದ್ಭಿಃ ಕುರ್ವೀತ ಸಂಗತಿಂ
ಸದ್ಭಿರ್ವಿವಾದಂ ಮೈತ್ರೀಂ ಚ ನಾಸದ್ಭಿಃ ಕಿಂಚಿದಾಚರೇತ್ ೯.

ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿರು, ಸಹವಾಸ ಮಾಡು, ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸು, ಸ್ನೇಹಗೊಳ್ಳು ; ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವರಲ್ಲದವರೊಡನೆ ಏನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡ.

ಗುಣಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ರೂಪಂ
ಶೀಲಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ಕುಲಂ
ಸಿದ್ಧಿಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ
ಭೋಗಂ ಪೃಚ್ಛಸ್ವ ಮಾ ಧನಂ. ೧೦.

ಗುಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ರೂಪವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು, ಶೀಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ಕುಲವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು ; ಸಾಧಿಸಿದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು ; ಭೋಗವನ್ನು ಕೇಳು, ಧನವನ್ನು ಕೇಳದಿರು.

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

"I do not look on any one as my own or anyone as aliens. Therefore I live happily."

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RS. 20-00

UNPAID SATURDAY WORK IN MOSCOW

One recent weekend the world's fourth largest city witnessed a demonstration of civic virtue that would surely be the envy of environmentalists the world over.

Starting at 9 a.m. on Saturday, thousands of Muscovites including bureaucrats, party officials, secretaries and factory workers, picked up shovels and rakes at appointed places and began tending the parched grass and drought stricken trees of their city.

The soil around hundreds of trees was turned; water trucks which usually keep Moscow's street clean turned their hoses on shrubs and burned out green spaces; men were stripped to the waist, unusual in down town Moscow.

It was not until early afternoon that the men and women of the dynamo machine factory knocked off their labours and headed for the local "Dietka" or pub, to indulge in a big of borscht and chicken, washed down with beer.

The occasion was the year's second Subbotnik, or Saturday of extra unpaid work.

The Subbotnik, whose name derives from the Russian word for Saturday is an old institution in the USSR, and it tells something about the organisational capacity of a centralised system as well as the collective spirit of Soviet life.

A Lenin Subbotnik in April 1972 was dedicated to giving the city's compounds and back streets a spring cleaning. A previous one, when people worked in their own factories and offices raised money for a new cancer research centre.

This Subbotnik was foreshadowed by weeks of dry weather. Park crews had been fighting fires in the country, and many enterprises had sent trucks and drivers as far as Kazakstan in the Soviet Virgin Lands to help bring in the harvest.

The news of the Subbotnik was given to people in factories and offices by trade union officials in the middle of the week. Notices were also posted in residential buildings.

Participation in a Subbotnik is not compulsory; but there are strong group pressures to pitch in.

Despite evidence of careful organisation, and statements from some party officials joining in the Subbotnik several Subbotnikers said they thought the workers had indeed organised the Saturday activity.

Perhaps by pure coincidence the Moscow Statistical Office published some morale buoying figures one day before the Subbotnik.

They indicated 36000 telephones had been installed, more than 50,000 modern flats had been built, over 200,000 Muscovites had moved to better flats, and city services had been expanded to the tune of 116 new food stores, 530 hospital beds and 2100 places for children in day care centres.

Appealed to in the cause of city greenary, many persons who turned out plainly felt they were fulfilling their civic duty. They worked energetically and the atmosphere was lighthearted, evoking the mood of an office outing.

Women laughed at colleagues dressed in gardening costumes. Many brought picnic hamphers and refreshments to share at the end of the work.

"We live here" said an engineer lugging half a dozen shovels on his shoulder. "If the trees die, we're the ones who will have to breathe the dirty air."

At the gardens around the municipal swimming pool and along the Moscow River just east of the Kremlin, the Moscow construction Materials Enterprise had responsibility.

The women came first with new metals buckets. Many of them were office workers and wore street dresses suggesting they had no overalls. They were laughing and gossiping, and some had brought small children along.

An engineer was asked why the city did not do the work.

"The city doesn't have enough people to help in this dry weather" he said. "This is an exceptional situation, the worst drought in years. Of course not everybody likes working today. But it is that or lose the parks."

"You think work is difficult for us office people," asked a short, perky woman, who responded to a visitor's questions. "You're wrong. We have our dachas in the country where we do this raking all the time".

At a housing development which was surrounded by an unusually rich assortment of birch trees and blue spruce, a man watering shrubs said the greenery had all been planted by the families living there.

"We could have waited for the city, but we wanted to green our compounds right away. We went across the road and found saplings and planted them. They didn't have to call a Subbotnik to get me out watering them."

Since nobody is paid, and every body is expected to pitch in, the Subbotnik appears to be a highly egalitarian institution.

The Saturday Subbotnik was followed by an unusual "Voskresnik," or day of Sunday work, due to the extremely dry conditions.

"We will support this today, tomorrow or any day the city needs it," said a tough foreman from the dynamo factory, who says he is boss over 200 people.

That excessive enthusiasm cannot conceal the fact that Subbotniks are still a sacrifice for Muscovites, whose growing affluence and leisure has made the two day weekend into a powerful institution.

Dachas, or country places, often spartan and basic, now seem within reach of a large number of people.

Through his company a young Moscow journalist rents one for four summer months for Rs. 720. Others rent them privately for up to Rs. 1800 a summer.

Small though they often are, the dachas offer what many feel is an indispensable retreat from Moscow's confining heat.

More ambitious Russians build or buy their own. Building is complicated, requiring that the builder obtain a plot of nationalised land from provincial authorites and finance materials.

But a three-room wooden dacha costs Rs 83,300 to buy out-right, and a stone villa twice that amount. There is often a handsome speculative profit of as much as Rs. 49,980 for the builder.

Many people are willing to pay.

"You need to get into the country" confided a Russian woman. "If I don't I'm nervous and tense on Monday. I'm no good for the rest of the week."

Dan Morgan

FOURTH PLAN DOOMED!

Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao, Chairman of the Mysore State Electricity Board (MSEB) held out a flicker of hope to the indrustrialists in the State that the 25 per cent power cut which comes into force from to-morrow (October 1), throughout the State, would be reviewed some time during December in the light of the likely inflow of water into the Linganamakki dam and the possibility of borrowing power from Maharashtra.

Addressing a big gathering of industrialists and members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who earlier narrated their hardships in view of the power cut, he said Maharashtra might be in a position to supply some to Mysore, if both the Trombay and Tarapore power stations, which were being repaired, got ready by November. He had received a communication from the Government of Maharashtra that repairs were likely to be completed by the end of November. Therefore, the State would not be in such a hopeless position as it was at present, if it could borrow power from Maharashtra. There was good chance of Maharashtra supplying some power, he said.

Mr. Narayana Rao told the industrialists that staggering of power as suggested by some was not necessary as the Power Board wanted only cut in energy, not a cut in the peak-load of power as in Tamil Nadu. Besides, the 25 per cent cut proposed in the State was stretched over a period of six months. The industrialists could fully utilise the peak-load but they should cut down 25 per cent of their power consumption over a period. If they desired, they could bring about this cut by working to full capacity for a period of three months and stop using power for rest of the period. This could be done, he said.

He said that the State had not faced the present "unusual situation" in the last 25 years. Making a strong plea for a thermal power station for the State, he said that the State had made out a powerful case for locating the proposed nuclear power station in the south in Mysore. He hoped that the Chamber would fully back the Government in this connection.

Mr. Narayana Rao said the Board would make a strong recommendation for libralised import licencing of power generators, if any industrialist in the State wanted to import generators. He said power shortage in Mysore was not so bad compared to some other States like Punjab, where the Government had already imposed a 22 hour a day power cut for domestic consumers and even Maharashtra had imposed a power cut.

The Chairman rejected the suggestion that export-oriented industries should be exempted. To another suggestion that there should be a severe cut on power-intensive industries, he would not venture to express any view.

Later, Mr. Subramanyam, Chief Engineer of the MSEB, who also addressed the gathering, said if the Board did not resort to penal measures, the entire State would be plunged in darkness a few months hence. Therefore it had introduced this measure to enforce discipline, he said.

Earlier, Mr. M. V. Krishnamurthy, Vice-President of the Chamber, welcoming the gathering said out of the total power available in the State, only ten per cent was derived from sources other than the Sharavathi project. The estimated loss of production on account of the proposed power cut for 9 months would be of the order of Rs. 600 crores.

Mr. M. K. Ramachandra, pleaded for concession to those small units which had reached 50 per cent of their production capacities in the last six months.

Mr. N. W. Gujral said the industrialists might have to retrench 25 per cent of their labour if the power cut drastically affected their production.

Mr. Y. N. Gangadhara Setty, former President of the Chamber, wanted exemption to those industries which had export commitments. Power-intensive industries should bear the brunt of the inereased power cut. He also pleaded for the postponment of the proposed cut for a month so that both industrialists and the labour could get adjusted to the idea.

Mr. Abubekar, former Director of Industries, wanted restriction to be imposed on street lights.

Mr. A. Krishnamurthy endorsed the suggestion made earlier that power-intensive units should bear the major brunt.

Mr. Subbarama Setty pleaded for exemption for flour mills.

Mr. Mani of Mico said that his unit they had already taken measures to cut down wastage of power.

Mr. C. J. Rama Rao, former President of the Chamber, proposed a vote of thanks.

* * *

While this is the state of affairs in the 4th Five Year Plan, Delhi beguiles the public with bombastic talk of 5th Five Year Plan, which will raise the country into a first rate producer! First rate producer, with food riots everywhere! What half-wits and muddlers to run a Government! Never before, we beleive was the country cursed with such a set of rotten men in power, unashamed self-glorifiers! Editor.

HOW THEY GET RICH!

A story of how the U. S. sausage-makers fool the public tells of Hot dogs labelled "all meat" turning out, on investigation to be actually 57 per cent water, 26 per cent fat, 4 per cent salt and other spices, and only 13 per cent protein, an item in LIFE magazine says. For full protein value LIFE advises its readers to switch to hamburgers.

FIGHTING SIN

The Rev. Mike Crain believes the best way to ward off sin is by mastering karate and judo. He organized a camp in Brownsville, Kentucky, U.S.A., where intensive instruction in judo and karate was given the inmates. In this way, he said, people will learn "to defend themselves against Satan." A colleague of his at the camp from Madisonville holds that a minister can best impress his flock by an exhibition of physical prowess.

FITTING THE CRIME

Judge James Evans of Montgomery (U.S.A.) has his own way of making the punishment fit the crime. In cases of knifings he sentences offenders to as many days in jail as the number of stitches the surgeon had to put on the victim's wounds. The first tough sentenced under the Evans system got 39 days!

ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶತಕ.

ಕೆಲವಂಬಲ್ಲವರಿಂದಕಲ್ತು ಕೆಲವಂಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಳಿಂ ಕೇಳಿತಾಂ। ಕೆಲವಂ ಮೂಳ್ಳವರಿಂದಕಂಡು ಕೆಲವಂಸುಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂನೋಡುತ। ಕೆಲವಂ ಸಜ್ಜನ ಸಂಗದಿಂದಲರಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನಪ್ಪಂತಿಕೇಳ್। ಪಲವಂಪಳ್ಳ ಸಮುದ್ರ ವೈಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಾ ॥ ॥ ೧ ॥

ಋಣದಿರ್ಪಾಧನವಿರ್ದಡೇನು ಸತಿಯಿರ್ದೇನ್ಮತ್ವನಂಪ್ರೋದಮೇ। ಋಣಗಳ್ಪೈರಿಗೆಬಾರದಿದ್ದಮಳಿತಾಂ ಬಂದೇನು ಆಪತ್ತಿನ್ನೋಳ್ ॥ ಋಣದಿಂನೋಡದಬಂಧುವ್ಯಾಕೆಮುನಿಸರ್ ಕಾರ್ಯೋಚಿತಕ್ಕೈದವಾ। ಋಣವೇಪರ್ವತವಲ್ಲವೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ..... ॥ ॥ ೨ ॥

ಕವಿಯೆಸರ್ವರೊಳುತ್ತಮಂ ಕನಕವೇರೋಹಂಗಳೋಳ್ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಜಾ ಹ್ನವಿಯೇತೀರ್ಥದೊಳುನ್ನತಂ ರತುನದೊಳ್ ಸ್ಫಟಿಕವೇವೆಗ್ಗಳಂ ॥ ರವಿಯೇಸರ್ವಗ್ರಹಂಗಳೋಳ್ ಕ್ಷುರಸದೋಳ್ ಕ್ಷಾರವೇ ಬಲ್ಮೆಯೋಳ್ ಶ್ರವದ್ವೈಜಗಂಗಳೋಳ್ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೩ ॥

ರವಿಯಾಕಾಶಕೆಭೂಷಣಂ ರಜನಿಗಂಚಂದ್ರಂಮಹಾಭೂಷಣಂ ಕುವ ರಂವಂಶಕೆಭೂಷಣಂ ಸರಸಿಗಂಭೂಜಾತಗಳ್ ಭೂಷಣಂ ॥ ಪಯಿ ಜ್ಞಾಳಿಗೆಭೂಷಣಂ ಸತಿಗೆಪಾತಿವ್ರತ್ಯವೇಭೂಷಣಂ ಕವಿಯೆಸರ್ವಕೆ ಭೂಷಣಂ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೪ ॥

ಧರೆಬೀಜಂಗಳನುಂಗೆ ಬೇಲ್ಪಿಜೊಲಮೆಲ್ಲಂ ಮೀದೊಜಂಗಂಡಜೆಂಡಿ ರನತ್ಯುಗ್ರದಂಶಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಂ ಭೂಪಾಲಕರ್ ಬಾಧಿಸಲ್॥ಬ್ರರುವೇಜ್ಞಾ ಳವೆಲ್ಲಮಾತೆವಿಷಮಂ ಪೆತ್ತರ್ಥಿಕಂಗೂಡಿಸರ್ । ಹರಕೊಳ್ಳರ್ಪರ ಕಾಯ್ವನೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ..... ॥ ॥ ೫ ॥

ಕುಲದೋಳ್ಕೂಡರು ಕೂಸನೀಯರು ಸ್ವಪರ್ವಿಷ್ಕಾರಣಂದಂಡಿಪರ್ ಪೊಳಲೋಳ್ಕೀರರು ಪೋಗುಗೈದುಸತಿತಾಂಪೋಗಟ್ಟುವಳ್ಕೂರುವಳ್ ॥ ಕಲುಗುಂಡಂಗಳಪೇರುವ ತೆರ್ಪಲಗಿರಲ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕಟಾಕ್ಷೇಕ್ಷಣಂ ನೆಲಮುಟ್ಟಲ್ಕುನಿತಪ್ಪುದೈ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೬ ॥

ಕೊಡಬೇಕುತ್ತಮನಾದವಂಗಮಗಳಂ ಸತ್ಪಾತ್ರಕಂದಾನಮಂ ಇಡಬೇ ಕೀಶ್ವರನಲ್ಲಿಭಕ್ತಿರಸಮಂ ವಿದ್ವಾಸಮುಂಸ್ವಾಮಿಯೋ ॥ ಕ್ಕಿಡಬೇಕ್ಕೈಧನ ಲೋಭಬಂಧುಜಸರೋಳ್ದುಷ್ಪಾತ್ರರೋಳ್ಕೂಪಿಯಂ। ಇಡಬೇಕಿದ್ದು ಣಬೇಕೆಲ್ಲೆ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೭ ॥

ಗಿಡವೃಕ್ಷಂಗಳಿಗಾರುಂ ನೀರನೆರೆವರ್ನಿತ್ಯಂ ಮಹಾಬಿಟ್ಟುಗಳ್ಕಿಡುಕಾರ್ಪ್ಪಾ ದಿಬೇವವೇನಿಳೆಜಲಾಗ್ನಿವಾಯುವಾಕಾಶಮುಂ ॥ ಮೃಡನೇನಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾರುಕಾಯ್ವರು ಜಗದ್ರಕ್ಷಾಕರಂ ನೀನೆಲ್ಲೆ ಕೊಡುವರ್ಕೊಂಬರು ಮರ್ತ್ಯರೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೮ ॥

ಉಡುರಾಜಂಕಳೆಗುಂದಿ ಪೆರ್ಚ್ಚದಿಹನೇ ನ್ಯಗ್ರೋಧಬೀಜಂಕೆಲಂ ಸಿಡಿದುಂಪೇರ್ಮರಮಾಗದೇಯೆಳೆಗರುಂಎತ್ತಾಗದೇಲೋಕದೋ॥ ಕ್ಕಿಡಿ ಪಣ್ಣಾಗದೆದೈವದೊಲ್ಕೆಯಿರಲಾ ಕಾಲಾನುಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆತಾಂ ಬಡವಂಬಲ್ಲಿದ ನಾಗನೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೯ ॥

ಹಿತವಂತೋರುವನಾತ್ಮಬಂಧು ಪೊರೆವಾತಂತಂದೆ ಪಾತಿವ್ರತಾ ಸತಿ ಯೀಸರ್ವಕಿಸಾಧನಂ ಕಲಿಸುತೋದಂವರ್ಣಮಾತ್ರಂಗುರು ॥ ವಂತ ಮಾರ್ಗಂಬಿಡದಾತ ಸುವ್ರತಿ ಮಹಾಸದ್ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೇಪುಣ್ಯದಂ ಸುತನೇ ಸದ್ಗತಿವಾತನೈ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೧೦ ॥

ಮಳೆಯೆಸರ್ವಜನಾಸ್ಪದಂ ಶಿವನೇದೇವರ್ಕ್ಕಳ್ಗೆ ತಾನಾಸ್ಪದಂ ಬೆಳೆಯೇ ಸರ್ವರಜೀವನಂ ಬಡವನೇಸರ್ವರ್ಗೆಸಾಧಾರಣಂ ॥ ಬೆಳೆಯೇಸರ್ವವಿಭೂ ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲುಂ ಪ್ರತೋತ್ಸವಂ ಸೂತ್ಸವಂ ಕವಿಯೇಸರ್ವರೊಳು ತ್ತಮಂ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೧೧ ॥

ಅತಿಗಂಭೀರನುದಾರಧೀರನು ಮಹಾಸಂಪನ್ನ ಸರ್ವಾತ್ಮನೂರ್ಜಿತನಾನಾ ವಿಬಿಭಾಷೆಯೋಳ್ಪರಿಚಿತಂ ಲಂಚಕ್ಕೆಕೆಟ್ಟಾಡದಾ ॥ ಪ್ರತಿಸದ್ಧರ್ಮನು ಯುಕ್ತಿಶಾಲಿ ಚತುರೋಪಾಯಂಗಳೆಂಬಲ್ಲವಂ ಪ್ರತಿಕಾರ್ಯಂಪ್ರತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೧೨ ॥

ಅಣುಮಾತ್ರಂ ಕೊಸರಿಲ್ಲದಾಳ್ದನೆಡಗಂ ಲಂಚಕ್ಕೊಡಂಬಟ್ಟುಮಾ ರ್ಪಣಮಂಕೊಂಡತಿದ್ರವ್ಯಮಂ ಕೆಡಿಸಿಳಾಡೀಮಾತಿನಿಂ ದ್ರೋಹಮಂ ॥ ಎಣಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲರಬಾಳ್ಗಿನೀರನೆರದಾರುಂ ಕಾಣದೇಭಕ್ಷಿಪಾ ಗಣಕಂ ಹೆಗ್ಗಣ ಕಂ ಸಮಂ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನ.....॥ ॥ ೧೩ ॥

ಮತಿಯಂಬುದ್ಧಿಯ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆಯಂಗಮಕಮಂಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯಮಂನೀತಿಯಾ ಯತಮಂನಿಶ್ಚಲಚಿತ್ತಮುಂ ನ್ಯಪರಾಸ್ಥಾನೋಚಿತಾರ್ಥಂಗಳಂ ॥ ಅತಿ ಮಾಧುರ್ಯಸುಭಾಷಿತಂಗಳಮಹಾ ಸತ್ಕೀರ್ತಿಯುಂ ವಾರ್ತೆಯಂ ಶತಕಾ ರ್ಥಂಕೊಡದಿವ್ವುದೇ ಹರಹರಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಾ.....॥ ॥ ೧೪ ॥

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AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy," "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization". &c.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling house of Mysore, from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950, when the present Maharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian Union. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes through the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831 to 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their Dewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) constitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable account in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's able, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of a bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

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REACHING OTHER WORLDS

How long will it be before we fill in the blank for "citizenship" in our passports with the word "Cosmic"? Is communication with extra-terrestrial civilizations possible?

Replying to these questions, Dr. Rudolf Pesek, says: "The establishment of the International Astronautic Federation in 1950 was labelled "sheer fantasy" Today the launching of an artificial satellite surprises no one—if anything, people are surprised that we had not landed on the Moon earlier.

"Two conferences to date have discussed communication with other worlds. One was in the USA, the other in the USSR. The time is ripe for international co-operation. We are justified in our efforts to attempt to communicate with other worlds by the results of our radio astronomy, radio technology, cybernetics and even biology.

"If we limit ourselves, for the start, to comparatively small distances, roughly a thousand light years, we can investigate about 264,000 suns in ten years.

Then we will go further, say, all the way to distant galaxies. As far as communication is concerned, there is no need to fly to these stars. Electromagnetic waves will suffice. We presume that civilizations that have achieved approximately our level can transmit directional signals in the field of centimetre and decimetre waves.

There is another alternative—there is no reason to doubt the existence of civilizations far above our level. And they have at their disposal more power and can transmit non-directional radiation in one to a thousand megahertz frequencies.

"Communication will be facilitated by an artificial language. Mathematical linguistics is a field capable of creating it.

"We will learn about cosmic conditions capable of sustaining life. And from more advanced civilizations, we can gain information that will help us to better understand the laws of social development, as well as knowledge which will send our technology sky-rocketing hundreds or thousands of years ahead.

Sending a sixty word telegram a distance of one light year will cost about five cents. The cost will naturally increase with the distance. For the construction of a special station, roughly thirty million dollars are necessary, and just as much again for thirty years' operation. In comparison with one year's expense for cosmonautics, this figure is ridiculous. And if we had five or ten such stations, transmissions could begin very soon.

"And then we would soon have to start to think in categories of cosmic culture and cosmic civilization. Of course, first we will have to investigate the social and psychological impact that communication with extra-terrestrial civilizations would arouse in and around us."

SWAMY RAMAKRISHNA

"It is good to live in the company of holy men now and then.

The disease of worldliness has become chronic in man; it is mitigated to a great extent, in holy company.

'I' and 'mine'—that is ignorance. True knowledge makes one feel: "O God, You alone do everything. You alone are my own. And to You alone belong houses, buildings, family, friends, the whole world. All is Yours."

But ignorance makes one feel: "I am doing everything. I am the doer. House, buildings, family, children, friends, and property are all mine."

Once a teacher was explaining all this to a disciple.

He said, "God alone, and no one else, is your own."

The disciple said: But, Revered Sir, my mother, my wife, and my other relatives take good care of me. They see nothing but darkness when I am not present. How much they love me!"

The teacher said: "There you are mistaken. I shall show you presently that nobody is your own. Take these few pills with you. When you go home swallow them and lie down in bed. People will think you are dead, but you will remain conscious of the outside world and will see and hear everything. Then I shall visit your home."

The disciple followed the instructions. He swallowed the pills and lay as if unconscious in his bed.

His mother, wife, and other relatives began to cry.

Just then the teacher came in, in the guise of a physician, and asked the cause of their grief.

When they had told him everything, he said to them: "Here is a medicine for him. It will bring him back to life. But I must tell you one thing. This medicine must first be taken by one of his relatives and then given to him. But the relative who takes it first, will die. I see his mother, his wife, and others here. Certainly one of you will volunteer to take the medicine. Then the young man will come beak to life!"

The disciple heard all this.

First, the physician called the mother who was weeping and rolling on the ground in grief. He said to her: "Mother, you don't need to weep any more. Take this medicine and your son will come to life. But you will die!"

The mother took the medicine in her hand and began to think.

After much reflection, she said to the physician with tears in her eyes: "My child, I have a few more children; I have to think about them too. I am wondering what will happen to them if I die. Who will feed them and look after them?"

The physician next called the wife and handed the medicine to her.

She had been weeping bitterly too.

With the medine in her hand, she also began to reflect.

She had heard that she would die from the effect of the medicine.

At last, with tears in her eyes, she said: "He has met his fate. If I die. what will happen to may young children?"

In the meantime, the disciple had got over the effect of the pills.

He was now convinced that nobody was really his own.

He jumped out of bed and left the place with his teacher.

The guru said to him: "There is only one whom you may call your own, and that is God."

"Therefore, a man should act in such a way that he may have bhakti for the Lotus Feet of God, and love God as his very own."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, ı October 1, 1847, a baby girl was born to ıe Wood family in England.

This girl was destined to leave the indeli-le impression of her personality in England -the country of her birth—and in India— ıe country of her adoption.

Mrs. Annie Besant has gone down in istory as a free-thinker, feminist, fabian, ıbour leader, author, orator, educationist, ditor, politician and founder of the Indian loy Scout and Girl Guide Associations. In 0, years she achieved what would normally ıave taken a century !

Those 20 years were the forerunner of greater achievements. She found the wisdom ınd knowledge that she longed for in Madame Blavatsky's book, "The Secret Doctrine." New vistas opened up for her, and she met the mystic authoress, who guided her towards her mission in life—dedicated service to humanity.

In the Theosophical Society Mrs. Besant found the means to achieve her mission. She became its President in 190 and remained so till her death in 1933.

On November 16, 1893, Mrs. Besant arrived at Tuticorin in India. She found the people ashamed of their religion, and the women in purdah.

She travelled all over the country, making the people aware of their great spiritual traditions and stirred their souls to consciousness. She made the Indians respect their ancient heritage, and gave them a feeling of confidence.

She opened schools for boys and girls, two of which later developed into the Madanpalle College and the Banaras Hindu University.

During her first twenty years in India, Mrs. Besant did not touch on politics but devoted herself to religious, educational and social work.

After arousing the inherent spiritual strength of the Indians, Mrs. Besant pursued the matter to its natural conclusion—that no alien nation has the right to rule over another nation.

In January 1914 she began her political campaign by starting a weekly, "Commonweal." She soon realised that a daily newspaper together with "Commonweal" was essential to create public opinion in favour of Home Rule.

Thus she bought "The Madras Standard," founded in 1840, and changed its name to "New India."

With the publication of her book, "Wake up India." Mrs. Besant became a full-fledged politician.

The Indian National Congress passed excellent resolutions during its four day sessions and did nothing further till it met again the following year at Christmas.

Mrs. Besant wanted to inject new spirit into the Congress, but the views of the Congress leaders were a great disappointment to her. So she founded the Home Rule League in 1916.

After the 1907 Surat split, the Congress was controlled by the moderates. Mrs. Besant wanted to bring radicals like Lokmanya Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai into the Congress.

She suggested the latter's name as President of the Congress Session to be held in Bombay in 1915. But Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, succeeded in getting Sir Satyendra—later Lord Sinha of Rajpur—elected President of the Session.

(To be Continued)

ಭರ್ತೃಹರಿ ನೀತಿಶತಕ

ಬಸವಪ್ರಶಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ.

ತಿಳಿಯಿಸಲಕ್ಕುಂ ಸುಖದಿಂ ತಿಳಿಯದನಂ, ತಿಳಿದಜನವನತಿ ಸುಖದಿಂದಂ ॥ ತಿಳಿಯಿಸಲಕ್ಕುಂ, ತಿಳಿದುಂ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಮೂರ್ಖಂಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸೆ ವಿಧಿಯು ಮಶಕ್ತಂ ॥ ॥ ೧ ॥

ಇನಿಸಂ ತಾಂ ತಿಳಿದಂದು ಗರ್ವಭರಮಂ ತಾಳ್ದಿಲ್ಲಮಂ ಬಲ್ಲೆನೆಂ ದೆನುತಂ ಬಿಡ್ಡನೆ ಬೀಗುತಿರ್ದ್ದನಕಟಾ ಮತ್ತದ್ವಿಪಂಬೊಲ್‌ವಲಂ ॥ ಜನಿಸಲ್ಕೆನ್ನೊಳೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲಮೆಲ್ಲನರಿವಾ ವಿದ್ವತ್ಸಹಾವಾಸದಿಂ ಮನ ಕಂಟಿರ್ದ್ದ ಮಹಾಮದಂ ಜ್ವರದವೋಲ್ಪೋಯ್ತಾಗಳೇನೆಂದಪೆಂ ॥ ॥ ೨ ॥

ಬಳೆಗುಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟೊಡಮರ್ತಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ಸತತಂ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಳ್ಕುಂ ನಿರ ರ್ಗ್ಗಳ ಸಂತುಷ್ಟಿಯ ಗೋಚರಂ ಬಡೆಯದಿಕ್ಕುಂ ತಸ್ಕರರ್ಕ್ಕ ಳ್ಗಣಂ ॥ ಅಳಿವಂ ಪೊರ್ದ್ದದು ಕಲ್ಪದಂತದೊಳಮಿಾವಿದ್ಯಾಧನಂ ತಾನಿದಂ ತಳೆದಿರ್ಪ್ಪಾ ರ್ಕರೊ ಳಾಂಪುದಲ್ಲು ಮದಮಂ ಸತ್ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಕಾಮರ್ ನೃಪರ್ ॥ ॥ ೩ ॥

ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ರೂಪು ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ನಿಗೂಢ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಮಾದವಿ ತ್ತಮುಂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಭೋಗಕರಿ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ದೇಶಿಕರ್ಗೆಲ್ಲ ದೇಶಿಕಂ ॥ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ಬಂಧುವಪ್ಪದು ವಿದೇಶದೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೆ ರಾಜ ಪೂಜ್ಯಮುಂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯದಿಲ್ಲದಿರ್ಪ್ಪ ಮನುಜಂ ಬಗೆಯಲ್ಕ ಶುವಲ್ತೆ ಧಾತ್ರಿಯೊಳ್ ॥ ॥ ೪ ॥

ದಯೆಯಂಸೇವಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಧುಜನದೊಳ್‌ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಮಂನಾಡೆ ದುರ್ನಯರೊಳ್ ಕ್ರೌರ್ಯವ ಪೂಜ್ಯರೊಳ್‌ಕ್ಷಮೆಯ ಸಾಧುಪ್ರಾ ತದೊ ಳ್ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಂ ॥ ನಯವಂ ರಾಜರೊಳಾರ್ಯರೊಳ್ಕಜತೆಯಂ ಶೂರತ್ವಮಂ ಶತ್ರುಸಂಚಯದೊಳ್ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಜನದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೃಷ್ಟತೆಯ ನಾಂತಿರ್ಪ್ಪಾತನೇ ಬಲ್ಲವಂ ॥ ॥ ೫ ॥

ಜರೆಯಿಂ ಜೀರ್ಣಮದಾದೊಡಂ ಪಸಿವಿನಿಂದಂ ಕ್ಷೀಣಮಾಗಿ ರ್ದ್ದೊಡಂ ಪಿರಿದುಂ ಕಷ್ಟವ ನಾಂತೊಡಂ ಹರಣ ಮೊಂದುತ್ತಿರ್ದ್ದೊ ಡಂ ನಾಶಮಂ ॥ ಕರಿಕುಂಭಸ್ಥಲ ಮಾಂಸಭಕ್ಷಣವನೊಂದಂ ನಾಡೆ ವಾಂಛಿಪ್ಪ ಕೇಸರಿಯೇಂ ಮೆಲ್ಗುಮೆ ಜೀರ್ಣಮಾದ ತೃಣಮಂ ಮಾನೋನ್ನತಾಗ್ರೇಸರಂ ॥ ॥ ೬ ॥

ಬಾಲವನಾಡಿಸಿ ನೀಡುತೆ ಕಾಲಂ ಕೂಳೀವ ಗೊಡಲ ತೋಪ್ಪುರ್ವದು ಶುನಕಂ ॥ ಆಲಿಸಿ ಚಾಟೂಕ್ತಿಗಳಂ ಲೀಲೆಯೊಳೀಕ್ಷಿ ಸುತೆ ಭೋಜಿಕುಂ ಗಜರಾಜಂ ॥ ॥ ೭ ॥

ಖಿಳರ ಸಖಿತ್ವವೆಂಬುದು ಮೊದಲ್ ಪಿರಿದಾಗಿ ಬಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಬಗಲ್ ನೆಳಲಿನ ಮಾಳ್ಕೆಯಿಂದೆ ಕಿರಿದಪ್ಪುದು ಭಾವಿಸೆ ಸಜ್ಜ ನರ್ಕ್ಯಳಾ ॥ ಕೆಳೆತನಮಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಿದಾದೊಡಮೇಂ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂ ಮಹತ್ವಮಂ ತಳೆವುದು ಪಿಂಬಗಲ್ಗೆಳಲಿನಂತೆ ವೊಲಾವಗಮಿಾ ಧರಿತ್ರಿ ಯೊಳ್ ॥ ॥ ೮ ॥

ಗುರುವೋಳ್ಮಮತೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುತುಕಂ ಸತ್ಸಂಗ ದೊಳ್ಕಾಂಧಿ ಶಂಕರನೊಳ್ಭಕ್ತಿ ಜನಾಪವಾದದೆ ಭಯಂ ಸ್ವಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೊಳಾಸಕ್ತಿಮೇ ॥ ಣರಿಯೊಳ್ಸಾಹಸ ಮೊಲ್ಮೆಯನ್ಯಗುಣದೊಳ್ದುಸ್ಸಂಗದೊಳ್ವರ್ಜನಂ ತರಿಸಂದಿರ್ಪ್ಪವಿವಾರೊಳಾ ಸುಜನರಂ ಸಂಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂ ವಂದಿಪೆಂ ॥ ೯ ॥

ಪರಧನಕಾಸೆಗೆಯ್ಕಿನಿಸುಂ ಪರಹಿಂಸೆಯ ಮಾಡದನ್ಯಸುಂ ದರಿಯರ ಸುದ್ದಿಯಾಡದೆ ದುರಾಶೆಯ ತಾಳದೆ ತನ್ನೊಳಿರ್ದ್ದುದಂ ॥ ಎರೆ ದದರ್ಗಿಲ್ಲಮೆನ್ನದನ್ಯತೋಕ್ತಿಯನಾಡದೆ ಪೂಜ್ಯರಂ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸದೆ ಸರ್ವ ಭೂತದಯಾಪರನಪ್ಪೆದೆ ಸಾಧುವರ್ತನಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೦ ॥

ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಲೋಕದೆ ಪರಾರ್ಥವ ಮಾಳ್ಪವರುತ್ತ ಮರ್ ಕರಂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕೆ ಹಾನಿಗೆಯ್ಕುದೆ ಪರಾರ್ಥಕೆ ಯತ್ನಿಪರಲ್ತೆ ಮಧ್ಯಮರ್ ॥ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕೆ ತಾಂ ಪರಾರ್ಥವ ವಿಘಾತಿಸುವರ್ಕ್ರರರಾಕ್ಷಸ ರ್ಗ್ಗಡ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಮು ಮಿಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೆಟ ಪರಾರ್ಥವ ಕೀಳ್ವರ ನೇನೆಂದಪೆಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೧ ॥

ಬಿಡು ಮದವಂ ವಿವರ್ಜಿಸು ದುರಾಶೆಯ ಶಾಂತಿಯ ಪೊರ್ದ್ದು ಸತ್ಯವಂ ನುಡಿ ದುರಿತಕ್ಕೆಹೇಸು ನಡೆಸತ್ಪಥದೊಳ್ ಸಲೆಸೇವಿಸಾ ರ್ಯರಂ ॥ ಪಿಡಿನಯವಂ ಸುಕೀರ್ತಿವಡೆ ಮನ್ನಿಸು ಮಾನ್ಯರ ದುಃಖಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀ ನಿಡು ದಯವಂ ನಯಂಗೊಳಿಸು ವೈರಿಯುಮಂ ದಲಿ ದಾರ್ಯವರ್ತನಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೨ ॥

ವಿನಯಂ ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪೆರ್ಚಿದೈ ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧುತ್ವಂ ಶಮಂಜ್ಞಾನಕಾ ರ್ಜನೆಗೆದರ್ಥಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರದಾನಮತಿ ಶೂರತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಕ್ಸಂಯಮಂ ॥ ಘನ ಮಾಗಿರ್ಪ್ಪತಪಕ್ಕೆಶಾಂತತೆ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕದೇನೆನೆ ನಿರ್ವ್ಯಾ ಜತೆ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಜನರ್ಗುಂ ಶೀಲಂಪರಂ ಭೂಷಣಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೩ ॥

ಇನಶಶಿಗಳ್ಗುಂ ಗ್ರಹಪೀ ಡನಮಂ ಗಜಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ್ಗೆ ಬಂಧನ ವಿದ್ವ ॥ ಜ್ಜನರ್ಗುಂ ಬಹು ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯವ ನನುಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ವಿಧಿಯೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿದಂ ಮೂಜಗದೊಳ್ ॥ ॥ ೧೪ ॥

ವಿಧಿವಶರಾದ ನಿರ್ಜರರ ವಂದಿಸಲೇಂ ವಿಧಿವಂದ್ಯನೆಂಬೊಡಾ ವಿಧಿಯುಮಣಂ ಎಚಾರಿಪೊಡೆ ಕರ್ಮಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಫಲೋಪ ಭೋಗಮುಂ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ನಾಫಲಂ ಜಗದೆ ಕರ್ಮದಧೀನಮೆನಿಪ್ಪುದಂತಿಂ ದಧಿಕ ಬಲಾಢ್ಯಮೆಂದೆನಿಪ ಕರ್ಮವೆ ತಾನಭಿವಂದ್ಯಮುರ್ವಿಯೊಳ್ ॥ ೧೫ ॥

ಕಡಲಂ ಮುಳುಗುಗೆ ಮೇರುವಿ ನಡೆಗೈದುಗೆ ಕಲಿಗೆ ನಿಖಿಲ ಕಲೆಗಳ ನೃಪರಂ ॥ ಎಡೆವಿಡದಾಶ್ಮೃಸುಗೆ ಮಣ್ ಪಡೆದನಿತಲ್ಲದೆ ನರಂಗೆ ಮಿಗಿಲ್ಕೈ ತಮದೇಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೬ ॥

ಜಲದೊಳ್ ಶಿಖಿಯೊಳ್ ವನದೊಳ್ ಜಲನಿಧಿಯೊಳ್ಪರ್ವ ತಾಗ್ರದೊ ಳ್ಕೊಳುಗುಳದೊಳ್ ॥ ಬಲುಮರವೆ ನಿದ್ದೆಗಳೂಳಂ ಸಲ ಹುವುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಂ ಪುರಾಕೃತಪುಣ್ಯಂ ॥ ॥ ೧೭ ॥

ಭಾಷೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬ

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನ ಇಂಡೋ-ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡೋ-ಆರ್ಯನ್ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನೆ ಆಡುವವರು. ಇವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನೂರಮೂವತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಎಂದು 1951 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿತು. ಚೀನೋ-ಟಿಬೆಟಿನ್ ಜಾತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನಾಡುವವರು ಅರವತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನ : ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಜಾತಿಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಜನ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡೋ-ಆರ್ಯನ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇಂಡೋ-ಆರ್ಯನ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಗಳೂ, ನವೀನ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಾದ ಪಹಾಡಿ, ಪಂಜಾಬಿ, ಸಿಂಧಿ, ರಾಜಸ್ತಾನಿ. ಗುಜರಾತಿ, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಓರಿಯ, ಬಂಗಾಳಿ, ಅಸ್ಸಾಮೀ. ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಿ ಇವು ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಿಂಹಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಸಿಂಹಳೀ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಈ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು.

ಭಾರತದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ?

ಅಸ್ಸಾಮಿ	—	100 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ
ಉರ್ದು	—	400 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಒರಿಯ	—	100 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಕನ್ನಡ	—	200 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರಿ	—	40 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಗುಜರಾತಿ	—	130 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಗೋಂಡ್	—	20 ಲಕ್ಷ
ತಮಿಳು	—	250 ಲಕ್ಷ
ತೆಲುಗು	—	340 ಲಕ್ಷ
ನೇಪಾಳಿ	—	40 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಪಂಜಾಬಿ	—	200 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಬಂಗಾಳಿ	—	600 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಮರಾಠಿ	—	200 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಮಲಯಾಳಂ	—	100 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಸಿಂಧಿ	—	40 ಲಕ್ಷ
ಹಿಂದಿ	—	1600 ಲಕ್ಷ

ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ—ಎಲ್ಲಿ ?—ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಅರಾಬಿಕ್

ಇರಾಕ್, ಸಿರಿಯ, ಜೋರ್ಡನ್, ಲೆಬನಾನ್, ಸೌದಿ ಅರೇಬಿಯಾ, ಅಲ್ಜೀರಿಯ, ಮೊರಾಕೋ, ಇತಿಯೋಪಿಯ—ಸುಮಾರು 700 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್

ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ದ್ವೀಪ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ ಮೊದಲಾದೆಡೆ—2400 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ.

ಇತಾಲಿಯನ್

ಇತಲಿ, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್-450 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಗ್ರೀಕ್

ಗ್ರೀಸ್, ಸೈಪ್ರಸ್—40 ಲಕ್ಷ

ಚೀನೀ

ಚೀನಾ, ಸಿಂಗಪೂರ್, ಥಾಯ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಇಂಡೋಚೀನ—400 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಜರ್ಮನ್

ಜರ್ಮನಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯ, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್—900 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಜುಲೂ

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ—10 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಡಚ್

ಹಾಲೆಂಡ್, ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ—100 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಟಿಬೆಟಿನ್

ಟಿಬೆಟ್, ಲಡಾಖ್, ಭೂತಾನ್—30 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಪರ್ಶಿಯನ್

ಇರಾನ್, ಆಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ್—150 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಪುಷ್ತು

ಆಫ್ಘಾನಿಸ್ತಾನ್, ಪಾಕೀಸ್ತಾನ—100 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್

ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್, ಬೆಲ್ಜಿಯಂ, ಕೆನಡಾ, ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸರ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್—600 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಬರ್ಮಾ

ಬರ್ಮ—160 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಬಲಿನೀ

ಇಂಡೋನೇಷ್ಯ—30 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ರಷ್ಯನ್

ಸೋವಿಯಟ್ ಯೂನಿಯನ್—1000 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ರುಮೇನಿಯನ್

ರುಮೇನಿಯ—160 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಸಿಂಹಳ

ಸಿಂಹಳ ದೀಪ—40 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಸ್ಪಾನಿಷ್

ಸ್ಪೇನ್, ಮೆಪಕೋ, ಕ್ಯೂಬ, ಅರ್ಜಂಟಿನ, ಬೊಲಿವಿಯ, ಉರುಗ್ವೇ, ವೆನಿಸೂಲ—1100 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಸ್ಲಾವಕ್

ಜಕೊಸ್ಲೊವಾಕಿಯ—30 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಸ್ಲೊವಿಕ್

ಯುಗೋಸ್ಲಾವಿಯ, ಇತಲಿ, ಆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯ—15 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಸ್ವೀಡಿಷ್

ಸ್ವಿಡನ್—65 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಹಂಗೆರಿಯನ್

ಹಂಗೆರಿ—130 ಲಕ್ಷ.

ಹಿಬ್ರೂ

ಪಾಲಸ್ತೈನ್—10 ಲಕ್ಷ.

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HINDUS MUST OPPOSE FAMILY PLANNING

When the Hindus will be a minority in his country ?

The final figures of the 1971 released by .he Census Commissioner on 20the June, 1971, reveal a rise in the rate of minority communities of India and a fall in ihe ratio of the Hindus.

	Population	Percentage of total population	Percentage increase in 1961–71
Hindus	453,292,086	82.72	23.69
Muslims	61,417,934	11.21	30 85
Christians	14,223,382	2.60	32.60

According to census figures of 1951 and 1961 it appears that the percentage of Hindus to the total population is on a gradual decrease. It wat 84.98 in 1951, 83.50 in 1961, and 82.72 in 1971, whereas the Muslims were 9.91 in 1951, 10.70 in 1961 and 11.21 in 1971 and the Christians 2.30 in 1951, 2.44 in 1961, and 2.40 in 1971.

In how many years the Hindus will be in a minority in this country ?

If the trend continues, sooner or later, positively within next 4 or 5 decades.

For those who advocate that it is impracticable, one can only point out to the facts and figures of the Punjab, Sind, Kashmir and Frontier provinces during the last few centuries. At the time of Guru Shri Nanakdevaji the Hindus accounted for nearly 95% of the total population in the Punjab, Sind, Kashmir and Frontier provinces. However, during the Guru Govind Sinhaji's times the position was reversed. The Muslims accounted for 90% of the total population. Even till the Census of 1881, the Muslims were in minority in the British Provinces of Punjab. In 1941 the population of the muslims rose to 56% and eventually led to the partition of our Motherland, followed by untold suffering to nearly one crore of Hindus in those provinces. The Hindus sought refuge in India.

During 1911-1931, twenty years the Hindus rose by merely 9.9%, whereas the Muslims by 16.5% and the Christians by 62.4%.

If and when the Hindus become minority in this country the situation will be most unfortunate as there will be no other country for them to seek refuge !

S. Chandulal

In Indian Demographer

RE-BIRTH

Reincarnation is the best and most plausible explanation for claims of rebirth, and India, where such cases are reported most, may be in for a "shock" if it does not undertake research into the phenomenon.

Dr. Ian Stevenson, Professor of the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, said here yesterday that there was no reason for pooh-pooling claims of rebirth as superstition and they merit serious academic reseach.

Dr. Stevenson, who is on his eighth visi to this country during his 10-year researcl tours, said that the results of the study ma go a long way in helping treatment of certai diseases in some patients.

Dr. Stevenson said that he had com across cases where a person suffered fro the same disease which afflicted him durin his previous life !

In some cases, origin of birth-marks like moles and warts could be traced back to stab injuries or the short wound received in the previous life. The marks not only could be correlated to the exact places at which the person had the injury in the previous life but in a few cases autopsy had confirmed such claims.

During his study of about 12,000 cases in many countries only one case of fraud claim to rebirth has been reported, he pointed out.

Dr. Stevenson said that it was best to catch them young since most children begin to forget about the previous life at the age of five or six when they start going to schools.

Children in India usually remember more about the previous life probably because they are not discouraged to talk about it.

In Budhist countries too more useful-cases are reported where verification about the former existences became easier because of more details provided by the 'reborn'. In the West, he thought, few cases were reported or could be verified as the young ones were generally silenced by being branded as crazy.

The reborn children, in some cases carried forward fear and emotional and behavioural traits.

SUDHIR HENDRE

There are thousands of persons throughout India who have done, are doing and want to do Anti-Family-Planning Social Service to preserve Hindu Majority in India.

What Shri Sudhir Hendre has done is to provide a scientific theory through his thesis- "Hindus and Family Planning", which has made his name immortal. He will be remembered as a fearless man who strove to warn, strengthen and chear up the Hindus who are being crushed under anti-God slogans of secularism by the internal and external enemies of India.

Shri Hendre's dedication to the cause of preserving Hindu majority has to be seen to be believed. He printed lakhs of hand bills to awaken the Hindus from their sleep in the lap of F.P.P. As is admitted by all VIPs throughout India, he addressed 15000 letters which did create a stir that led to the establishment of the All India Anti-Family Planning Action Committee, which was blessed by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Niranjan Deo Tirtha of Govardhan peetha, Puri, and by almost all Hindu religious leaders whom Shri Hendre approached.

Shri Hendre has talked to thousands of persons about their individual personal problems of F.P. He saw that as against the marginal benefits of F.P.P. there have cropped up new miseries and pains silently suffered by ignorant men and women, who have been misled by the propaganda of F.P.P. carried on by our Anti-God Government, foreigners and internal enemies of the Hindus. To help these helpless, miserable and unfortunate men and women demoralised by new forms of pain and suffering, Shri Hendre has established a public trust "Supraja Sangha" and has become the first donor of Rs. 2500/- to finance its upkeep !

To argue with a pseudo-democratic and anti-God Government of India, to speak against F.P.P., to persuade millions to reconsider their faith in F.P.P. is the mission of Shri Hendre's life. Further, to provide a forum for all who love large families, who are religious and want to preserve the glories of the Hindu way of life by rededication to moral foundations of our Society, Shri Hendre has now started the "Indian Demographer" a monthly journal devoted to population problems and Anti-Family-Planning Movement.

K. V. Bhide

We congratulate Sri Sudhir Hendre on his heroic endeavours, and wish them success !

Ed.

LONGEVITY
HOW TO STAY YOUNG

If you enjoy your work and take an active interest in what goes on around you, you own two of the 38 important ingredients for a long life, says Dr. Erdman Palmore, an American expert on old age.

"A man or a woman has to enjoy his or her work to keep physically fit and emotionally happy," he says.

His study also revealed that "a positive and optimistic attitude to life leads to a riper and longer old age.

The remaining factors Dr. Palmore cited as being critical to longevity, come under eight general categories and include these :

Health (6 factors): The general state of your physical health and fitness, your weight, cholesterol level, diet, how much you smoke, and the amount of exercise you take—effects your resistance to disease and early death.

Emotional Outlook (5 factors): Of importance here is your relationship with your husband or wife, how well you mix with other people—the way other people get along with you—and how satisfied you are with the way you live—whether your lifestyle is pleasant or not.

Activities (6 factors): You should be active, taking part in religious, social, and health activities, and enjoy your leisure time. Your economic activities should also be satisfying.

Attitudes (3 factors) : A positive and optimistic outlook on life, contentment with your place in life, and a general satisfaction with your personal worth are of vital importance.

Psychological and intelligence factors (11 factors): A high regard for your own health and physical well-being. The ability to avoid depression, boredom, stress, and hypochondria.

How well you use your mental abilities and your intelligence level. The ability to find intellectual stimulation in your everyday life and being psychiatrically sound.

A personal medical history that shows no brain damage is also necessary to a healthy psychological outlook.

Adjustment rating (2 factors): You should be capable—and know that you are capable —of adjusting to life, to people, and to situations that may confront you.

Environment (3 factors) : You should be happy with the place and area in which you live and be in an area where you can get the medical attention needed to remain fit.

Socio-economic (1 factor): A good education and a good job are plus factors for longevity.

"A positive and optimistic attitude to life has the psychosomatic effect of increasing longevity, while extreme anxiety, depression, and other states of stress lead to deterioration of body tissues and organs," says Dr. Palmore.

"The strongest factors involved in longevity are those associated with productivity, good adjustment, and life satisfaction."

THE GREAT BORROWERS

		From Industrial Development Bank of India	From Industrial Finance Corporation	From LIC of India	From Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	TOTAL The amounts of term loans are in lakhs of rupees. The figures are upto March 31, 1972.
1.	Mafatlal	1040	379	480	606	2505
2.	ACC	500	200	200	356	1855
3.	ICI	465	200	300	100	1065
4.	Shriyans Prasad Jain	320	396	100	121	937
5.	Birla	309	619	125	894	1947
6.	Tata	240	405	144	958	1747
7.	Bangur	222	736	95	291	1344
8.	Bajaj	65	327	70	390	852
9.	Walchand	53	50	30	85	218
10.	Seshasayee	110	354	85	257	806
11.	Parry	906	109		26	1041
12,	Kamani	645	188		103	936
13.	J. K. Singania	220	460		176	856
14.	Shriram	125	300		203	628
15.	Jaipuria	100	50		116	266
16.	V. R. Naidu	75	100		14	189
17.	Rallis	53	37		19	109
18.	Mahindra and Mahindra	335	343		243	921
19.	Thapar		127	75	209	411
20.	R. K. Kanoria		195	50	86	331
21.	G. V. Naidu	378			76	454
22.	Gillanders Arbuthnot	173			88	261
23.	Ruia	45			89	234
24.	Kirloskar		401		239	640
25.	Modi		366		6	372
26.	Sahu Jain		150		24	174
27.	Jaidayal Dalmia		122		116	238
28.	Jardine and Henderson		57		115	172
29.	Chinai		50		147	197
30.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai		28		440	468
31.	Finlay		28		57	85
32.	A & F Harvey		27		30	57

33.	Muthia	25	14		39
34.	Goenka	18	120		138
35.	Shaw Wallace	17	28		45
36.	Amin	11	73		84
37.	V. Ramakrishna	219			219
38.	Thiagaraja	207			207
39.	Kailachand	133			133
40.	Bird Heilgers	129			129
41.	G. D. Jatia	91			91
42.	Sorajmull Nagarmull	70			70
43.	B. O. Kanoria	59			59
44.	Scindia Steam		695		695
45.	Khatau		466		466
46.	Sarabhai		361		361
47.	Murugappa Chettiar (Tube Investment)		211		211
48.	Shapoorji Pallonji		98		98
49.	Mangaladas Jayasinghbhai		88		88
50.	Vissanji		84		84
51.	Simpson		74		74
52.	Podar		51		51
53.	Killick		50		50
54.	Swedish Match		31		31
55.	Andrew Yule		28		28
56.	Nowrojee Wadia		23		23
57.	Thackersey		19		19
58.	B, N. Elias		12		12
59.	T, V. Sundaram Iyengar		7		7
60.	D. C. Kothari		118		118
	TOTAL	6379	7283	1754	9331	25247

* * *

And they are all honourable men ! Ed.

ಯಜುರುಪಾಕರ್ಮ	೦–೫೦.
ಯಜುಸ್ಸಂಧ್ಯಾವಂದನೆ	೦–೫೦.
ಭಗವದಾರಾಧನ	೦–೪೦.
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ONASSIS'S WILD SPREE

Athens attorney Nicholas Galiadis has filed a suit against multimillionaire Aristotle Onassis for violating the law governing behaviour in public places. Onassis is alleged to have smashed scores of plates in an Athens night club, and the law calls for a fine and imprisonment of upto six months. The junta is in a dilemma. It will probably have to repeal the law : it can't very well jail the owner of the country's biggest aircraft and shipping companies, particularly since he supports it !

$ 500,000 CAR

President Nixon's new $ 500,000 five-ton armour-plated Lincoln Continental limousine is not afraid of bullets, bombs and collisions, affirm its makers-Ford Motors. A few weeks back it collided with a bicycle as both were turning into a service station. The bicycle suffered no damage while the limousine was damaged on the left rear fender and doors. The cost of repair was put at over $ 100. The cyclist, Orville Jackson, a student of the Washington Technical Institute, was only slightly stunned. Later, policemen presented him with a ticket for breaking traffic regulations !

OLDEST INN

Wayside Inn in Massachusetts is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the United States. It has been in existence 270 years and has been sung by Longfellow. Its present owner, Francis Koppeis, is keeping up with times. In the past the inn catered only to men and animals. Now, women are to be admitted as well. It will remain open to animals, however, for the old state law says an innkeeper must provide accomodation for a traveller, his horse and other animals.

WAR WEAPONS

A laser weapon is undergoing tests at secret laboratories at the Kirtland U. S. Air Force Base situated in a remote desert area, the British Observer reported recently.

The project, code-named Eighth Card, is, in the opinion of experts, comparable in importance to the Manhattan Project, which produced the atom bomb. The weapon in the making is expected to be able to "vapourize" aircraft and intercept and destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles before the booster rocket separates from the warhead. One offices is reported to have said that it can be "so finely focussed it could heat you a pot of coffee 1000 miles away !"

The Pentagon attaches particular importance to what is known as Project Y. Physicists are now working on a laser device to be used as detonator for a hydrogen bomb equivalent to 2500 bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. This would be a "clean, non-containing bomb" producing no fall-out ; it would simply wipe out all life ! "Sponsors of the idea discern in this project some kind of ethical advance," the Observer notes ironically.

The importance attached by the Pentagon to these projects is evident from the fact that the staffs of the laboratories involved have increased six fold in the past two years. Some $ 90 million is to be spent on them in the current fiscal year. This is twice as much as two years ago.

FLEEING MINISTER

Ernest Marples, former British Minister of Transport, recently fell victim to the law he himself drew up a decade ago. The court took his driving licence away for six months for fleeing from the police after causing an accident.

UPRIGHT MERCHANT

Guan Chow-tak, a sportswear merchant in New York's Chinatown and honorary mayor of the district with the reputation of an upright man, was arrested recently and charged with selling drugs. The honorary mayor had allegedly organized the smuggling and sale of $ 10 million worth of Asian heroin. Detained together with him were three unemployed Chinese. They were his sole-agents!

HORSES AND STARS

Horoscopy has found its way into a hitherto unexplored field—horse racing. The pioneer is an Oxford man. His predictions of race results are based on the date of the horses' birth and the "astrological cycle" of their lucky and unlucky days. Reporting this, the French magazine Express says that although these horse horoscopes have been rather successful, sporting circles are sceptical about them.

DOG TOURISTS

The manager of a hotel at Thornton Dale (England) has advised his employer to eschew tradition and rent rooms to dogs instead of human beings. He backed his suggestion with the following indisputable arguments: dogs do not try to kiss chambermaids, they do not steal ashtrays, do not get dead drunk, do not use towels to wipe shoes, do not burn holes in bedsheets with cigarettes, or complain about the service. The owner of the hotel is reported to be thinking it over.

POOR PARENT!

Fifty year old Luigi Gindri of Turin was arrested for threatening his son with a pistol. Gindri resorted to this drastic measure when junior refused to cut his long hair!

CADILLACS, BUICKS, PONTIACS!

The American Centre for Auto Safety has charged General Motors with concealing some serious defects in the automobiles they manufacture endangering the safety of passengers. A recent investigation revealed defects of this kind in 280,000 Cadillacs! The director of the Centre stated at a news conference that General Motors has revealed a "general tendency to cover up" defects in its cars for fear of damaging its reputation as a producer of high-quality cars. It was even difficult to say, he added, how many automobile accidents, injuries and deaths had been caused by these defects of which the company had been aware all along. The Centre's investigation has so far been concerned only with Cadillacs, but now Buicks, Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and other General Motors cars are being surveyed.

MAYOR AND FILMS

The forthcoming swimming tournament at Cleckheaton, England, will have a rather unusual opening. It will be opened by Mayor Geoffrey Dobson, who will dive into the pool naked! When a spokesman of the sponsoring British Naturists Federation thanked him for the "Wonderful gesture" the 52 year old Mayor replied: "I would rather swim in the nude for these people, than open a cinema showing filthy sex films!"

COMPETENT LAWYER

Charles Ross was one of the most successful lawyers in Brooklyn, New York. His ardent and skilful defence of his clients often saved them from jail. The interesting thing is that he specialised in defending drug addicts. That aroused the interest of the prosecuting authorities. Investigations revealed that Ross was a drug-user himself.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

(Continued From Previous Issue)

Mrs. Besant attended the Bombay Congress Session, and her immediate and uncompromising demand for Home Rule for India startled some of the delegates. Lord Sinha called her the "Impatient Idealist."

In early 1915 Mrs. Besant published "India: A Nation," and shortly afterwards published a series of articles entitled "How India Wrought for Freedom," in "Commonweal." These articles were later published in book form and are now considered a standard work on the subject.

Mrs. Besant's efforts for unity were crowned with success at the 1916 Congress Session at Lucknow. Lokmanya Tilak, who had left the Congress after the 1907 Surat split, attended this session.

With the joint efforts of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jinnah and Lokmanya Tilak, the Congress-League pact came into being.

Travelling continuously and working tirelessly in the cause of India's freedom Mrs. Besant succeeded in arousing such patriotism amongst the people that in 1917 the British Government interned her and her two colleagues, Dr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia.

STRIKES

Dr. Sir, Subramania Iyer, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, managed to send a letter through an American Theosophist to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the American President, drawing his attention to Mrs. Besant's internment without trial.

President Wilson wrote to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, asking for an explanation. This letter, combined with the efforts of Indians and freedom leaders in other countries, compelled the British Government to release Mrs. Besant and her two colleagues.

A jubilant India made Mrs. Besant President of the 1917 Congress session at Calcutta.

When the Montague-Chelmsford proposals were published in 1918, Mrs. Besant criticised them as "unworthy of England to offer, and unworthy of India to accept." She adopted this uncompromising attitude because she felt that India's assistance during World War I deserved greater appreciation.

Mrs. Besant continued her political activities, and as a constitutionalist she parted company from Mahatma Gandhi. What she had warned against has come true!

India won her freedom through satyagraha, strikes, boycotts and fasts. Today the nation is disintegrating with the use of these methods! Mrs. Besant had warned the people that such means would only result in chaos, but few listened to her.

Notwithstanding, she requested Professor Bhagat Ram Kumar, the well-known Professor of Political Science to frame a Commonwealth of India Bill. Though great praise was showered on Professor Kumar's Bill and Mrs. Besant repeatedly appealed to Congress to adopt the Bill officially, all her efforts were in vain.

Another great friend of India, Mr. George Lansbury, M. P. introduced the Bill in the British House of Commons, and as was expected, it was rejected.

Whether India would have remaind undivided and millions of people spared misery and death had Congress accepted Mrs. Besant's appeal, remains a question-mark in history.

But Mrs. Besant will remain a great historical figure—as a silver-haired gifted lady who held people enthralled by her nature and oratory.

Though born in another country, Mrs. Besant loved India with a devotion which few of India's own sons and daughters could rival and none could surpass.

George Bernad Shaw called her "the greatest orator in England and possibly in Europe." The gifts bestowed on her by God, of a powerful pen and a golden voice, contributed greatly towards the birth of a new India.

Mrs. Besant once said, "I will ask no loftier epitaph on my tombstone than this : "She tried to follow Truth." And through all her difficulties she remained steadfast in this belief, unlike the present-day 'Ayaram' and 'Gayaram' type of leaders !

She was of the same mould as heroes and heroines like Giordino Bruno and Hypatia, who gave up their lives rather than forsake truth... In remembering Mrs. Annie Besant one can only remember her greatness !

LABOUR STRIKES

The London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports that the British Steel Corporation is negotiating with South African government for the construction of a steel mill in Saldhana, 120 kilometeres from Capetown. At the same time the Corporation is winding up production at many of its enterprises in Britain ! Not long ago it announced plans to lay off 10,000 workers. Steps are already being taken in this direction. Of the 5000 workers employed at the Corporation's plant in the small town of Iriom (one-quarter of the total population of the town) 1900 have already been dismissed and 2400 have been served notice.

The Corporation counts on recouping the losses it is sustaining at home (the recent miners' strike cost the Corporation 40 million pounds sterling) by building a large plant in South Africa, where labour is cheap and "less obstreperous."

BOOKS SOLD BY WEIGHT

A new line in book-selling has been introduced by the Zurich firm of Schulthess. It has started selling books by weight. Wishing to get rid of some of its stocks of unsold books, the firm is selling them off at 9 francs a kilogramme. Books of large format will cost more, 13 francs a kilogramme. Thus a slim volume of Shakespeare may turn out to be cheaper than a fat volume of whodunits by Agatha Christie.

CHOICE THEFT

The St. Petersburg (U. S. A.) police are looking for the thief who stole two alligators, one two-feet long and the other about three feet, five boa constrictors, all about seven feet long, and a python from the city-owned preserve.

COCOS ISLANDS

The Australian press has widely commented on the situation in the Cocos Islands, an Australian external territory in the Indian Ocean 3500 kilometers northwest of the mainland consisting of 2 atolls and 27 coral islands with a total area of about 14 square kilometeres.

A confidential report of the Ministry for External Territories is said to describe the condition of the 500 Malays living there as virtual slavery under the overlordship of John Clunies-Ross, a descedant of a Scottish seafarer who settled on the islands about 150 years ago. He owns practically all the land, and the islanders working on his plantations are not permitted to go elsewhere. They are paid only slightly more than two Australian dollars a week and are allowed to spend their wages only in a shop owned by Clunies Ross. The report describes the set-up as a "neo-feudal" system. Clunies-Ross has demanded recognition of his "absolute sovereignty" over the islands and their inhabitants, threatening to declare "independence".

It is not fortuitous that the the Australian government is trying to regulate its relations with the boss of the Cocos Island. Defence Minister Fairbairn has admitted that the atolls are being used by both the Australian and U. S. air forces.

PRO- AND ANTI-

American actress Terry Moore was recently arrested on a marijuana charge while deplaning in New Orleans. Her agent, David Levine, was detained on a similar charge. Incidentally Miss Moore serves on a U. S. Government anti-drug committee!

120 + 105

Venezuelan Pedro Pablo Bonalde, aged 120 and his 105 year old common law wife Maria Hernandez, who have lived together for some 80 years, decided to get married. "There must be order in everything," Pedro said as he led his bride to the altar. The wedding was attended by their six children, forty grand-children and six great-grand children. Asked why they had decided to legalise their marriage after so many years, Bonalde said : "We thought it was high time to tie the knot properly!"

ADVERTISING COSTS

U. S. Information media made $ 15,000 million on advertising in 1971. The news papers got $ 6200 million, magazines $ 1400 million, television $ 3500 million, and radio $ 1380 million. The biggest advertisers are the monopolies. They think it's worth it. After all, he who pays the piper !

NO BREACH OF RULES

General Ralph Hains of the U. S. Army recently declared that his commander-in-chief is not the President, as is called for by the Constitution, but Christ, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports. "I'll take directions from one man, Jesus" he said. General Hains is a member of the Pentecostal faith. He believes that Washington is the centre of "God's power" and that America and its allies must do everything possible "to keep God's hand on the helm of the free world." The General makes a point of attending every Pentecostal meeting no matter where it may be. Congressmen have been asking whether the General has not been using army funds for fares to the prayer houses, but Haines maintains that the meetings have always coincidec with inspection trips to some nearby base. The army authorities have confirmed that the general is not guilty of any breach of regulations.

HISTORY OF MYSORE
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THE EARLY MAN

The earth is said to be 4.5 to five billion 'ears old. Life on the earth is believed to ›e at least 2000 million years old. Man is ıne million year old. But how old is lisease ?

The oldest known evidence of disease in ıny living thing on the Earth was furnished ›y the bones of Dimetrodon which galli-'anted about the plains of Texas in USA in he far off and misty geological period known ıs the permian which commenced about 230 nillion years ago and lasted for about 40 million years.

This grotesque creature endowed with a fan shaped crest projecting from the top of his back appeared very much like the modern sailfish but was mammoth in proportions.

The skeleton of the Dimetrodon unearthed in Texas showed positive evidence of a chronic bone ailment, a counter part of the modern osteomyelitis, which it can be safely assumed had culminated from a fracture wtth subsequent bacterial infection. Micro-organisms were found in conjunction with these remains although their correct nature couldn't be known.

In the later Jurassic period after the pale-zoic era of some 300 million years, there roamed in the waters of Great Britain a crocodile whose bones displayed an infection of the pelvis which had spread to the legs, the spine and the palate.

The skeletons of dinosaurs and other huge reptiles of the Jurassic period show that these enormous beasts had been afflicted with myriad ailments which included bad teeth, arthritis, spondylitis, (inflammation of the vertebrae) and some other diseases which can be detected in bones.

By the end of the Mesozoic era which started about 205 million years ago and lasted a mere 75 million years all of the gigantic reptiles had become extinct. It is interesting to speculate on the causes of the various diseases of these ponderous creatures, some of which were 70 feet long and weighed 50 or more tons.

Paucity of prey

Scientists are of the view that drastic climatic changes had so changed the prevailing vegetation that the herbivorous types could not adjust to the new diets and the carnivorous perished wholesale owing to sheer paucity of prey.

It has also been suggested that these monstrous beings had become biologically over-specialized and succumbed to a racial senescence. On the top of these the depredations of insects and the ravages of disease piled up and we can easily guess why the dinosaurs are no more in this planet.

Man, the veritable killer of other living beings including his own species, was yet to appear when these things happened. About 300,000 years ago he made his appearance in a primitive form with straight legs and free swinging arms. He had a receding fore head like that of an ape, but his teeth were more human than simian. He was 5ft. 8 inches tall and weighed 154 pounds. Scientists gave him the name Pithecanthropus erectus meaning apelike erect man. As the remains of this man were found in Trinil (Java) between 1890 and 1892 he was also "christened" Java Man.

A Dutch surgeon of the name of Eugene Dubois found a fossilized calvarium or skull-top, some teeth and femur or left-thigh bone of this man—all surviving the glaciers of the Ice Age in this torrid volcanic region. Expert

pathologists found in the femur of this ancient man a morbid lision which had healed.

The bones of many other men, like the Heidelberg man, the first known European, the Peking Man (Simanthropus pekinensis) the oldest Asian, and a large group of prehumans in South Africa, small chaps about four feet tall thought to be at least one million years old, just the fraction of a minute in the geologic clock, were unearthed in various parts of the world. Both the Heidelberg man and the Peking man rather closely resembled the Java Man, but are considered to be much older; probably about 500,000 years of age. So far the Jaya Man seems to present the only reported case of ancient disease.

Examples of disease

At a much later period, however, in the Stone Age, about 10,000 years ago, many examples of disease in the primitive men of those days have been found. In 1857 the bones of a prehistoric individual was discovered in the limestone caves at Nennderthal near Dusseldorf in Germany.

He was named Neanderthal Man (Homoneanderthalensis) and was a contemporary of the mammoth and the mastodon, the cave bear and the sabertoothed tiger. He dwelled in caves leading a precarious life during the Ice Age. His bones indicate that he was aflicted with rickets, arthritis, rheumatism, spondylitis and dental diseases and that he had sustained injuries which became infected and suppurated.

The famous Neanderthal Man found at La Chapelle in France had a case of arthritis so severe that the vertebrae in his neck were joined into one solid piece of bone, and so were those in his waist.

About 20,000 years ago he disappeared totally from this planet and most authorities believe he was the true ancester of modern man. The extirpation of Neanderthal man might have been hastened by adverse environmental conditions, such as the lack of sunshine which promoted rachitic conditions in his women folk and made child bearing difficult.

It's also thought possible that these Neanderthal men were attacked and butchered by the later Cro-Magnon men who had better build and possessed better weapons. This Cro-Magnon men captured some of the Neanderthal women so that possibly some of the older strains actually did come down to the modern Man. The Cro-Magnon men who appeared in Europe at the close of the Ice Age resembled modern man in many respects.

Dental decay was common among the individuals of the Old Stone Age of Europe 50,000 or more years ago whose skeletons have been found.

Dental or oral diseases may often lead to middle-ear or mastoid infections. This was true in the Paleolithic Era as it is today. The well-known Neanderthal man of Rhodesia, South Africa, who during his life time lost or had dental caries in 13 of his 16 upper teeth, shows a perforation in the mastoid process that looks much like the drainage wound of an abcess. His is the oldest mastoid case on record.

Another ailment common to the Neolithics and the jet-age men is arterio-sclerosis or hardening of the arteries. Sclerotic plaques or pieces of hardened aortic artery have been discovered in a pre-Columbian Indian graveyard in Kentucky. (USA)

(to be continued)

SRI, G. A. ACHARYA

We record the untimely demise of Sri G. A. Acharya of Bengal Lamps on the 3th last with deep sorrow. We were friends for over 40 years, despite the difference in ur ages. Coming to settle down in Mysore about 1928, he began business on a small cale, and was a personality of great enthusiasm and charm. The birth of the Bengal amps Company about that time awakened his fervid enthusiasm, and he threw himself eart and soul into making it a success. It proved no less the success of his own personal areer. He shifted from Mysore to Bangalore, and gradually became one of its leading lights n many fields. He was an honest and brilliant propogandist and advertiser, with a wise ead and chaste business habits. There are young men today to whom all means are good o make dirty money, and play the role of Mundhras and Tejas and Walcotts. Whither they are heading God alone knows. Meanwhile they pollute the atmosphere !

Sri G. A. Acharya was honest, good, virtuous, public-spirited, and God-fearing. In his death Bangalore has lost its finest citizen, and most estimable businessman. The loss to his family is immeasurable. Our deepest sympathies go to Mrs. Acharya, and to his fine young sons and daughters in their sad bereavement. We ourselves feel a void !

Some years ago we invited him to inaugurate the Jayanthi of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar. The following account of our welcome and his remarks are of mournful interest on this occasion :

"Some 35 years ago, passing along the stalls of the Exhibition, a rich voice, bright face, and smart talk arrested me. That was Sri G. A. Acharya, who had returned from Bombay, proposing to set up business in Mysore. It began on a modest scale, and as he had brought also the atmosphere of Bombay with him besides goods, it throve. 30 years ago we started a Mysore Merchants' Chamber, and organised a Swadeshi Exhibition. The "Bengal Lamps" had just been floated, and he interested Mysoreans in its shares, and shortly after shifted his business centre to Bangalore. Bangalore's gain was Mysore's loss. Luck, business acumen, and uprightness of character raised him to heights : his vested interests embrace Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta : he was elected President of the State Chamber of Commerce, and has become Chairman of the Bengal Lamps Company composed mainly of Bengalees !

In my young days, 60 years ago, they used to speak of Bengal as the "Heart of India", and Bengalees as among the most gifted in the nation. In 1906 when Viceroy Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, all Bengal was in an uproar, and the uproar reached the farthest corners of the land. Firebrand speakers roamed the country, rousing young and old, and burning British goods. The Townhall compound even here witnessed such burnings. Arabinda Ghosh, Bepin Chandra Pal, Surendranath Banerji, and others, were men baked in that oven ! The British, conquerors as they were, heeded the uproar, and undid the partition ! That was a tribute to Bengal's, and the nation's, Grit !

But 40 years later a diplomatic Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, with Mr. Nehru's active and the nation's tacit concurrence, cut the whole country in two as with a sword, as Bheema cut the body of Duryodhana ! And 17 years have gone by, and nothing done to heal the wound ! They talk of a memorial to Mr. Nehru. They forget that this partition is an outstanding memorial to him !

That is a digression. Returning to the point that Sri G. A. Acharya, a Mysorean, has attained Chairmanship of a Bengal Company manned by Bengalees, we realise that it is a remarkable achievement, and is evidence of his wise guidance, probity of character, and quality of leadership !

Nor is his interest just commercial. He has founded a prosperous High School at Goribidanur, and a thriving Arts, Commerce and Teachers' College in Bangalore, run by the Mysore Education Society of which he is Chairman.

Added to these distinctions there is one other thing of particular interest to us this evening. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar had earned from his beloved subjects the eloquent tribute, "ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಭೂಪ, ಮನೆಯೆಲ್ಲ ದೀಪ !" Perhaps they meant it figuratively, referring to the enlightenment and happiness which he spread among them. But that title applies literally to Sri G. A. Acharya. His lights illuminate our homes, and all of us read, write, work, eat, cook and play with his lights. Thus, a century after Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar we have before us one who has again earned the title, "ಮನೆಯೆಲ್ಲ ದೀಪ" ! It is therefore most fitting that he should participate in this funcion, and I request him to graciously inaugurate the 170th Jayanthi of Sri Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar."

"Rising amidst cheers, Sri G. A. Acharya said that coming to Mysore 35 years ago on account of political excitement in Bombay, he had found two good friends here, Sri Rajakaryaprasakta A. Subramanya Iyer and Sri G. R. Josyer. He was glad to find here things far in advance of British India, the progress and happiness of the people being

well-cared for by the Maharaja and able and well-meaning administrators. But it was the past history of Mysore that was responsible for the happy state of affairs. That past was inextricably associated with the shining career of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar. If he had not been a brave and indomitable man, and had succumbled to the Annexation Policy of Lord William Bentinck, there would have been no Chamaraja Wadiyar or Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar, doing pioneer work in the whole of India for the progress of the State. At a time when things in British India were grim, the Maharaja here was as patriotically inclined as any British Indian citizen, and fully responsive to popular expectations. To give two personal instances, when the First Swadeshi Exhibition was being organized here 30 years ago a deputation called on the Maharaja and sought help. He immediately granted Rs. 500 for the expenses. Again when the Bengal Lamp producers offered to supply Government needs cheaper than imported goods, official red-tape was stifling. Then the promoters approached Dr. Sir P. C. Roy in the matter, and when he wrote to the Maharaja himself, things became perfectly smooth ! Thus H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar and his successors were Rulers to be proud of and to be long remembered, and he was thankful to Sri G. R. Josyer for inviting him to associate in this function, and to inaugurate the 170th Jayanthi of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar."

Now he is no more ! We are told that during his last days, he was tired of life, and didn't wish to take care ! Was the patriot swadeshist disillusioned so soon ? Or did his soul yearn for unity with God ? We can only bid him Good bye with the words, " Mr. Acharya, You were an illustrious son of Mysore. Fare you well !"

G. R. JOSYER, Editor.

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Modern Review, Calcutta

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RS. 20-00

THE EARLY MAN

(Continued From Last Week)

Analysis of uncounted number of ancient Egyptian mummies likewise have shown the prevalence of myriad maladies, some of an infectious and contagious type. The well-known Egyptologist, Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, in fact, found proof of cardiac sclerosis—hardening of the heart—in a Pharaoh's mummy. It may be recalled, that when Moses appealed to the Pharaoh to let his people leave Egypt the Lord "hardened his Pharaoh's heart".

In the skulls of many of our ancestors were found depressed and radial fractures ; those savages employed stone clubs to break an enemy's head. Their skull fractures were sustained in battles and ceremonial sacrifices.

Ritual of victory

Evidences have been collected to show that prisoners of war were offered to their Gods as a part of the ritual of victory ; their heads were used in ritualistic cannibalism ; their brains were eaten by the victors in order to partake of the 'spirit' of a brave, valiant and slain enemy. Skulls, a million year old, display signs of fracture that suggest smashing to get at the brain.

The frequency of head wound accounts for the fact that one of the earliest surgical technics developed by man was that of trephining, i.e., an operation upon the skull to relieve pressure caused by broken bones or concussion. There is evidence of healed operations of this type in skulls more than 10,000 years old, from the New Stone Age of France.

The pre-historic Incas of Peru (South America) were adept in this operation of yore. Some Inca skulls show no fewer than four successful operations.

The fractured forearm bones of the New Stone Age suggest they were broken while they were in an upraised state, in an effort to fend off a blow aimed at the head. As these fractures were common in the female bones it is suggestive of the fact that the cave men were very brutal in their treatment of their womenfolk.

The New Stone Age bones showed that the cavemen had suffered from the dreaded syphilis also. French pathologists found in many of these bones lesions similar to those produced by syphilis. It is also claimed that a late Old Stone Age site Solutre, in France, yielded 25,000 year old shinbones with syphilitic lesions. Within historic period syphilitic bones are reported for Roman and medieval Europe for the early dynastic Egypt (about 2500 BC), for New Stone Age Japan and India. In the Western Hemisphere they are reported for pre-Columbian Peru, Mexico and southwest of North America.

Priest of Ammon

A 5000 year old forearm bone found in Iran showed a symmetrical periostitis (inflammation of the vascular membrane) which very much appeared like syphilis.

Tuberculosis has an ancient history. The oldest recorded case of TB is that of the Egyptian "Priest of Ammon" of the 21st dynasty in 1000 BC whose bones show evidence of one form of the infection called Pott's Disease which leaves a collapsed and laterally curved backbone.

Bone TB, however, has an older history : it is reported in the pre-dynastic Egyptian times, about 5000 BC.

Deficiency diseases also have ancient histories. New Stone Age skeletons show positive proof of rickets, the disease commonly caused by lack of Vitamin D.

Pte-historic folk also suffered from tumours. A Swiss skeleton from the New Stone Age showed in the skull, lower jaw-bone, chest and hands, the characteristic bone overgrowth called acromegaly, which accompanies the tumour of the pitutiary gland at the base of the brain.

From 300,000 years ago to the present time man has been afflicated with individual and epidemic and pandemic diseases, some of them perilously close to the extermination of man-kind. In the brief space of a little less than a century, just a minute fraction of a moment in geological time, he has learnt how to conquer most of the maladies which indeed is a creditable achievement !

RP.

The End

MYSORE UNIVERSITY

Sri—It is stated in the preface of English-Kannada Dictionary of Mysore University 1965 edition that it is not an accurate one and contains many mistakes and the public may expect a revised edition as the expert committee is working on it. It is a pity that even after the lapse of eight valuable years, the same 1965 editions are repeatedly put on sale and the revised edition is still to come ! It may be recalled here that recently, the Madras University has brought out the Kittle's Kannada-English Dictionary, excellently bound, thoroughly revised with valuable inclusion of 8000 words in four volumes and the time taken for this great task was only six years. There is no reason why our university is delaying in bringing out the revised English-Kannada Dictionary.

It is needless to mention here that the corrected English-Kannada Dictionary is an immediate requirement of the public, as the Government is rapidly implementing kannada as Official language at all administrative levels, and without a proper dictionary, the public finds it hard to correspond.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will look into this and as has been assured by the Director, a revised English-Kannada Dictionary is brought out without any further delay.

Bangalore. H. S. Shankar Murthy.

* * * *

But that is the way the University works. The four-figure salary is important. The work is jugglery ! Ed.

WEEK DAYS

Week days have such an enormous influence on the lives of modern Hindus that it is worth-while examining their origin and significance. Did the ancient Hindus observe the week as we do at present? What is the basis of the existing order of week days and when was this order introduced and by whom? These are some of the questions for which answers can be sought in Hindu literature of the past.

Of all the repositories of ancient Hindu culture, the Rig Veda is admittedly the oldest. In it, we find ample references to various constellations in the sky. The glowing account of the dawn in the Rig Veda enabled Lokamanya Tilak to propound his theory of the Arctic Home of the Vedas, while the constellation of Orion was the basis of his calculations to arrive at a probable date of composition of the Rig Veda. However, the Rig Veda is conspicuous by the absence of any reference in it to the week days.

The Yajur Veda too abounds in descriptions of celestial bodies. But its most striking departure from the Rig Veda occurs in the order of mentioning the constellations, Krittikas occupy the first place in the list of constellations in the Yajur Veda. It is obvious that during Yajur Vedic period, the new year was reckoned from the time the Sun entered the constellation of Krittikas. It follows, therefore, that the authors of the Yajur Veda were not only aware of the exact amount of the precession of the equinoxes from the time of the Rig Veda, but they also made allowance for it in fixing the new year day. It is highly incredible that these enlightened authors would have failed to mention the division of time into weeks, if such a division really existed at that time. It is significant that the Aranyakas which are of later origin than the Vedas are also silent about the week days.

Next to the Vedas, the Ithihasas throw considerable light on ancient Hindu culture. The Ramayana gives rapturous descriptions of the six seasons of the year. After recording the planetary positions at the time of Sri Rama's birth, Valmiki says that Sri Rama was born in "the twelfth month of Chaitram. He does not mention the week day on which Sri Rama was born.

Like the Ramayana, the Mahabaratha speaks only of the divisions of the year into seasons, months and fortnights. In Vibhuti Yoga of the Bhagavad Gita, Lord Krishna says that he is Vasantam (spring) among the seasons and Margashiras among the months. No mention is made of the week days. Astrologer Sahadeva whose advice was sought by the Kauravas, fixed a new moon day for the commencement of the Kurushetra war. Bhisma, who was fatally wounded on the tenth day of the battle, threw off his mortal coil only on the eleventh day of the light fortnight in the month of Makara after the sun started on its northerly course. From the absense of any reference to the week days, one is led to the conclusion that the conception of week days among the Hindus must have been of later origin.

Amara Simha, the author of Amara Kosha, has done incalculable service by compressing in less than fifteen hundred Sanskrit couplets the entire Sanskrit vocabulary of his days. Nothing in the world appears to have escaped his acute observatian. The extraordinary brevity of his expression and his admirably analytical brain stagger one's imagination. In dealing with the divisions of time in Amara Kosha, he has mentioned every connotation in use then—from a fraction of a minute to the inconceivable Yuga. That such an accurate and faithful author does not breathe a word about the week days is another clear indication of the non-existence of the week days during his time.

(To be Continued)

Auckland, Newzealand.
19-10-1972

Dear Mr. Josyer,

Its real pleasing indeed that that great grand old classic the "Vymanika Shastra" has at long last finally agreed to put in an appearance and is now in the process of being made ready for that final stage of printing.

Frankly in my opinion we all need to owe you a vote of gratitude, that you even ever considered attempting such a task in the first place, to you again I extend my thanks!

Is it true that somewhere in your keeping you have also a manuscript concerned not only with the manufacture of diamonds but other alchemical formulae's?

Yours Sincerely
Ashley Falk,
Roof-hopper Enterprises
New Zealand

The International Academy of
Sanskrit Research,
Mysore, India.

Milan, Italy.
10-11-1972

Dear Sirs,

I have been informed that you have recently published a text of Maharshi Bharadwaja.

If this text has been published in one of the European languages I would like to have a copy of it.

Thanking you for the information.

I remain, dear sirs
Yours Sincerely
Michele Bonasmici
Milano, Italy.

To
Dr. G. R. Josyer,
Mysore.

Professor R. S. Banerji,
Calcutta-56.
4-11-1972

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your excellent edition of Bhojaraja's "Shringara Prakasha" Part III. Please inform me as soon as the other parts are ready for sale.

Anangaharsha's Play "Taapasa Vatsaraja" was published from Bangalore in 1929 with your Foreword. I shall be very much obliged if you kindly locate a copy of the play and send me per VPP.

Yours Faithfully
R. S. Banerji.

LETTER BOMBS

While the actual contents of the letter-mb that exploded in the face of a Bombay rting clerk are not known, experts are ware the exploding mechanisms are often phisticated and sometimes difficult and ngerous to defect.

In some cases, the explosive powder used TNT. But usually the charges are two or ree strips of "plastique" about four to five ches long.

Developed in World War II, plastique is a ixture of Hexogoen, TNT and rubber mpound that can be moulded into any ape and be made to look like a thin type riter paper. It can be written on, rolled r folded and is stable until detonated.

The detonator is small, of the size of spirin, and when the letter is torn open, a ny spring which acts as a plunger hits the etonator which in turn explodes the lastique.

It is said the entire thing can weigh less han an ounce and be about one-eighth inch hick. Its lethal range can be three feet.

Experience with letter-bombs has shown hat some explode while opening the letter and others when exposed to air.

A variation of the plunger detonator mechanism is one that includes a fuse or a percussion cap. The act of removing the letter ignites the fuse spontaneously or scratches the percussion cap that ignites the explosive.

In almost all the previous cases, the letter bore the home address and forged handwriting of someone recipient knew. And the labels were marked personal or confidential,—PTI.

THEY TOO!

A U. N. committee yesterday turned down a suggestion for a $ 3000 (Rs. 21,900) salary increase for World Court judges.

The Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, had asked for increases from $ 32,000 to 35,000 (Rs. 255,500 to 277,400) a year for the 15 elected judges to offset higher cost of living and reduced value of other currency in the Netherlands where the Court meets.

However, the General Assembly's Budgetary Committee said Judges of the International Court of Justice, as the body is formally known, are paid at a level that compares favourably with that of judges of national Supreme Courts—AP.

WORTHY TRUST!

Syed Fateyab Ali Meerza, brother of the late Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, has alleged that articles worth over Rs. one crore had been stolen from Murshidabad palace since the Nawab's death three years ago.

The missing articles included all gold work and precious stones fixed to the seat of the Nawabs, silver blades of ceiling fans, invaluable antiques and cut-glass chandeliers!

The palace and its estates had been in the charge of a trust appointed by the West Bengal Government since the death of the Nawab—UNI.

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Mr. Josyer has continued and is endeavouring to complete the work done by Yathiraja Swami, and Scholarly India will welcome this great contribution to the appreciation of both literature and the science of erudite and loving criticism." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

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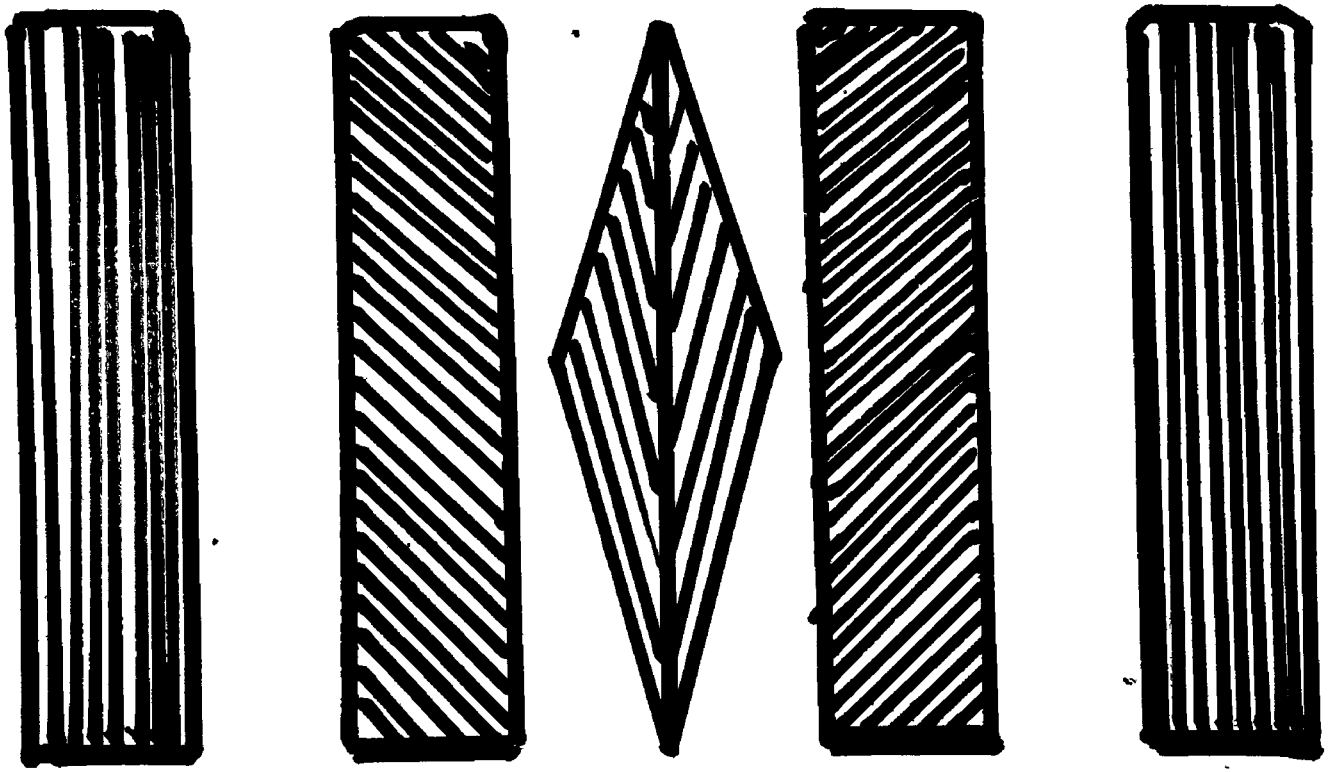

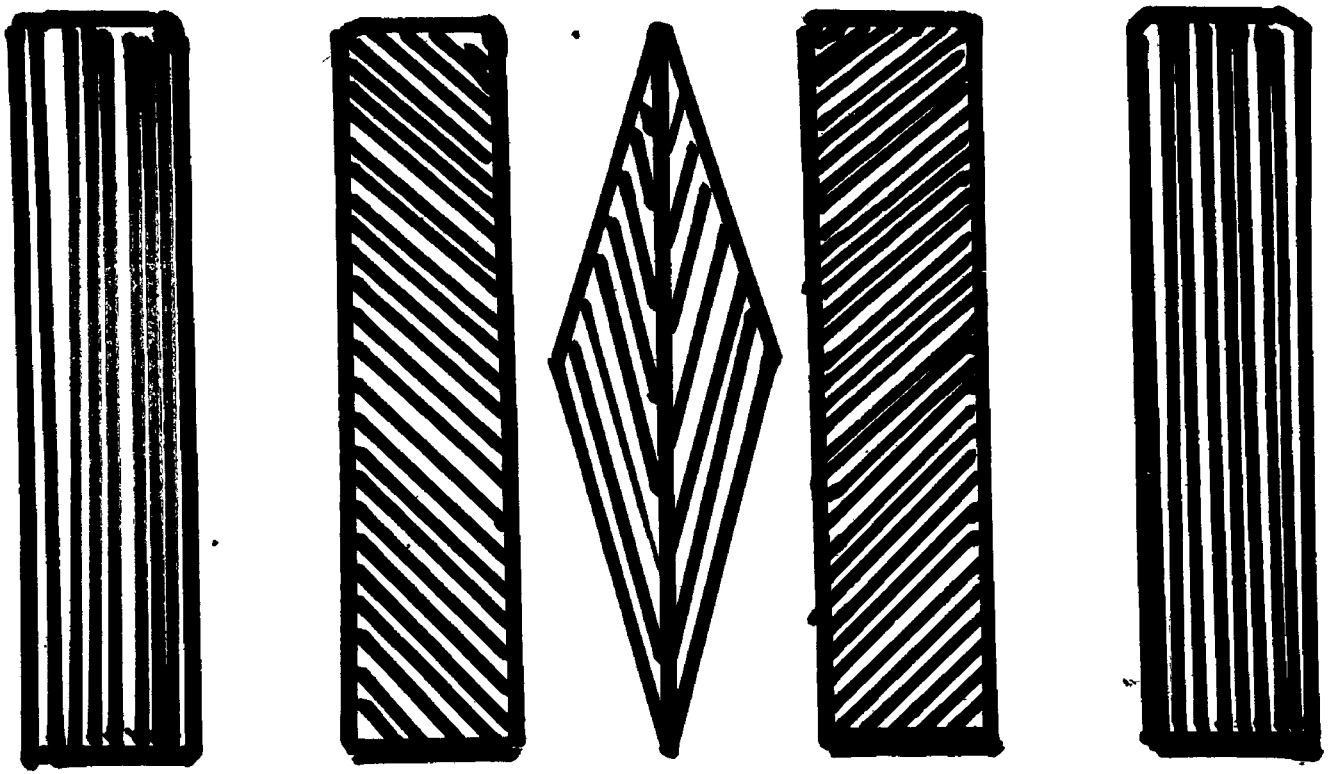

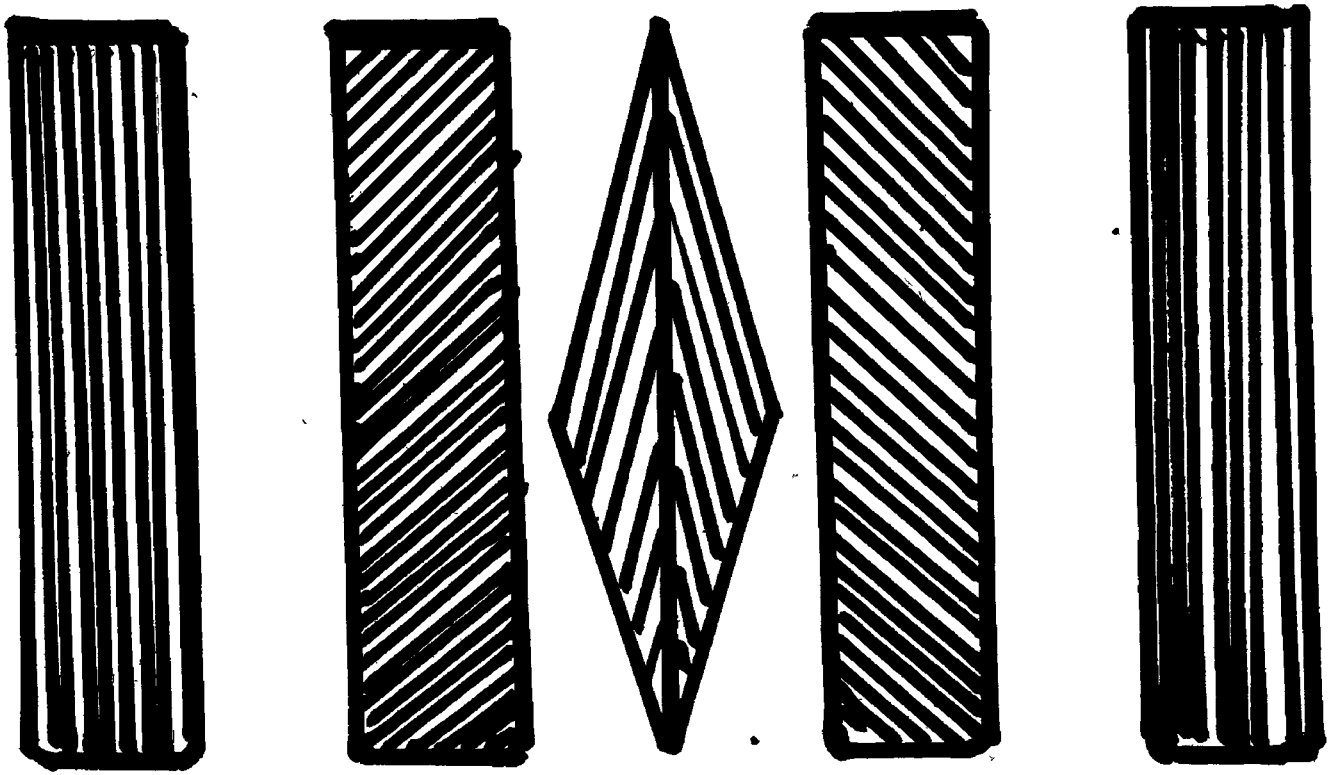

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RATIONALIST

WEEKLY

Founded : 1940

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BENGAL LAMPS

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EDITED BY G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., M.R.S.L.

RS. 20-00

WEEK DAYS

(Continued From Last Week)

Varahamihira, author of many astronomical and astrological works, appears to have been responsible for making further adjustments in the calendar by calculating the extent of the precession of the equinoxes from the time of the Yajur Veda. As a sequel to this, Ashvini, instead of Krittika, headed the list of constellations, and Chaitram, the twelfth month of Ramayana age, became the first month of the year. That such a mighty mathematical giant like Varaha Mihira does not mention a word about the week days tells its own tale.

Apart from ancient Hindu literature, Hindu fasts and feasts reveal that none of them has any bearing on week days. The New Year, Krishna Jayanthi, Rama Navami, Deepavali, Vinayaka Chaturthi etc., are determined only by the position of the moon or sun in regard to certain constellations. Likewise, the death and birth anniversaries of the Hindus are observed in accordance with planetary positions, and these have no connection whatsoever with week days.

Colleges and schools in modern times work roughly for 22 days in a month, observing Sundays and Saturdays as holidays. The idea of about eight holidays in a month for educational institutions was not strange to our forefathers, for in ancient India, teachers in Vedic schools or patasalas were previleged to observe exactly the same number of holidays in a month. Apart from the full and new moon days, the first, the eighth, the ninth and the fourteenth days of every fortnight were holidays (anadhyayana) in all Vedic schools. All these indicate conclusively that ancient Hindus did not conceive of the idea of week days as we know them to-day.

Of all the major divisions of time, nothing is more arbitrary than the division into week days. While it is possible for any intelligent person to tell (without the help of anybody) the seasons or the months or the day of the fortnight by carefully observig the position of stars and planets in the sky, it is impossible to tell the exact day of the week without others' help. The story of Cook's voyage round the world and the resulting three Sundays in a week is an excellent illustration of the arbitrary division of time into week days. A man who took an overdose of opium on Saturday night slept very soundly for thirty six hours and rose up from his bed on Monday morning. But, he was under the impression that he got up as usual on Sunday morning. He could hardly believe his ears when his friends told it was Monday and not Sunday. He agreed to sail with the rest of the world, not out of conviction but purely as a matter of convenience.

The Egyptians at a very early period counted seven periodical days, naming them after the planets. The application of the names of the planets to the week days in the order they now stand originated in this way; it was an astrological notion that each planet presided over an hour of the day, the order being based on their geocentric distances, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury and the Moon. Assuming the Sun to preside over the first hour on Sunday, and assigning to each successive hour a planet in order, the 22nd hour will again fall to the lot of the Sun, the 23rd to Venus, the 24th to Mercury and the first hour of the next day to the Moon and so on.

From Alexandria this seven day week was imported, together with the names of the days, by the Greeks who previously divided the month into three decades. The Romans borrowed the seven day week from the

Greeks about the time of Christ. The Romans had previously counted their periods by eight days and the eighth day itself was originally called nundinae when the country people were in the habit of going to towns for the shopping and to get news of the Government. But the seven day week soon found great favour among the Romans perhaps owing to the spread of Egyptian astrology; but the change was not officially introduced before Constantine. The Romans spread the new idea of the seven day week all over Europe gradually.

From Egypt, the Arabs borrowed the seven day week. However, it was the rise of Mohomedanism and the consequent series of invasions of India by the Muslims that were responsible for the grafting the new idea of the seven day week in Hindu India about thousand years ago.

V. S. K.

The End

GHOST-HUNT

The English have always been proud of the spirits haunting their houses. One publican at Cranbrook, Kent, decided to make money out of it. He announced that regulars at his pub could join in a hunt for a ghost. And since spooks roamed only at night, he got a special permission to drinks until 2 a.m. Customers now drink till midnight and after midnight. The receipts are growing. But, it is true, none has yet seen a ghost!

RUSH OF BRIDES

Sixty seven year old Englishman Len Batstone is in a quandry. He has advertised for a bride, and has received more than 400 replies!

A HEAD LINE

"There's something wrong with our country," said a bold-type headline on the front page of Pueblo, one of the biggest newspapers in Spain. These words caused an uproar in the censorship department, but the paper's editors rejected its accusations. The article, they pointed out, was about the situation in the United States, and the title was merely part of an American politician's statement quoted in it. Pueblo's "joke" had the Spaniards laughing for a long time. "The reader who is not accustomed to such things nearly swooned," the popular Gaceta Illustrada weekly commented, "But then he read the item a second time and calmed down. In our country' is not Spain, it's the United States, thank God!"

INSURE THE UNBORN

Philadelphia insurance salesman Leonard Goodfarb was told by his employers to assess the amount for which unborn babies should be insured. He put an ad in a newspaper saying a childless couple would pay a "large sum" to any woman willing to bear a child which they would adopt immediately upon its birth. There were 200 replies mentioning different sums. The mean was $ 10,000. And so that is the top figure Goodfarb's company will now insure unborn babies for!

P. O. STANDARDS

The British postal authorities have found four undelivered letters written from Chile in the 16th century by the notorious English adventurer Richard Hawkins! "This certainly seems to fall short of our extremely high standards," a Post Office spokesman said, and he added: "Our surveys show that over 99 per cent of letters reaeh their destination within a century of posting"!

33rd YEAR

With this issue The "Rationalist" enters the 33rd year of its modest existence. That it has survived vicissitudes, and has lived to what may be called journalistic green old age, without liabilities and without assets, may be said to be something to be thankful for. Its humble Editor thanks every one on its behalf.

The Editor himself is in his green old age. He began to write English 66 years ago. In 1906 there was a boys' magazine in Mysore called "Arya Bala Samaj Magazine". Our first writings were published in it.

Then in the High School section of the Maharaja's College, the Reading Room used to present fine magazines from England, "The Boy's Own Paper", "Captain", etc. They used to offer prizes for boys' compositions and literary efforts, open to English speaking juveniles. We used to send up our efforts. One such was a "Letter from a cat abondoned in an empty house to the master who had gone on a holiday with his family". It was awarded the first prize by the "Captain", of London. Two others, "Description of Mysore" in 400 words, and "My Tour from home to College", were "Highly Commended" by the "Boy's Own Paper", London, and awarded "Certificate of Merit" We also recall sending a popular proverb "Faint heart never won fair lady", in aliterative form, "Faint fondness fails fascinating fair female."

THE DESERTED CAT

"DEAR MR. PALGRAVE,

It is with regret I conceive that the very opening epistle of our correspondence should be a chronicle of the misery caused by the unkind desertion of those who owned much of my regard. If anybody knew the strength of my attachment to little Louisa, or the mild patience with which I bore the mischievous teasings of young master Tom, or with what respectful deference I ever behaved towards good Mrs. Palgrave, or the untainted loyalty of my feelings with respect to yourself, he would readily assert that the fervency of my attachment to the members of your family was worthy of a better requital than what has been accorded to it.

When I first became aware of your unpresaged departure, bitterly did I weep that you should not have scrupled to abandon the most harmless and entertaining member of your household. Slowly my grief calmed, and the pangs of hunger growing fierce, I wearily went in quest of food, and having found and consumed some, returned to my lonely home to mourn over the unkindness of man ! Many a violent tear have I shed, many an attack of grief have I borne, while I have all these days lain in some gloomy corner of our habitation,—solitary now, but even a few days ago full of life and animation,—scarcely leaving it except once a day, or twice, to procure some provision where with to allay the odious cravings of hunger. Still, transitory though the duration of my wanderings were, I was often made the mark of numerous virulent insults and invectives.

For, on Saturday last, Jones, the barber's wife,—with her notorious flat nose and jetting cheek-bones—threatened to strangle me—as she saw me returning from a brief visit to her larder,—if I again set my cursed foot across her (blessed) threshold !

Added to her, many another supple-tongued jezebel sent a volley of billingsgate after me, as I trotted home after prying into the intricacies of her larder. But these I can ignore, and feel no compunction. But the thought, the recollection, that *you* have deserted me harrows my bruised heart !

I magnified the notice you once had taken of me, and believed you had some regard for me. So I got to love you, and those who were yours, and thus have you rewarded my love ! Oh, if only men ever acted as they ought towards those who cherish them in their heart, what grief, what calamity might not be averted from the face of the globe !

Your Deserted Cat"

(This got the Ist prize of 5 shillings from "The Captain", London.)

MYSORE: A DESCRIPTION

MYSORE ! MYSORE ! How my soul flutters at its mention ! What noble yet delicate feelings does its mention inspire in my heart, young as it is ! Oh, the charm, the attraction that the place we are born and bred up in has for us, is well nigh impossible to account for, especially if the place be one abounding in objects which awaken our curiosity and call forth the admiring attention of well-to-do visitors from abroad. Then its attraction is greater, greater by far than that of the electro-magnet of the vastest dimensions. There may, very probably, be, in other places, objects of superior workmanship created either by the rude hand of nature or by the refined hand of man. In spite of this fact, when, urged on by a whim we happen to discuss the respective claims of either for superiority, though to an impartial judge the superiority of the latter is clearly apparent, our confidence in our own place is in no way abated, and we doggedly persist in our declaration that the objects of our own place are not a whit inferior, if not superior, in importance to those foreign to our place, our love for our own object making up the deficiency. So now we see that the love we bear our place makes us aware only of its merits, effectually blinding us to its demerits, as the *Hamsa* of the Hindu mythology draws off pure milk from a mixture of milk and water. Naturally this knowledge of the merits of our place makes our heart bound with joy and pride, and anything undertaken while these two feelings last—especially if the thing concerns our place itself—is sure to end in a satisfactory manner. With this love to back me, I shall now attempt a vivid delineation of Mysore, the place, of all others, that I love best.

The town of Mysore, as you are perhaps aware, is situated on a rectangular plot of ground about a thousand and odd feet above sea-level. To the south-east of it, there lies a hill of an altitude of 3500 feet, and from the top of it you can get a tolerably good view of the town.

Its population numbers about 60,000, mostly of Dravidian extraction. There are also a number of Muhammedans, Parsees, Kabulees, Gujaratees, and Kashmiries, with a sprinkling of Europeans. They generally speak Canarese, while several of the Indian sectarian dialects are also spoken.

Mysore, though the residence of a Maharaja, does not boast any important industries, nor is it a great trading centre, owing its importance chiefly to its memorable fabrics.

At the eastern extremity of the town, in the background of the summer residence of the Maharaja, there are seven circular walls, one beyond the other, everyone of them being provided with an entrance. The whole structure is so arranged that if the great Sir Issac Newton were taken into the inmost circle with his eyes shut, and then left free to depart thence, he would, after an hour's hard cudgelling of his massive brains, find it difficult to find a way out unaided by an experienced guide !

Proceding a quarter of mile due west from this structure we come to a square adorned with a statue of.His late Highness. To the north of this square lies the Chandni Chowk of Mysore ; while turning of to the south we find the newly constructed splendid palatial edifiace, in imitation of the great Taj Mahal, and in every way worthy of its imperial archetype. But if from the square we continue our course due west, we pass through the beautiful park constructed recently in honour of a visit from the Viceroy, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon, whose aristocratic name has been made a by-word of by the meanest scum of the Bengalee streets. Fronting the park is the Lansdowne's Bazaars built in honour of the Marquess of Lansdowne's visit to Mysore during his Viceroyalty. Proceeding a few hundred yards along the road beside the building, we come to the magnificent-looking mansion, where the occasional, illustrious guests of the Maharaja take their quarters. Emerging out of the mansion by a side gate, if we proceed in our former westerly direction for half a mile or so, we come in sight of the Maharaja's College and the Public Offices, fine buildings both of them, and continuing our course, we reach a large tank which supplies the town with water by the pipe system. The roadlet along the tank-bund leads to a splendid structure of immense size, answering the somewhat peculiar tastes of the First Princess who owns it."

And we have reached the limit of our 400 words !

(Highly commended by the Boys' Own Paper, London, and awarded Certificate of Merit)

HISTORY OF MYSORE
AND THE
YADAVA DYNASTY
BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
AUTHOR

"Sociology.", "Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy." "Sanskrit Wisdom", "Sanskrit Civilization". &c.

"By far the greater part of the work is concerned with the history of the present ruling house of Mysore, from its traditional beginning in 1399 till the year 1950, when the present Maharaja was installed as *Rajapramukh* of the newly-created Mysore State of the Indian Union. The dynasty, as is well-known, passed through a series of singular vicissitudes through the period of its early struggles, its supersession by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and the assumption of administration of the State by the East India Company from 1831 to 1867. Since then, thanks to a succession of able rulers and administrators and their Dewans, the State has made phenomenal advance in educational, economic and (latterly) constitutional development. Of this long period the author gives a readable and valuable account in course of which he does adequate justice to the memory of two of Mysore's able, but unfortunate sovereigns, *viz.*, Maharani Lakshammanni and Maharaja Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodayar. The value of the book would have been enhanced by the addition of a bibliography and a map. Paper, print and the general get up are excellent."

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THE EARTH

There is a theory concerning the Earth that its internal material churns like boiling porridge, that its continents are adrift on this porridge and that the Earth's magnetic field flips over periodically converting the North Pole, magnetically, into a "South" Pole.

Scientists have adduced a wealth of evidence to prove, the polarity flips. The concept of Magnetic pole reversal grew out of studies of volcanic rocks and baked clays early in this century. It is a peculiarity of such substances that if they cool from the molten state in the presence of a magnetic field, like that which points a compass, a little of the field, in effect, is trapped within them. It stays there until the material is again heated. It is as though a compass needle had been frozen into the specimen.

Early studies

The older lavas and archaeological bricks show that the Earth's Magnetic poles were somewhat differently located at earlier times. In early studies, however, it was found that the magnetism in some very old lavas is reversed, as though the south point of a compass were pointing north. Skeptics pointed out that certain minerals, when they cool, preserve the field within themselves. That is, they imprint the magnetic field surrounding them in a direction opposite to its true orientation. Could this be the reason for all the seeming pole reversals ?

A team of scientists from the U. S. Geological Survey had assembled data from lava flows in Africa, Europe, North America and Hawaii. The magnetic polarity of each specimen was recorded and the time since its cooling was determined. This was done by finding the extent to which Argon 40 had accumulated in the rock from the radioactive decay of potassium 40.

From the analysis of scores of specimens the geologists believe true reversals of the Earth's field have been demonstrated. The lavas fall into a time table showing that the present polarity of the Earth has lasted about 700,000 years. For 1.7 million years before that, except for two short interludes, the polarity was reversed. This was preceded by a million years of normal polarisation (with one brief period of reversal) before which the field was reversed.

Holes are being drilled into the Pacific Ocean floor in an effort to confirm both the Pole reversals and the churning-porridge hypothesis.

The ocean drilling project, which is the first test of the giant Mohole drill rig, will seek out what some believe to be a record of these magnetic reversals laid down on the floors of all three great oceans—Atlantic, Pacific and the Indian. Construction of the Mohole rig, a floating platform larger than a city block had already begun in San Diego. The plan is to drill four holes through the sediments of the Pacific floor west of San Diego in an effort to sample a succession of four such blocks.

(continued on Page 5)

LAWS

Following the example of Saudi Arabia, Libya is reviving old Islamic laws. The Revolutionary Command Council issued on October 12 a decree under which thieves will have their right hand cut off, and murder with the object of robbery carries the death penalty. For robbery the offender's right hand and left foot are to be chopped off.

The Revolutionary Command Council has also ordered New Year to be marked according to the Moslem calendar. Other laws prohibit the use of alcoholic beverages, ban night bars, and make it illegal to charge interest on private loan and purchases on deferred payments. A heavy penalty is expected to be imposed for marital infidelity.

The Libyan mullahs have urged other Arab countries to follow the Saudi Arabian and Libyan example "so that all may be united by the Koran, and thus regain their lost glory."

What say Indian Muslims ?

HE-WORMS

Can a silkworm "produce" more silk ? Yes, it can, Uzbek geneticists maintain. He-worms have higher efficiency than she-worms : per kilogram of eaten mulberry leaves they yield 20 per cent more silk. Provoking hereditary changes by nuclear radiation and "recarving" chromosomes with their aid, the scientists have succeeded in obtaining a special breed of silkworm. The posterity obtained by its crossing with any other breed practically consists of only he-worms. The methods of sex control of the silk-worms, elaborated by Uzbek experimenters, are available for commercial use.

FIRE HELPS CORN GROWTH ?

"It does", say associates of the Institute of Applied Physics under the Academy of Sciences of Soviet Moldavia, a republic in the South-West of the USSR. They have proposed to use fire for combating weeds and pests which, it has been estimated, "eat" up to a third of a crop-yield. Chemicals do not always produce the desired effect since weeds and pests gradually get used to them. The Moldavain scientists have designed an installation drawn on trailer by a powerful cross-country vehicle leaving a broad fire trail behind it. The flame burns the remains of plants, weeds, pests and their larvae. The tests have shown that this method is most effective when used right after harvesting or in bare fallows, during weed and pest multiplication.

POWER FROM WAVES

Magadan (USSR) : Soviet scientists have started designing a high-capacity tidal power plant. The first plant of this type was built in the USSR three years ago on the Barents Sea. It does not only generate electricity, but has become a kind of research laboratory. The plant is stationed on a weir crossing a narrow bay near Murmansk. "High" water rushes into the bay through turbines and returns into the sea during ebb, also through them. The plant has been assembled at a plant and then tugged on a special pontoon to the place of its installation. The effectiveness and cheapness of this method is particularly important because new tidal hydropower factory are to be set up in distant, scarcely populated areas. In the Sea of Okhotsk, where one of them is to be stationed, tides in the territorial waters of the USSR have been recorded to rise to 12 metres.

33RD YEAR

(CONTINUED)

MY TOUR FROM HOME TO COLLEGE

"I AM tasting the pleasures of a delicious reverie. The picturesque clock from its pedestal wakes me with its sweet silvery voice. I make my parting obeisance to the Lord of Reverieland and proceed to the handsome wall-mirror to glance at my mocking representative. I presently attain my wish. I am satisfied. His attire is in excellent fashion ; the head-gear is placed in position : the collar and cravat are neatly arranged ; no stain or spot mars his handsome garments, and his shoes sparkle in their faultless polish. I take my satchel, rich in its modern and mediaeval literary treasures, and issue out of my pleasant dwelling. I turn to the right, and proceed along a lane that runs between two rows of pleasant little habitations. I reach its end, and once again I turn to the right, and in a few minutes my eyes light upon, and feet tread upon, a wide road ; perhaps the widest in these parts. Long, lean, tarred metallic poles run along its centre at respectful distances from each other, supporting coppery channels through which stream the latent currents that burst into brilliant flames at night like a charming wreath of so many splendrous stars. This is of no use ordinarily. But extraordinarily, at distant occasions, when a pompous Viceroy of the Emperor overseas or the Right Royal Aetheling of Wales visits the town to exact vassalage from its obsequious potentate, then the road presents a rare picture indeed ! A few moments more, and I approach a handsome Mahammadan mosque. Some say it was the valiant Tippu who laid its first stone, while some strongly aver *no*. But there is no knowing that ; no, nor even caring ! Certain it is, however, that in architectural beauty this structure can compare even with the renowned Taj Mahal : only, while the latter has been built of precious marble, the other is constituted of brick and plaster, whitewashed all over ! Further on, there is wonder number three : a large tank with most of its requisite constituents, but wonderful in its eternal waterlessness ! Proceeding I behold the *prime* wonder, the abode of a successful speculator, a noble structure built Western fashion. Not wonderful in itself, but quite so from its dilapidated surroundings—a piece of Homer's exquisite verse, placed amidst the ruins of Jack the Dunce's rubbish ! This wonder of wonders closes the category of wonders inanimate. Now to wonders animate. Hawkers vociferating the amazing extravagances of their variformed wares, tramps trudging along to the end of their endless, aimless wanderings, beggars chanting aloud the tales of their assumed and unassumed miseries, scavangers spreading disgust and odium by the loathsomeness of their filth-abounding rags : these are they, the wonders in the respective trades they pursue.

There now, enough of this. I am too close the structure of my *alma mater*, too close to my very grave masters–the very reverened Dean and mirth-repressing Don,–to tarry still contemplating street wonders !

G. R. Josyer

* * * *

That was a High school boy's English 65 years ago, and was awarded Certificate of Merit by the " Boys' Own Paper, " London.

(*Continued from Page 2*)

Analysis of samples

As with the lavas collected on dryland, the specimens will be analysed for age and magnetisation. If they show successive ages and successive magnetic reversals, it will be a dramatic confirmation not only that the Earth's magnetism flips periodically but that heated material from deep within the Earth flows up through the mid-ocean ridges and spreads across the oceans.

Some scientists are of the view that such material ultimately pushes under the continents and sinks back into the depths, forming a closed circuit like the churning porridge. There are those who believe such forces crumble the continents and build mountains. Some others say the continents themselves are thus pushed about.

Analysis out of many experiments has established that in the path through the Earth's interior are some 8000 miles of hard-packed matter, temperatures several times as high as those at the surface of the sun and pressures of the order of tens of miliions of pounds on every square inch.

Under the strain of these extremes of temperature and pressure, the once-normal matter at the Earth's centre becomes peculiarly twisted and contorted.

Scientists have pried into the Earth's secrets by measuring earthquake waves, in much the same way that a geophysicist sets off a dynamite charge below ground to produce a minor earthquake, measures the shock waves and thereby finds a new oil field. It is believed from all available data that the composition of the Earth is roughly uniform throughout, mainly oxygen and iron and magnesium and silicon, together with a dash of the other 88 elements.

At 1800 miles below the surface, pressure amounts to about 1,400,000 atmospheres, the equivalent pressure say, to what you would feel if you lifted the whole weight of the 80,000-ton ocean liner "Queen Elizabeth" with the palm of your hand.

These pressures cause strange things to atoms. Atomic structure breaks down and the outside ring of electrons may be stripped away from the rest of the atom, which can then crowd closer to its fellow atoms and consequently increase in density.

Very abrupt

Pressures of this magnitude have never been reached in any laboratory and there is also no prospect of it, but it can be worked out mathematically that a very abrupt change in density will take place here. The non-metallic rock shrinks suddenly in size, increases in density and then looks and behaves just as if it were a metal like iron.

As pressure mounts with depth below the surface of the Earth, a critical point is reached. Rocks with a density 5.8 times that of water suddenly become like metals of density around 9.6. Earthquake waves travelling through the mantle bounce back from the sharp border between the two in just the same manner that sound waves in air bounce back from a distant mountain and create an echo.

Further down into the core of the Earth pressures and temperatures go up and up, the matter in the core becomes more and more tortured, less and less like the normal matter to which we are accustomed at the surface.

The outer rings of electrons around the atomic nuclei are stripped off now, and with these electrons go to the forces which bind the atoms into crystals and molecules.

With increasing pressure the hydrogen gas shrinks in volume. Normally hydrogen cannot be turned into a liquid or solid by pressure alone (it must also be cooled below minus 400 degrees F.) But there is not much point in using the word 'Normal' when dealing with pressures at a planet's core.

Around the million atmosphere (15,000,000 pounds per sq. inch) mark something snaps and densely compressed hydrogen gas with two atoms to the molecule suddenly shifts over to a light, silvery-looking metal resembling sodium, with a density three-quarters that of water.

More pressure

More pressure will increase the density, again, of the metallic hydrogen. The same procedure takes place with the heavier elements composing the earth's core, until the centre is reached where the pressures are around 50 million pounds per square inch, and temperatures are estimated between 20,000 and 50,000 degrees Farenheit.

The little miniature sun under our feet is actually from two to five times hotter than the surface of the Sun itself, although it doesn't compare with Sun's centre where temperatures run in the tens of millions of degrees.

Fortunately the 4000 miles of metal and rock between Earth's centre and our feet provide more than adequate insulation, insulation so good that the surfaee we stand on is warmed not by the miniature sun a few thousand miles away but by the real Sun over 90 millions away.

Our Mother Earth is an 8000-mile thick near-sphere rotating around its polar axis once every 24 hours and around the Sun once every 365½ days. If we could descend along the polar axis from outer space we would first pass through several hundred miles of air, then through a crust of variable thickness and made up of rocks such as limestone and sandstone and shale, products of the weathering and reconstitution of the original stony surface material.

Below this again is the 1800 miles of mantle composed mainly of oxygen and iron and magnesium and silicon. At 1800 miles down with pressures above a million atmospheres, the core commences.

Density of the Earth's crustal layers is around three times that of water density of the centre between 16 and 20 times; average density for the entire Earth is a mean 5–1/2 times.

T. R.

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OUR CRORES

The total tangible wealth in India at current prices rose from Rs. 67,900 crores in 1960–61 to Rs. 1,04,500 crores in 1965–66, an increase of 54 per cent, according to a Reserve Bank study.

These estimates do not include the values of tangible wealth in forestry as these could not be estimated for want of data.

The study made by Mr. S. P. Gothoskar and Mr. Kripa Shanker of the Department of Statistics of the bank is published in the latest issue of the RBI Bulletin.

(In the study, tangible wealth comprises land, fixed capital assets, household durables and inventories. If the value of land is excluded from tangible wealth we then get reproducible tangible wealth).

Real Increase

The increase was accounted for by both land and reproducible tangible wealth—the value of land rising from Rs. 21,317 crores in 1960–61 to Rs. 31,378 crores in 1965–66, (plus 47 per cent), and the total reproducible tangible wealth from Rs. 46,622 crores to Rs. 73,120 crores, (plus 57 per cent).

The real increase in the total tangible wealth obtained by deflating the estimates in terms of the investment-cost index was about 24 per cent over the five-year period under review.

Although the value of household property (excluding land and assets used in farm business) moved up from Rs. 19,630 crores to Rs. 25,570 crores, its share in the total tangible wealth declined from 28.9 per cent in 1960–61 to 24.5 per cent in 1965–66.

Private Sector

The value of the reproducible tangible wealth rose from Rs. 7518 crores to Rs. 12,037 crores in agriculture and allied activities, from Rs. 7309 crores to Rs. 14,732 crores in mining and manufacturing, from Rt. 5825 crores to Rs. 10,362 crores in transport and communications, from Rs. 4331 to Rs. 7293 in trade and commerce, and from Rs. 2009 crores to Rs. 3196 crores in Government administration.

The accent on expansion of the public sector in the Third Plan is reflected in the rise in the share of reproducible tangible wealth owned by the public sector from 20.4 per cent (Rs. 9,524 crores) in 1960–61 to 25.2 per cent (Rs. 18,453 crores) in 1965–66, the rise being mainly in manufacturing industries, electricity generation and transmission, transport, and public land improvement and irrigation works.

The share of the private sector declined from 79.6 per cent to 74.4 per cent, though in absolute terms the total value rose from Rs. 37,098 crores to Rs. 54,667. The decline in the share was wholly in the household sector the share of which moved down from 70.6 per cent to 64.5 per cent, despite the rise in total value of reproducible tangible wealth from Rs. 32,908 crores to Rs. 47,189 crores.

The value of reproducible tangible wealth owned by the private corporate sector rose from Rs. 3,937 crores (8.5 per cent of the total) in 1960–61 to Rs. 6,792 crores (9.3 per cent) in 1965–66 and the value of wealth owned by co-operative societies from Rs 253 crores (0.5 per cent) to Rs. 686 crores (1.0 per cent).

The reproducible tangible wealth held in the form of heavy plant and machinery accounted for about 10.9 per cent (Rs. 7,933 crores) of the total reproducible tangible wealth in 1965–66, against 7.9 per cent (Rs. 3,693 crores) in 1960–61.

Considering the comparable estimate of the reproducible tangible wealth of about Rs. 17,100 crores for the year 1949–50, the average annual rate of real growth, which was about 9.0 per cent during the period 1949–50 to 1960–61, appears to have declined to about 5.5 per cent between 1960–61 and 1965–66 !

Elphinstone College,
Bombay-32
8-12-1972

Dear Mr. Josyer,

I have been transferred from Jogeshwari to this College since August last. I am asking the College Librarian to place an order with you for the volumes of Bhoja's "Shringara Prakasha." I should be very grateful to you if you kindly send me the printed pages of the IV volume as yet ready. Will you please do me this favour and help me in carrying out my research work ?

With best regards,

Yours Sincerely
Dr. V. M. Kulkarni
Professor of Sanskrit.

Vayaloor, Kalpakkam,
11-12-1972

Dear Mr. Editor,

I wish to study "Lectures by Ingersol". But I couldn't get a copy of the book throughout Madras. At last I came to know your address through a book-seller of platform at Mylapore in Madras.

I shall be much pleased if you are kind enough to send me a copy (the full work of Ingersol or the best available) by V. P. P. to the following address.

Please try to send it as early as possible.

Thanking You,
Yours Sincerely,
V. K. Rajabather.

White Horse,
Yukon, Canada.
6-12-1972

Director,
International Academy of
Sanskrit Research,
Mysore, India.

Dear Sir,

Do you have information pertaining to, covering, or a copy of the transcript of, or access to, the "Book of Dzyan" ?

Or if you do not have such, could you possibly direct me to a being who could be of assistance ?

Upon hearing your reply

I remain
Sincerely Yours
Robert McCallum

* * * * *

If this is not world-wide fame for the little man who has founded the International Academy of Sanskrit Research unaided, we do not know what is ! Editor.

33RD YEAR

(CONTINUED)

In the Intermediate at College we were under such stars as Professor N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Tripos Oxon, Professor C. R. Reddy, M.A., Cantab, Professor R. McCombe, M.A., Dublin, Professor M. Hiriyanna, M.A., Madras, and Professor B. M. Srikantaiah, M.A.,B.L. The examinations were by the Madras University. Getting a rank in 1913, we received a State scholarship and went to the Presidency College, Madras for M.A., Honours in Sanskrit. Returning to Mysore in 1916, we did not like to take service, and were Joint Secretary with old Mr. M. Venkata Krishnaiah in starting the Mysore Civic and social Progress Association, holding the First Mysore Civic and Social Conference at the instance of Dewan Visweswaraya, and Joint Editor of the Mysore Social Review in 1916.

But shortly after, being appointed English Lecturer in the Collegiate High School and then Probationer and Assistant in the Commerce Department, we had to shift to Bangalore. The itch to write continued, and we used to contribute articles to K. Rangiengar's "Mysore Observer", Tumkur, K. S. K. Iyengar's "United India and Indian States", Delhi, and to "Jus Suffrajii", organ of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, Paris. Government service with subordination and inferiority complex could not suit us, and we resigned in 1922, and with Member of Council K. Mathan's brother-in-law, K. V. Thomas, started a morning daily in Bangalore named "The Guardian".

Sir Visweswaraya had kindly regard for us, and we used to visit him off and on. Seated beside him on the sofa at one visit, we said, "I am leaving Government service and am starting a daily paper, Sir". "What Capital ?", he asked. "30,000", I said. "Say 3 lakhs", and you will be nearer the mark", he observed. We collected only Rs. 6000, and were broke in the 3rd month !

We recall that we organised then the First Mysore Reforms Conference in Bangalore with Mr. S. Srinivasiengar of Madras.

Leaving Bangalore then, we returned to Mysore, as our parents were aging, and engaged in all-round journalism. We used to contribute to the "Hindu", "New India" and "Swarajya" of Madras, "Daily Post" Bangalore, "Bombay Chronicle", G. A, Natesan's, "Indian Review", "Modern Review", Calcutta, Sachidananda Sinha's "Hindustan Review", Patna, and Horniman and Brelvi's "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly, and the "Capital" and "Commerce", Calcutta, and were Mysore Correspondent for the "Indian Daily Mail" and "Times of India", Bombay, and the "Statesman", Calcutta. Even the London Times

was within our ambit, and we have their letter enclosing a guinea for a topical contribution. In 1928 we organised the First Mysore State Congress to ask for Reforms in the State, and carried on the Vedic and Sanskrit Publications which our father, Brahmasri Gomatham Srinivasa Josyer had commenced in 1885. As those publications were the manistay of Vedic studies in Pathasalas, Temples, and among the orthodox Brahmins in the farther-most villages of Andhra and Mysore States and even Benares and Cape Comarin, we bought a Printing Press in 1939, and as Gandhi's "Harijan" and "Young India" weeklies were in vogue at the time, we thought of a weekly by the name "Rationalist". That Weekly is now seeing its 33rd year, thanks to God !

Editor.

ಜಗತ್ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ

ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳು ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನಂ ಕುರಿತು—ಎಲೈ, ಸೂತಪುಹಾಮುನಿಯೇ ! ನೀನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಜಗತ್ಪತಿಯಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಂ ಕೇಳಿ ನಾವು ಕೃತಾರ್ಥರಾದೆವು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಗ್ರಹದಿಂದ ಈಗ ಆ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳಂ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ಮೊದಲು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿಯು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕ್ರಮವಂ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕೆನಲು, ಸೂತಮುನಿಯು ಇಂತೆಂದನು.

ಕೇಳಿರೈ ಋಷಿಗಳಿರಾ ! ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಳಯಾನಂತರದೊಳು ಜಗವೆಲ್ಲವು ಹೀಗೆ ಇರುವದೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೂ ನೋಡಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಶಕ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿದ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಯಾವ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ಥಾವರವೆಂದೂ, ಜಂಗಮವೆಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಶಕ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕವನಿಂದಲೂ ರಹಿತವಾಗಿ ತಮೋಮಯವಾಗಿರಲು, ಆಗ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸತ್ಕರ್ಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಪುಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತವು ಅಂಧಕಾರವಂ ಕೆಡಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲವಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಆವಿರ್ಭವಿಸಲು, ಈ ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪರನಾದ ದೇವನು ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೋಚರನಾಗದೆ ಅಣುರೂಪನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮಹತ್ತಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸನಾತನನಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಾರಾಯಣನೆಂಬ ನಾಮದಿಂ ಖ್ಯಾತನಾಗಿ ತನಗೆ ತಾನೇ ಆವಿರ್ಭವಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಶರೀರದಿಂದ ವಿವಿಧಮಾಡ ಜಗವಂ ಸೃಜಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮೊದಲು ಉದಕಗಳನ್ನೇ ಸೃಜಿಸಿ ಆ ಉದಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ತೇಜವಂ ಬಿಡಲು, ಆ ವೀರ್ಯವು ಸುವರ್ಣಮಯವಾದ ಅಂಡವಾಗಿ ಸಹಸ್ರ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾವಿರ ಸೂರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಕಾಂತಿಯಂ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಭಗವಂತನೇ ಆಯಂಡಮಧ್ಯವಂ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಆದಿಭೂತನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಿತ್ಯನೂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನೂ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಯಂಡವಂ ಎರಡು ಪಾಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಆಯಂಡ ಕಲಶದ ಮೇಲಣ ಭಾಗಪಂ ಸ್ವರ್ಗವೆಂತಲೂ ಕೆಳಗಣ ಭಾಗವಂ ಭೂಮಿಯೆಂತಲೂ ಇದರ ಮಧ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷವೆಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಿ, ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಂ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ, ಮೇರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪರ್ವತಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಿಂಚುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಮೇಘಗಳನ್ನೂ ನದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಧನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಣಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜಂಬೂದ್ವೀಪ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಪ್ತದ್ವೀಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ಲವಣ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಪ್ತಸಮುದ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ದೇವತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜರಾಯುಜಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೃಜಿಸಲುದ್ಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ತನ್ನ ತೇಜಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡವಂ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ತಾಂಡನೆಂದು ಖ್ಯಾತನಾಗಿ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ರೂಪದಿಂ ವಿರಾಟ್ಪುರುಷನಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಲು, ಈ ದೇವನಂ ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ರಜೋ ಗುಣವೇ ರೂಪಗೊಂಡು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನಾಗಿ ಲೋಕಪಿತಾಮಹನಾಗಿ ದೇವಾಸುರ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಮಾಡಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸಿ, ಮಹತ್ತರಮಾದ ನಿಯಮವಂ ತಾಳಿ, ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ತಪಸ್ಸಂ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ತಪಸ್ಸಿನಿಂ ಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾದ ಷಡಂಗವೇದಗಳನ್ನೂ ಉಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪುರಾಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಶೇಷಗಳನ್ನೂ ತನ್ನ ಮುಖಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾರಾಯಣಮಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಪುನಸ್ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ತೊಡಗಿ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಅತ್ರಿ, ಅಂಗಿರಸ್ಸು, ಪುಲಸ್ತ್ಯ, ಪುಲಹ, ಕ್ರತು, ಪ್ರಚೇತಸ್ಸು, ವಸಿಷ್ಠ, ಭೃಗು, ನಾರದರೆಂಬ ಹತ್ತು ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಸೃಜಿಸಿ, ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾರೀರ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ತೊಡಗಿ, ದಕ್ಷಾಂಗುಷ್ಠದಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷನನ್ನೂ ಸ್ತನಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಧರ್ಮನನ್ನೂ ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧನನ್ನೂ ಭ್ರೂಮಧ್ಯದಿಂ ಕ್ರೋಧವನ್ನೂ ಅಧರದಿಂ ಲೋಭವನ್ನೂ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಮೋಹವನ್ನೂ ಅಹಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮದನನ್ನೂ ಕಂಠದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮೋದವನ್ನೂ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ವನ್ಯುವನ್ನೂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿಸಿ, ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗಳಂ ಸೃಜಿಸಲು, ಸಮವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಸತ್ವರಜಸ್ತಮಸ್ಸುಗಳೆಂಬ ಗುಣತ್ರಯವೇ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೆಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಧಾನವೆಂತಲೂ ಅವ್ಯಕ್ತವೆಂತಲೂ ಹೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧನವಾದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಮಾದ ಸತ್ವಗುಣದ ಅಧಿಕಾಂಶವೇ ಮೂರ್ತೀಭವಿಸಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ತಮೋಗುಣದ ಅಧಿಕಾಂಶವೇ ರುದ್ರನೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಸಂಹಾರಗಳಂ ಮಾಡುವದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ವಿಕಾರಮಾದ ಮಹತ್ತತ್ವದಿಂ ಅಹಂಕಾರವು ಪುಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅಹಂಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಂಚ ಜ್ಞಾನೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳು ಪುಟ್ಟಿ ಶ್ರೋತ್ರತ್ವಕ್ಚಕ್ಷುರ್ಜಿಹ್ವಾಘ್ರಾಣಗಳೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಗಳಾಗಿರುವುವು. ಹಾಗೆ ಕರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳು ಪುಟ್ಟಿ ಪಾಯೂಪಸ್ಥಹಸ್ತಪಾದವಾಕ್ಕುಗಳೆಂಬ ನಾಮಗಳಿಂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಂಗಳಾಗಿರುವವು. ಐದು ಜ್ಞಾನೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಬ್ದಸ್ಪರ್ಶರೂಪರಸಗಂಧಗಳೇ ವಿಷಯಂಗಳು. ಐದು ಕರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರಿಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಸರ್ಗ, ಆನಂದ, ಆದಾನ, ಗತಿ, ಅಲಾಪಗಳೆಂಬವೇ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾಗಿರುವವು. ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಾವಯವಗಳಾದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಂಶಗಳು ಕರ್ಮ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಗುಣ ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಹಣ್ಣೊಂದನೇದಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ತನ್ಮಾತ್ರಾಶ್ರಯದಿಂ ಶರೀರ ಮಾಗಲು, ಆ ಶರೀರ ಸಂಬಂಧಮಂ ಪಡೆದ ಜೀವನೇ ಶರೀರಿ ಎನಿಸುವನು. ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯುಂಟಾದರೆ ಮುನಸ್ಸೇ

ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಮಾಡುವದು. ಶಬ್ದ ತನ್ಮಾತ್ರದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆಕಾಶವು ಶಬ್ದವೆಂಬೊಂದೇಗುಣದಿಂ ಕೂಡಿರುವದು. ಆಕಾಶವಿಕಾರದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ವಾಯುವು ಶಬ್ದಸ್ಪರ್ಶಗಳಿಂಬೆರಡು ಗುಣಗಳಿಂ ಕೂಡಿರುವದು. ವಾಯು ವಿನಿಂದ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ತೇಜಸ್ಸು ಶಬ್ದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ರೂಪಗಳೆಂಬ ಮೂರು ಗುಣ ಗಳಿಂ ಕೂಡಿರುವದು. ತೇಜೋವಿಕಾರದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ಜಲವು ಶಬ್ದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ರೂಪ ರಸಗಳೆಂಬ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗುಣಗಳಂ ಪಡೆದಿರುವದು. ಜಲದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯು ಶಬ್ದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ರೂಪ ರಸ ಗಂಧಗಳೆಂಬ ಐದು ಗುಣಗಳಿಂ ಕೂಡಿರುವದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯತನ್ಮಾತ್ರಗಳಿಂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಈ ಪೃಥ್ವ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಂ ಸಂಪಾದಿತವಾದ ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚವಿಂಶತಿ ತತ್ವಾತ್ಮಕನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಈಶ್ವರೇಚ್ಛಾಧೀನ ನಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಪುರುಷನು ಜಲಾತ್ಮಕನಾಗಿರುವನೆಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಪೇಳುವರು. ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಷಡ್ವಿಂಶತಿ ತತ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಂಬುವರು. ಈ ಪರಿಯಿಂ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮಾಡುವದರಿಂದ ಕಪಿಲಾದಿ ಗಳು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯವೆನ್ನುವರು. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನು ಈ ಪರಿಯಿಂ ತತ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ ವಾದ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಲೋಕ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂ ಮಾಡಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸಿ, ಸಾವಿತ್ರೀ ಜಪವಂ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಜಪದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರೂಪವನ್ನೂ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷ ರೂಪವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದು, ತನ್ನ ದೇಹಾರ್ಧವಾದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ರೂಪವಂ ನೋಡಿ, ಅವಳಂ ಶತರೂಪಾ, ವಿಚಿತ್ರಿ, ಸರಸ್ವತೀ, ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಣೀ ಎಂಬ ನಾಮಗಳಿಂದ ಕರೆದು ತನ್ನ ದೇಹದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ಆತ್ಮಜಳೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದರೂ ಕಾಮಬಾಣಪೀಡಿತನಾಗಿ, ಅಹೋ ರೂಪ ಮಹೋರೂಪವೆಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುತ್ತಾ, ತಮ್ಮತಂಗಿಯು ಪುಟ್ಟದಳೆಂದು ಹರುಷದಿಂ ಕೂಗುವ ವಸಿಷ್ಠಾದಿಗಳ ನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನಾಲೈಸದೆ, ಆ ಸುಮುಖಿಯ ಮುಖವನ್ನೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ, ತನ್ನ ದೇಹದಿಂ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂಬಂದು ತನಗೆ ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಂಗಳಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಪೊರಮಡುವ ಆನಾರಿಯಂ ನೋಡಿ, ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದ ವಸಿಷ್ಠಾದಿಗಳಂ ನೋಡಿ ಲಜ್ಜಿತನಾಗಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂದೇಹದೋರದಂತೆ ಐದು ಮುಖಿಗಳಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೋಸುಗ ತಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಕಲತಪಸ್ಸಂ ಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶೆಯಂ ಪೂಡಿ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಂಡು, ವಸಿಷ್ಠ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಂ ಕುರಿತು ನೀವು ದೇವಾಸುರ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸೃಜನವಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿರೆಂದು ಪೇಳಿ ಅವರಂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಆ ನಾರಿಯಂ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರಮಣಿಯಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ ವ್ಯಾಕೃತ ಜನರಂತೆ ದೇವಮಾನ ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರು ವರುಷ ಪರಿಯಂತವೂ ಕ್ರೀಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದು, ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಗನಂ ಪಡೆದು ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಯಂಭುವ ಮನುವೆಂದು ನಾಮವನ್ನಿಕ್ಕಲು, ಈ ಮನುವೇ ವಿರಾಟ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಬು ವನು. ಇದೇ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಪುಟ್ಟಿ ವೈರಾಜರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಂ ಪಡೆಯುವರು. ಈ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನಿಗೂ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ದೇಹವಾದ್ದರಿಂ ಅಭೇದವಾದರೂ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಕಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಇರುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ದೇವಿಯಂ ಸುತೆಯು ಎಂದು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಈ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದ ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧನಂ ಕುರಿತು ಎಲೈ ಕುಸುಮಾಯುಧನೇ ! ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನ ಪುಷ್ಪ ಬಾಣ ಗಳಿಂ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಂಕ್ಷೋಭೆಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನು ನಿನ್ನ ದೇಹವಂ ಭಸ್ಮರೂಪವಂ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಶಾಪವಂ ಕೊಡಲು, ಎಲೈ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯೇ ! ಇದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿಮಿತ್ತಮಾಗಿ ನನ್ನಂ ಸೃಜಿಸಿ ಆಕಾರಣ ಮಾಗಿ ಶಂಭುವಿನ ಕೋಪಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೀನೇ ಶಾಪವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ಮಾಡುವುದೇನು ; ನನಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಶರೀರವು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, ತನಗೆ ಪ್ರಣಾಮವಂಗೈದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾಮ ದೇವನಂ ನೋಡಿ ದಯಾಳುವಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನು ಕಾಮನಂ ಕುರಿತು ಎಲೈ ಕಾಮನೇ ! ಕೇಳು, ವೈವಸ್ವತ ಮನ್ವಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸುದೇವನು ಯಾದವ ವಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲರಾಮನೆಂಬ ಮಹಾ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠನಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನಾಗಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನೆಂಬ ನಾಮಧೇಯದಿಂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾಗಿ, ದ್ವಾರ ಕಾಧಿಪತ್ಯವಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವನು. ಆ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಿಗೆ ನೀನು ಪುತ್ರನಾಗಿ ಶರೀರವಂ ಪಡೆದು, ಸಕಲ ಭೋಗಗಳಂ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ, ಭರತವಂಶದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲನೆಂಬ ದೊರೆಯ ಮಗನಾಗಿ, ಅನಂತರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರಾಧಿಪತ್ಯವಂ ಭೂತಸೃಷ್ಟಿಪರಿಸಮಾಪ್ತಿ ಪರಿಯಂತವೂ ಮಾಡಿ, ಗಾನಗುಣದಿಂ ದೇವತಾ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿ, ಪುನಃ ನನ್ನ ಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವವನಾಗು ಎಂದು ವಿಶಾಪವನ್ನಿತ್ತು, ತನ್ನ ಮಗನಾದ ಸ್ವಾಯಂಭುವಮನುವಿಗೆ ಈ ಭೂಮಂಡಲಾಧಿಪತ್ಯವಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಧರ್ಮದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲನೆಯಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರು, ಎಂದು ಕಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಲು, ಆ ಸ್ವಾಯಂಭುವಮನುವು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯವಂ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದನು ; ಎಂದು ಸೂತಪಾರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದನೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ,

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಕಥಾಸಾರಸಂಗ್ರಹವೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಂಥದೊಳು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಕಾಂಡ ದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಕಾರಿಕಸೃಷ್ಟಿ—ಸ್ವಾಯಂಭುವಮನುವಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ಕಥನವೆಂಬ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವು * * *

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REBIRTHS

They answer questions before they're asked....know who's on the phone before they pick it up....predict almost to the minute, the unexpected arrival of someone they haven't seen for years !

It's called .... "feminine intuition."

The majority of women have it in some form — it's almost as though they have "rehearsed" the scene or the situation before.

Now an increasing number of medical scientists are wondering if they have, ... in another life !

The subject of reincarnation, for so long regarded as the exclusive province of spiritualists and cranks, is now becoming a serious research project in a dozen major universities.

Indeed, the principle that we can move backwards and forwards in time is not inconsistent with some modern scientific theories.

For instance, the possibility that there are universes somewhere in space in which time runs backwards has already been proved mathematically.

Certainly the late Dr. Eric Berne, a New York psycho-analyst, and one of the few experts to seriously investigate feminine intuition, came across several cases which defied rational explanation.

One woman he knew had an inexplicable gift for finding things. Gold coins mislaid by a Boston museum 50 years earlier were found by this woman under the floorboards of a cupboard !

She said she could "remember" in some strange way, the coins being put there.

In another case investigated by Dr. Berne a women doctor needed only to glance at an unknown patient to know instinctively how his parents or grandparents had died !

And Mrs. Florence Stretton, a 37-year-old London housewife who went on her first foreign holiday recently, was drawn instinctively to a dark corner of Orleans Cathedral in France, while visiting the city on a tour.

By the light of a torch she found what her subconscious had apparently been searching for ; a stone marking the grave of an English woman killed during riots in the city in 1824 !

Her name : Florence Stretton....

"I had never heard of the woman. I don't know if she was any relation", Mrs. Stretton said later.

"All I know is that as soon as I got into that building, I knew there was something I had to find. I have never thought about reincarnation before, but now it makes you wonder !"

Other women have no doubts. The Theosophical Society, whose members believe in reincarnation, know of an old lady who claims to recall her life as a 14th century Abbess.

During her present life she has collected around her the six women she says were her nuns 400 years ago.

Joan Grant, a well known psychic, and co-author of a book on reincarnation, is convinced that in the past 2000 years she has lived in ancient Egypt, been a Chinese concubine, and Victorian beauty !

She believes that she has twice committed suicide in previous lives.

Mary Hayley Bell, playwright wife of actor John Mills, believes she must have previously lived in the Elizabethan age—she feels strangely at home in buildings of that period.

Celebrities like the late actress Margaret Rutherford, Diana Dors and Susan Hampshire have also taken an interest in spiritualism and reincarnation.

For instance, here are just three of the cases currently being investigated by psychical researchers :

Milan housewife, Maria Rossenelli is convinced she has lived before—as Jenne de la Platiere, a leading figure of the French Revolution who was sent to the guillotine in 1793.

Maria, who can't speak French, can recite Jenne de la Platiere's famous work, "Appeal to Posterity," in its entirety—and in its original language.

Josephine Straker, a 19 year old Los Angeles clerical worker, believes that in a previous life she was a nurse with Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War.

She has described officers who visited the front-line hospitals and who have been identified as the British Commander, Lord Raglan, and his aides.

Mrs. Alice Bennington, aged 65, who keeps a small hotel in a British seaside resort, is certain that in another life she was St. Veronica, who was said to have handed Christ her handkerchief on his way to Calvary.

She has written down descriptions of the event which are said to tally exactly with those, not in the Bible, but in the original texts from which the Bible was compiled.

But of course not only women are providing evidence that they have lived before. Deric St. Julian-Bown, a London designer, is certain that he was once a Scotsman named Angus MacCallum, who died from a crossbow wound in 1490.

His feelings about possible reincarnation made him sit down and write a story which he fully believed was pure fiction. Later when he began to check the facts, he found that all the people he had "invented" had all lived under the same names 500 years ago

Can all these people, who believe they have lived before, be mistaken or deluded ?

You recognise the house, the furniture and the faces. The conversation strikes such a strong mental chord that you can predict the phrases before they're spoken.

Yet you've never been to the house before and the room is full of strangers....

This uncanny feeling that you've "been there before" is apparently experienced by seven out of every ten people sometime in their lives.

Some call it "prescience", others reincarnation, that uncanny moment when time seems to go awry and we sense we are experiencing a sensation "the second time around."

"There are thousands of recorded instances of prescience, and there is no doubt they are not all cases of delusion," says a leading British psychologist, Dr. Peter McKellar.

"People get very worried about their feelings of having been there before", but they shouldn't. They have nothing to do with mental illness — that much is certain.

"But we are still a long way from understanding this phenomenon. And there are so many theories."

Dr. Jane Larsen, a psychologist and life long student of spiritualism, has spent over ten years investigating reincarnation. Of the 300 cases she has examined, nearly 50 seem to resist the most searching scrutiny.

John Macklin

(To be Continued)

The following appeared in the "Rationalist" 8 years ago:

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR

Mysoreans, of various walks of life, never flocked to hear any one so eagerly as hey did on the th to hear Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, not because he was once Governor General of India, Governor of Bengal, Chief Minister of Madras, but because his speeches nd writings mirror the people's feelings, miseries, privations and resentment, with crystal larity He expresses their own unspoken thoughts distinctly, definitely, pungently, damantly. His keen mind, alert brain, tireless energy, and capacity to visualise things learly and express them graphically, make him exceptional and raise him to the highest ank among living Indian public men today.

Physically he looks like Gandhi. In self-willed independence of thought and ction, he is the equal of Gandhi. It was Gandhi's supreme luck that before his lustre very one else's paled. But if Gujarat could be proud of Gandhi, Salem and Bangalore could be equally proud of Rajagopalachari. We know no one today whom we could rank with him or class with him ; not C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, not Nehru, not Radhakrishnan, not Ramaswamy Mudaliar, not Kripalani, not Jayaprakash, not even Bhave.

This does not mean that we are biassed in favour of Rajagopalachariar. Not at all. We do not know him. Once or twice we invited him to Mysore. He excused himself. And we did not even intend to go to his meeting on the 4th. Past 70, and seeing before our mind's eye the haze of the effulgence of God Himself, we are past looking upon any man as worthy of being sought after. But friends urged that we meet him, and though we didn't meet him, we had the pleasure of hearing him.

That was the third time we heard him. The first was when Gandhi came to Mysore 30 years ago, and spoke from the same Town Hall steps. Gandhi spoke in Hindi, and Rajagopalachari translated him in English sentence by sentence. We were struck by the simplicity and facility of his diction. We heard him a second time when he came as Governor General, and spoke in the Rangacharlu Hall. We published the speeches. We heard him on the 4th.

The advent of the loud-speaker has killed that great gift of mankind called Oratory. Demosthenes and Cicero, Danton and Mirabeau, Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and Daniel O' Connell, Lincoln, Webster, and Franklin, Surendranath Banerjee, Bepin Chandra Pal and Madan Mohan Malaviya, Annie Besent and Sarojini Naidu, exemplified the grandeur of the human voice and deftness of the human tongue capable of subjugating vast audiences. But the microphone has spelt the death-knell of that era. You can talk ordinarily, and your words get the volume of the full-throated orator !

So Sri Rajagopalachariar, 85 years old, spoke seated, and was heard in receptive silence by an audience of 15000 ! It was like basking in the morning sun on a winter day. He spoke, not like an orator intent to win over an audience. but like a grandfather giving advice to 15000 grandchildren ! And the grandchildren heard him gratefully !

He said that, before 1947, when we were under British Rulers, the people were at liberty to live their lives honestly and peacefully. Today, under "Independence", we had not one-tenth of the liberty which we had then. Before 1947 the Maharajas of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad, Gujarat and others, were dubbed as Autocratic by the Congress, and were removed. Now the Congress party in power is more autocratic than any Maharaja ever was. With long thought they passed a Constitution to guide the Government and the people, and within 17 years they have changed the Constitution 17 times to suit their whims, like 17 dagger-thrusts into the body of the Constitution, as to the body of Julius Ceasar, the great Roman ! 17 years ago the ordinary Indian lived his life without knowing that there was a place called Delhi. Today nothing can be done without thinking of Delhi, or going there and trying all possible methods to win the men there to permit you to do this or that. Every walk of life is hedged round with barbed wiring, and every occupation is taxed. Your earnings are taken away in one form or another, your savings, if any, are taken away on one plea or another, what property you have is taken away "for the good of the Nation" ! You are being reduced to poverty so that your grand-children may have a happy time ! And since you are also asked not to produce children, there will be no grand-children who could be happy ! In the name of social welfare they take away all your wealth. Pleading as a "non-aligned" "backward" nation, they plead with every nation to lend them aid. They spend the whole on extravagant undertakings, and put the nation in jeopardy. They took away the silver of the rupee and the gold of the sovereign, and are printing on paper so lavishly that even paper will get exhausted ! It is wicked husbands who gamble away all their property, and then force their wives to give them their gold trinkets, and gamble away them also ! The Finance Minister who forced the Gold Order on the people is like that "ಪೋಲಿ ಗಂಡ" (dissipated husband) ! They have let loose such greed, selfishness and corruption by all kinds of permits and controls, that the people are bereft of Dharma. Without Dharma no nation can exist and prosper. The party in power is feeble-minded and incompetent. Mr. Nehru is a good man, but an unfit administrator. The expression "democratic-socialism" is an absurdity, like "ಕುದುರೆ-ಕತ್ತೆ". Socialism means all power in the hands of Government. Democracy means all power in the hands of the people. The two are completely opposite. In a Democracy the people have the right to remove a bad Government and replace it with another ; and if that turns out bad, to replace it with another. I want you to exercise that right. With our hoary ancestry of Rishis and heroes, capable administrators are not lacking amongst our 40 crores of people. You must replace the present lot with them, and keep them good and efficient, under threat of removal. Fare-well !

So spoke Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. The audience wondered that an old gentleman of 85 could think with such clarity and speak for two hours so impressively ! We however are not surprised that an Indian in the 20th century after Christ is so capable, when we recall that thousands of years before Christ there were such master-minds in this country whose magnificent intellect could probe into universal truths and give them out to mankind like polished pebbles of iridiscent lustre ; Vyasa of Brahma-Sutras, Patanjali of Yoga-Sutras, Gowtama of Nyayasutras, Jaimini of Mimamsa sutras, Kapila of Sankhya sutras, and Kanaada of Vysheshika sutras, great human dynamos whose minds could charge themselves with the flaming truths of the Universe, and distribute them in glowing light-bulbs

of Sutras to illumine mankind ! Men of today, plastered with a hundred doctorates, are not worth one iota of their astonishing minds. Even a man like Tagore or Vivekananda is nowhere before them, is but a pale reflection of them.

In a land which could produce such men 5000 or 10000 years ago, what is there for surprise in there being one like Mr. Rajagopalachari in the 20th century A.D. ? The surprise is that there are not more men like him ! The surprise is that the men who seek to rule the nation are ignorant of national well-being, and are enemies of public liberty, men ignorant, inefficient, false, bankrupt, and corrupt !

Amidst such men no doubt Mr. Rajagopalachari stands out like a Pole-star. The dictum, "Sane mind in a sane body" is beautifully exemplified in him. Both his mind and body are fully engaged all the time. As though his party work is not enough, he contributes in Tamil to "Kalki", and in English to "Swarajya" and Bhavan's Journal, and writes books for the Bhavan publishers ! We cannot think of any public figure in the world whose name appears in the daily Press, Ayub, Chou, Castro, Nasser, Makarios. Sukarno, DeGaulle, even Churchill today, even that bright piece of manhood, Kennedy, and that bundle of irrepressible energy, Kruschev, who could be said to equal him in capacity. His personality should serve as an inspiration to his countrymen for generations to come. May it do so !

G. R. Josyer, Editor.

The above appeared in the "Rationalist" on 10-2-1964, and a copy was posted to him to Madras. Perused on the 11th, it brought instant response couched as follows :

C. Rajagopalachari, Feb 11, 1964

60 Bazullah Road,
Tyagarayanagar
Madras-17.

Dear & Respected Friend,

I have just received what you have so generously written about me in your "Rationalist" of 10-2-1964. No one has written or said as you have written.

God bless you for your kindly look at me and your affection. May I deserve all you have so fondly and lovingly said !

Yours Sincerely,
C. Rajagopalachari.

* * * * *

"No one has written or said as you have written", is a compliment to be cherished, coming from one who was himself a master of expression.

G. R. J.

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"Just as gold is judged by four tests, rubbing, cutting, heating and beating, man is judged by four tests, his manners, qualities, actions and munificence."

"I do not look on any one as my own or anyone as aliens. Therefore I live happily."

The author enumerates all the 64 taditional Indian Arts (Kalas). He concludes with precious sayings on Government and Yoga.

"If the king be an enemy of virtuer, morality and strength, people should desert him as the ruinor of the State."

Dewan Bahadur K. S. RAMASWAMY SASTRY,
in the "Hindu", Madras.

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REBIRTHS

(Continued From Last Week)

"The most convincing cases" says Dr. Larsen, "are those which involve a person instinctively knowing something which in the normal course of events he or she couldn't possibly know."

A case she came across in 1969 involved a woman with absolutely no mechanical aptitude who visited the home of a friend, being kept alive in an iron lung.

The nurse who lived in had gone shopping, leaving patient and visitor alone, when suddenly the machine began to malfunction.

Later, the woman told Dr. Larsen: "As far as I knew, I had never even seen an iron-lung machine before. Suddenly, I seemed to know instinctively what to do!

"I felt completely calm and confident, I was told afterwards that what I actually did was to pull out a block of resistors and insert some spare fuses.

"When the nurse got back, she thought I must have called out a technician from the hospital. She couldn't believe I had done it myself—and nor could I.

"I am quite certain that I must have gained the knowledge in another life. What other explanation could there be?"

And how can we explain the case of a 19 year old New York typist, Karen Mabberlee who, while under anaesthetic during a minor operation last year, began to murmur.... in French?

Normally, Karen can't speak French, apart from a few phrases remembered from school. In the operating theatre, her French was completely fluent.

Even stranger, it was the archaic version spoken by French-Canadians in the 17th and 18th centuries and which is now in disuse.

A doctor in the theatre switched on a tape-recorder normally used to record surgeons' comments for students, and taped half-an-hour of Karen's mumbled comments. Once transcribed they were even more baffling.

They appeared to be spoken by a French-Canadian seaman named Rennette employed on boats travelling the St. Lawrence River. And some of the words were language that no well brought-up typist would ever use....

When conscious, Karen had absolutely no recollection of the incident, and could not understand one word on the tapes.

The sudden gift of a totally foreign language is perhaps the most convincing evidence to support the theory that we have lived before.

Another well documented case was discovered in Milan, Italy, some years ago when a 14 year old schoolgirl began to speak fluent Arabic.

This "gift of tongues" is claimed to have lasted for three weeks before disappearing as abruptly as it arrived.

How can such incidents be explained away by orthodox science? It has been claimed that they are the result of information being unconsciously accumulated hy the brain over a life-time and then suddenly unleashed.

But this could hardly apply in the case of children.

Other experts, who dismiss the possibility of reincarnation believe that the "I've been here before feeling" is merely the result of one half of the brain working a split-second faster than the other.

None of these theories, in Dr. Larsen's view, can demolish the possibility of reincarnation. Dr. McKeller, who has himself experienced the "I've been here before" feeling still has an open mind.

"I do not subscribe to any of these theories yet," he says, "We need much more evidence. But they all sound plausible."

Other authorities have no doubts. The Theosophical Society, which believes implicitly in reincarnation, says that many of its members have "very clear memories of their past lives."

Mrs. Winnie Lamont, a leading medium for 20 years and who has appeared on television and in documentary films, claims that during seances she has frequently spoken to people, now dead, who have known her sitters in other centuries and in other guises.

The National Spiritualist Union of Britain, too, has long advanced the theory that we have two bodies. When we are conscious, they coincide. When we sleep, the spiritual body goes where it pleases.

The arguments rage··· among both the disbelievers and the believers. The Roman Catholic faith, for example, does not accept the possibility of reincarnation, but some other churches do···with reservations.

In fact, it would seem that enough evidence has already been amassed to make the phrase "you only live once" very suspect indeed···

A capacity audience at London's Albert Hall rose to its feet to applaud at the end of a London Philaharmonic Orchestra concert of works by Beethoven, Hayden and Wagner.

The programme had been conducted brilliantly by Italian music student Giannella de Marco with a complete grasp of all nuances of the works, and an obvious understanding of all previous interpretations.

Yet Giannella de Marco was just an eight year old. How could she possibly have acquired such skills and knowledge in her short life ? One answer could be of course that she had learned them in some previous existence.

Many are obviously cases of coincidence or delusion. Others have quite rational explanations. But there remains a hard core of cases which defy any orthodox reasoning and which medical science is at last taking seriously.

It is to children that the supporters of the "we have lived before" theory turn for their most convincing evidence.

In what other way they ask, could children acquire knowledge technically quite beyond their grasp ? Indeed, can you think of any logical explanation for these three typical cases :

The case of the blind boy : Jean Flauret, now 14 and blind from birth, safely rides a bicycle along the street of Orleans, France. He knows every corner, junction and danger-spot !

He even knows the colour of houses, and the shape and colour of trees and flowers. "I just feel that I have lived among them before, and seen them all," is his only explanation.

The case of the boy pilot : Gene Merrett, a nine year old Wisconsin, USA, school boy with only the most elementary knowledge of World War two, took a book of aerial photographs of German bomb-damaged cities from his school library.

None of his family or friends had served in or with the RAF, but Gene was able to give precise details of British raids, the type and number of planes, specification of armaments and the number of survivors from a dozen major raids.

It would seem to be information that only someone who had flown with RAF Bomber Command could possibly have known. How did Gene Merett learn it ?

The case of the burned boy : Ten year old London schoolboy Stephen Wallander claims to have lived and died before — in the Great Fire of London in 1966.

(*Continued on Page No. 6*)

ಜಮ್ಬೂದ್ವೀಪ

ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳಂ ಕುರಿತು—ಕೇಳಿರೈ ಋಷಿಗಳಿರಾ ! ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸುವರ್ಣಮಯವಾದ ಮೇರುಪರ್ವತದಿಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುವ ಜಂಬೂದ್ವೀಪದ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರುವ ಲವಣ ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಗಾವುದ ಪರಿಮಾಣವುಳ್ಳ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಭಾರತವರ್ಷವೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಬುವುದು. ಈ ಭಾರತವರ್ಷವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮೋಕ್ಷಗಳಂ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಪೋಯೋಗ್ಯಮಾದ ಕರ್ಮಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ನಾನಾ ಬಗೆಯಾದ ಆಹಾರವಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಾನಾ ವರ್ಣದವರಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಾನಾ ದೇವತೋಪಾಸನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತತ್ಪರರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪಾಪ ಸಾಧನಂಗಳಾದ ಕರ್ಮಂಗಳಂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನೂರು ವರುಷ ಪರಮಾಯುಸ್ಸುವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವರು. ಈ ಭಾರತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ, ಮಲಯ, ಸಹ್ಯ, ಶುಕ್ತಿಮಂತ, ಋಕ್ಷ, ವಿಂಧ್ಯ, ಪಾರಿಯಾತ್ರಗಳೆಂಬೇಳು ಕುಲಪರ್ವತಂಗಳಿರುವುವು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂದ್ರದ್ವೀಪ, ಕಶೇರು, ತಾಮ್ರಪರ್ಣ, ಗಭಸ್ತಿಮಂತ, ನಾಗದ್ವೀಪ, ಸೌಮ್ಯ, ಗಂಧರ್ವ, ವಾರುಣ, ಭರತಗಳೆಂಬ ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಅಂತರ್ದ್ವೀಪಗಳು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾವಿರಗಾವುದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವುಳ್ಳವಾಗಿರುವುವು. ಈ ಭಾರತ ಖಂಡದ ಪೂರ್ವದೇಶಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಾತರೂ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯವನರೂ, ಮಧ್ಯ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಕ್ಷತ್ರ ವೈಶ್ಯ ಶೂದ್ರರೂ ತಂತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ಮಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತರಾಗಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರು. ಮತ್ತು ಶತದ್ರು, ಚಂದ್ರ ಭಾಗಾ, ಸರಯೂ, ಯಮುನಾ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಹಿಮವತ್ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುವವು. ವೇದಸ್ಮೃತೀ, ವೇದವತೀ, ವೃತಘ್ನಾ, ತ್ರಿಸರಾ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ವಿಂಧ್ಯಪರ್ವತದಿಂದುದ್ಭವಿಸಿರುವವು. ತಾಪಿ, ಪಯೋಷ್ಣಿ, ನಿರ್ವಿಂಧ್ಯಾ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಋಕ್ಷ ಪರ್ವತದಿಂಪುಟ್ಟಿರುವವು. ಗೋದಾವರಿ, ಭೀಮರಥಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣವೇಣಿ, ಕಾವೇರಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಸಹ್ಯಪರ್ವತದಿಂದ್ಭವಿಸಿರುವವು. ಕೃತಮಾಲಾ, ತಾಮ್ರಪರ್ಣಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಮಲಯ ಪರ್ವತದಿಂಪುಟ್ಟಿರುವವು. ತ್ರಿಸಾಮಾ, ಋಷಿಕುಲ್ಯಾ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಮಹೇಂದ್ರ ಪರ್ವತದಿಂದ್ಭವಿಸಿರುವವು. ಕುಮಾರೀ, ಮಂದಗಾಮಿನೀ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ನದಿಗಳು ಶುಕ್ತಿಮಂತ ಪರ್ವತದಿಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿರುವವು. ಈ ನದಿಗಳೂ ಇವುಗಳ ಉಪನದಿಗಳೂ ಭಾರತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕಂಗಳಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುವವು. ಈ ಭಾರತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಂಗ, ವಂಗ, ಕಳಿಂಗ, ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಕಾಂಭೋಜ, ಸಾಲ್ವ, ಕಾಮರೂಪ, ಸುವೀರ, ಸೌರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಬಂಗಾಳ, ಪಾಂಚಾಲ, ನೇಪಾಳ, ಕೇರಳ, ಸಿಹ್ಮಳ, ಕುಂತಳ, ಕೋಸಲ, ಮೈಥಿಲ, ಚೋಳ, ಜ್ಯಾಲ, ಸಿಂಧು, ಮಾಗಧ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ, ವತ್ಸ, ಮಂದ್ರ, ಮೈಂದ, ಮಲೆಯಾಳ, ಮಾಳವ, ಆಂಧ್ರ, ಗಾಂಧಾರ, ಲಾಟ, ವರಾಟ, ಮರಾಟ, ಕರ್ನಾಟ, ದ್ರಾವಿಡ, ಪಾಂಡ್ಯ, ಪುಳಿಂದ, ಪಾರಶೀಕ, ಸೈಂಧವ, ಬಾಹ್ಲೀಕ, ಬರ್ಬರ, ಕೇಕಯ, ಕುರು, ವಿದರ್ಭ, ಕಿರಾತ, ಹೂಣ, ಟೆಂಕಣ, ಕೊಂಕಣ, ಯವನ, ಓಡ್ರ, ಶೂರಸೇನ, ಘೂರ್ಜರ, ಚೇದಿ, ಚೀನ, ವಿದೇಹ, ಭೋಜ, ಆವಂತಿ, ಎಂಬೈವತ್ತಾರುದೇಶಂಗಳಿರುವವು. ಈ ಭಾರತ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮೋಕ್ಷಂಗಳಂ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹೇಮಕೂಟ ಪರ್ವತ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವದೇವನಾದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನಿಗೆ ನಿವಾಸಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ರತ್ನಮಂದಿರವಿರುವುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಸುವರ್ಣ ಕಲಶಗಳಿಂದ ಶೋಭಿತಮಾದ ಗಂಗಾನದಿಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

ಇಂತನೇಕ ನದಿಗಳು ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ವಿಹಾರಯೋಗ್ಯೋಭಯತೀರ ಶೋಭಿತಂಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಕಿನ್ನರ ಕಿಂಪುರುಷಾದಿಸೇವಿತಂಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವವು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವರತ್ನಮಯವಾದ ಮಂಟಪದಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕೃತಮಾದ ಪಾರಿಜಾತ ವನವು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿಯಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣನಿಗೆ ವಿಹಾರಸ್ಥಾನಮಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದು. ಮಸುಧಾರವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟದಿಕ್ಪಾಲಕರ ಗುಹೆಗಳೂ, ಸಪ್ತರ್ಷಿಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮಂಗಳೂ, ಇರುವವು. ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಾಗಲುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ವಜ್ರ ನೀಲ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಜಗಲಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾದಂಥಾ ಪುಣ್ಯಕರ ಮಾದಂಧಾ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಂಟಪವಿರುವುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಸಿದ್ಧರೂ ದೇವರ್ಷಿಗಳೂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರ್ಷಿಗಳೂ ಸಹಿತರಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಂಸೇವಿಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವರು. ಏಕಶೃಂಗಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಣ್ಯಕರವಾದ ಸುಗಂಧವೆಂಬ ಸರೋವರದ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪರಹಿತರೂ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳೂ, ಮಹಾತ್ಮರೂ ಆದ ಶುಕ, ಮನೋಹರ, ಕೌಶಿಕ, ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಸುಮನ, ವೇದನಾದ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಶಿಷ್ಯಪರಿವೃತವಾದ ಜೈಮಿನಿ ಮುನೀಶ್ವರನ ಆಶ್ರಮವಿರುವುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪರಾಯಣರೂ, ಪ್ರಶಾಂತಚಿತ್ತರೂ, ಮಹಾತ್ಮರೂ, ಆದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳು ಆಶ್ರಮಂಗಳಂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರಂತರವೂ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನಂ ಕುರಿತು ತಪವಂಗೈಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾದ ದಿವ್ಯಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನು ಶಚೀದೇವಿಯಿಂದಲೂ, ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಅಪ್ಸರ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹಿತನಾಗಿ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತನಾಗಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಸುಖಿಗಳನ್ನನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವನು. ಈ ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಗಣದಿಂದಲೂ, ಯೋಗಿನೀ ಗಣದಿಂದಲೂ, ಸೇವಿತಳಾದ ಮಾಹೇಶ್ವರಿಯೆನಿಪ ದುರ್ಗಾದೇವಿಯು ಯೋಗಾಮೃತಪಾನವಂ ಗೈದು, ಸಚ್ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಸ್ವರೂಪನಾದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನ ದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರಳಾಗಿ ಸುಖದಿಂದಿರುವಳು. ಸುನೀಲವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸುವರ್ಣಪ್ರಾಕಾರಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ರತ್ನಮಯ ಗೋಪುರಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಅಲಂಕೃತಮಾದ ದಿವ್ಯ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನನಾದ ಗರುತ್ಮಂತನು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧಾಂತಃಕರಣದಿಂದ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನಂ ಧ್ಯಾನಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ತಪವಂಗೈಯುತ್ತಿರುವನು. ಮತ್ತು ತ್ರಿಶೃಂಗ ಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗನ್ಮೋಹನ ಕಲಾಸ್ವರೂಪಳಾದ ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯು ದೇವ ಗಂಧರ್ವ ಸಿದ್ಧ ಚಾರಣದಿವಂದಿತಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಅನೇಕಾಪ್ಸರ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಸೇವಿತಳಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಾನಾಭೀಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದಳಾಗಿಯೂ, ಭಕ್ತ ಜನರಂ ಸಲಹುತ್ತಾ ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ, ಅಪರಿಮಿತಾನಂದಂಗಳನ್ನನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವಳು. ಸಹಸ್ರ ಶಿಖರವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರರ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳೂ, ರಮಣೀಯ ಸರೋವರಂಗಳೂ, ನದಿಗಳೂ, ಕರ್ಣಿಕಾರವನಂಗಳೂ ಅನೇಕಂಗಳಾಗಿರುವುವು. ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರರಿಂದಲೂ, ಪ್ರಮಥಗಣಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾಗಿರುವ ಆ ಕರ್ಣಿಕಾರವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ವತಿ ದೇವಿಯು ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವಾದಿಗಳಾದ ಮುನಿಗಳಿಂ ಸೇವಿತಳಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವಳು. ಸುಪಾರ್ಶ್ವವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ವಿಭವಂಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾದ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ ದೇವಿಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಿರುವುದು. ಪಾಂಡುರಗಿರಿ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವತಾ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಂ ನಿಬಿಡಂಗಳಾದ ಗಂಧರ್ವರ ನಗರಂಗಳಿರುವವು. ಅಂಜನ ಗಿರಿಶಿಖರಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಊರ್ವಶೀ ರಂಭ ಮೇನಕೆ ತಿಲೋತ್ತಮೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ

ಅಷ್ಟರ ಸ್ತೀಯರ ನಗರಂಗಳು ಸರ್ವಾಲಂಕಾರ ಭೂಷಿತಂಗಳಾಗಿರುವವು. ಪಿಂಜರ ಪರ್ವತ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದೀಶ್ವರಾದಿ ಗಣಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಪುರಂಗಳಿರುವವು. ಚಾರುಧಿ ಎಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವದೇವತೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಮಸ್ಕೃತನೂ ತ್ರಯಿಮಯನೂ ಆದ ಸೂರ್ಯನ ನಗರವಿರುವುದು. ಆದರ ಉತ್ತರಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜ್ಯೋತಿರ್ಮಯವಾದ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಹಿಣೀ ದೇವಿಯಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿದ ಚಂದ್ರನು ಪರಿವರಿಸುಖಿಂಗಳನ್ನ ನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವನು. ಹಂಸವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಭೋಗ ಗಳಿಗೂ ಆಧಾರವಾವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಗಾವುದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನಿಗೆ ವಿಹಾರಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದು. ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾತ್ಮಕನಾದ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವನು ವಾಮ ದೇವಾದಿ ಮುನಿಗಳಿಂ ಸ್ತುತನಾಗಿ, ಸಾವಿತ್ರಿಯಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ, ಸುಖಿ ವನ್ನನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವನು. ಅದರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನಕ ಸನಂ ದಾದಿಗಳ ಆಶ್ರಮಗಳಿರುವವು. ಪಂಚಶೈಲವೆಂಬ ಪರ್ವತದ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾನವರಿಗೆ ನಿವಾಸಯೋಗ್ಯಂಗಳಾದ ಮೂರುಪುರಂಗಳಿರುವವು. ಸುಗಂಧ ಪರ್ವತ ಶಿಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನದಿಗಳಿಂ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನವಾದ ಕರ್ದಮ ಮುನಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಮವಿರುವುದು. ಅದರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠನಾದ ಸನತ್ಕುಮಾರಮುನಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಮವಿರುವುದು. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪರ್ವತಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ದೇವತೆ ಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪಿತಂಗಳಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಂಭವ ಲಿಂಗಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ಋಷ್ಯಾಶ್ರಮಂಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ಸರೋವರಂಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ನದಿಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ವನಂಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ಪಟ್ಟಣಂಗಳೂ, ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷ್ಣುದೇವಾಲಯಗಳೂ ಇರುವವು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಪೇಳಲಶಕ್ಯ ವಾದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಜಂಬೂದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಋಷ್ಯಾಶ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಂ ಪೇಳಲು ನೂರುವತ್ಸರವಾದರೂ ಆಗಲರಿಯದು।

BUY YOURSELF A DOUBLE

The firm of Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, USA, has announced that it will accept orders for life-size dummies that are exact replicas of the customer. Buy yourself a double, the ad. says, if you don't want to feel lonely at breakfast or are afraid to remain alone at night. The dummy can laugh and say "Yes"! What is more important, you can use it if your life is threatened, as Sherlock Holmes once did when he learned that someone was out gunning for him. The price of the dummy is $ 3,000 plus the sculptor's plane fare, if you live in another city.

RECORD

A new world record has been set in North Rhine-Westphalia (West Germany) in card playing. The new champions are four men who played skat nonstop for 500 hours! Since it is a three-hand game, they took turns, sleeping (six hours a day) and did nothing else. The previous record was 300 hours.

HEROIN

According to U S health statistics, heroin claims one life every six hours. The average life span of the victims of this drug is 25 years, and 20 per cent of those it kills are women!

PART-TIME PRISONER

Robert Henning, a New York lawyer, was recently convicted of a $ 250,000 property swindle. But the judge was lenient to his professional colleague. Henning got off with a sentence requiring him to spend every week-end in jail for the next six years! "In this way," the judge explained, "he can earn a living for his family." Henning could have received a maximum sentence of more one hundred years!

IDEAL HUSBAND

Some time ago a TV station in Phoenix, Arizona, USA., showed one Edgar Hunte who, it said, was an "ideal husband". The programme was relayed by many other broadcasting stations. On the following day. however, Hunte was arrested on charges of bigamy! He was recognised by his first wife in San Francisco and she reported him to the police.

TOO STICKY

The British Home Office has started an inquiry into the manufacture of a glue which is causing considerable trouble to users. Sold under the trade-mark of Mopak and produced in Ireland, it is so sticky that fingers smeared with it cannot be torn apart without surgical intervention! Several persons who were not careful enough with it have already landed in hospital!

(Continued from Page No. 13)

The skin an one leg is unusually tender—legacy, he says, from burns he suffered elping his family escape from their home ver 300 years ago, before he himself was uffocated in the burning building.

From thousands of such cases, sifted and crutinised with care, it would seem that ome people—and particularly children—do eem to have memories from the distant past hich could only be gained by personal nowledge.

And some scientists now believe that such ackward glances are not really inconsistent ith modern theories of time and space.

For instance W. H. Dunne, author of 'Experiment with Time," says time is a ourth dimension in which we are travelling, ith our attention focussed on that little egment we call the present.

But when our conscious minds are relaxed s in sleep—we can see both backwards and orwards along this time dimension.

Whether this is true or not, the fact emains that the majority of children's rein-arnation experiences come in the form of lreams, at least in the first instance.

A recent case I investigated involved Joan, nine year old girl from the north of England who recently visited London for the first ime with her parents.

Joan is not a studious girl. In fact she has total lack of interest in history and tradi-ion, which makes her story even more emarkable.

It all started that summer when on her London holiday, she was taken by her parents to the Tower of London.

There they formed part of a group being conducted around the tower by a Yeoman Warder, and eventually arrived at Tower Green—the scene of countless executions from days gone by.

When the guide recited the list of victims—including Henry the Eighth's Queen, Anne Boleyn — Joan whispered to her mother: "They didn't chop her head off with an axe. They did it with a sword."

When asked how she knew, she replied simply: "I was there."

Later, this girl, who knew nothing of Henry the Eighth or his other wives, described in eatraordinary detail the scene in 1536 when the headsman, too compassionate to execute Anne in cold blood, took off his shoes, crept behind her, and killed her with his sword.

Said Joan's father: "I know she has never read about it or watched it on television — she simply isn't interested in that sort of thing. She insists that she saw it 'when she was a little girl.'

"Normally she is such an ordinary, straightforward child. We just can't understand it."

Equally baffling is the story of another north of England family, the Pollocks, whose daughters Joanna and Jacqueline were killed on their way to church in 1957.

Eventually, Mrs. Florence Pollock had two more daughters—twins Jennifer and Gillian. Today, their parents are convinced they are a reincarnation of Joanna and Jacqueline.

Physically, they are uncannily alike. Jennifer, has an unusual white scar on her face. So had Jacqueline. Jennifer also has a birthmark on her left hip. Again, so had Jacqueline.

But perhaps the most astounding fact is that the twins talk as though the accident had happened to them.

They speak of incidents no one has ever discussed with them. And everything they say tallies with facts that existed before they were born.

Have all these children walked the earth before? Are they living proof that when we leave this earth at the end of this life, we are destined to return?

John Macklin.

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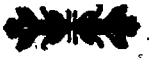

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HAVE PASSED THE ONE MILLION MARK.

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LIFE ON PLANETS

Some 150,000 million stars, similar to our sun, shine in our Galaxy alone. Scientists have calculated that one or two per cent of our Galaxy's stars may have planetary systems on which life is possible.

What kind of life is it? On the pages of science fiction novels we find both metal beings feeding on atomic energy, and clots of thought living in space, and silicon pyramids, etc. Let us not try to compete with science fiction writers, but look at the neighbouring planets through the eyes of a chemist.

Terrestrial protein beings are fantastically hardy. We are used to terrestrial atmospheric pressure, but spores of fungi were found at a height of 33 km where pressure comes but to 0.04 atmosphere. Ultraviolet radiation, a serious enemy of life, is preferred by mulberry silkworms. A dosage of 600 roentgens is lethal to man; but in the water surrounding an atomic reactor which gets over a million roentgens per hour, some forms of bacteria have been found. Radiation does not affect them. Micro-organisms, as spores, can stand a "frost" that is close to absolute zero (273° below zero).

The hardiness of protein organisms allows us to assume their existence on the ageing Mars and hot Venus. However, the notoriously eternally cold "dead" planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—are mach more interesting to a chemist.

Terrestrial life owes its origin to water. Water dissolved organic compounds and synthesised complex molecules. It protected primitive living organisms against deadly ultraviolet rays. But this job can be done by other liquids, too.

Hydrogen and helium, carbon and nitrogen, neon and oxygen are the building bricks of the universe. The leading place on Earth was captured by oxygen which has bound almost all other elements into compounds. But where there is a lack of oxygen it must be replaced by its nearest analogue–nitrogen. Scientists have suggested ammonia as the liquid medium that gives birth to life.

Jupiter and Saturn are literally saturated with ammonia. In these conditions the appearance of primary forms of life is quite feasible from a chemist's viewpoint.

I. Asimov, the famous science fiction author and no less prominent biochemist, considers that liquid methane which predominates on Uranus and Neptune might prove to be a medium of life.

The appearance of specific forms of life is, in principle, possible also on hot planets, for instance, on Mercury which is closest to the sun. Melted sulphur may prove to be the vital environment here, while protein is replaced by fluorine.

We must not forget that oxygen and silicon are the main components of hot planets. More likely than not, they will prove to play the main role. The curious thing is that silicon life must draw on energy for its existence by other methods than does life on Earth. Oxidation processes are the main source of energy for protein organisms. Meanwhile silicon compounds are incapable of oxidation. This is why hypothetical silicon beings must live not in an oxidative, but in a reducing medium.

We cannot vouch for the correctness of these hypotheses, of course. Some of them may seem not only open to dispute, but also quite senseless. But let us recall the words of Niels Bohr, the outstanding physicist, who liked to ask whether a given hypothesis was senseless enough to be correct! In any case, the approach to the problems of extra-terrestrial life from the viewpoint of chemistry substantially extends the range of quests for our intelligent brothers in the Universe.

L. Suleimenko

RICH AND POOR

Arnold Toynbee

To day the rich minority is unhappy, yet is envied by those members of the poor majority who have been fascinated by the rich minority's aim in life. These are paradoxes. They signal the end of epoch and portend a revolutionary change of mechanised man's aim and conduct.

At the same time, these paradoxes are not surprising. They are the predictable consequence of the deliberate rejection of the precepts of mankind's greatest seers, from the Buddha to Saint Francis of Assisi. These precepts are unanimous. The seers have declared that the maximisation of material wealth is not a right, and is therefore not a satisfying obective for human beings. This is, of course a hard saying. Ordinary men have never lived up to the seer's ideals, but these ideals were not repudiated consciously and deliberately till the outbreak of the Indstrial Revolution in Britain. Within two centuries of that eighteenth century turning point in history, we now find ourselves suffering the consequences of that rejection of the ethical wisdom of past ages.

Our present paroxysm of ruthless strife has been the penalty for discarding traditional human restraints on the greed that is innate in human beings as well as in all other living creatures.

In the mechanised minority of mankind, the large increase in material productivity that mechanisation has brought with it has now been overtaken and surpassed by a still greater increase of appetite. We are attempting to consume more than we produce, and, since that is impossible, the result is inflation. So long as excessive demands continue, inflation is bound to continue, and inflation is a grievous social and moral evil. The price of inflation is chronic strife and escalating injustice. In each successive round of the strife, the strong misuse their strength to rob the weak. This progressive brigandage is morally odious.

Our modern world's malady is spiritual. We are suffering from having sold our souls to the pursuit of an objective that is both spiritually wrong and practically unattainable. We have to reconsider our obejective and to change it. Unless and until we do this, we shall not have peace either among ourselves or within each of us.

If we are to win peace, we have to ask ourselves some searching questions to which the mechanised minority of mankind has closed its mind since its repudiation of traditional ideals at the outbreak of the Industrial Revolution. Is the maximisation of meterial wealth worth the spiritual price that we have been paying for it?

Among the remnant of indigenous minority of the population of the United States, there is one surviving people, the Pueblo Indians, whose way of life is antithesis of modern mechanised man's. The Pueblo people like the rest of us, are concerned to secure their material subsistence, but they are not concerned to maximise either their coilective or their individual wealth. Their chief interest in life is not material enrichment; it is the corporate worship of the gods who, in their brief, are the givers of the harvests that provide them with their daily bread. The Pueblo people's way of life is the way in which the ancestors of present day non-indigenous Americans once lived. The non-indigenous Americans and the Europeans and the Russians and the Japanese ought now to ask themselves which of these to ways of life is the happier and the better way: the Pueblo peaple's way, or modern mechanised man's?

The Pueblo people has invested more providently, as the Buddha and Saint Francis would say "Man does not live by bread alone." The simpletons and the seers are surely going to have the last word!

* * *

That is what Indian seers urged long before Buddha and Assisi. Toynbee seems to have no knowledge of India's vast lore in Sanskrit bearing on the matter. Ed.

PLANTS HAVE SIXTH SENSE

Cleve backster, 48, is a lie detector specialist who, after years of tests and observation, has concluded that plants perceive more than we might suspect.

For instance, Backster says, plants are aware of people and sense their intentions, and react by sending out signals that can be recorded by a polygraph machine (lie detector).

A plant in danger may go into its equivalent of human shock, Baskster says. On the other hand, he says, a loved plant will prosper!

Backster is the director of a New York polygraph school for law enforcement officials and has been working with lie detectors for 24 years. During the last six years, he has also been making polygraph studies of plants.

His work with plants, which has been dismissed as implausible by many scientists, began in 1966, he recalled, when in a moment of diversion he decided to hook polygraph electrodes to the leaves of on office plant.

"Surprisingly, the contour lines on the charges were similar to typical reactions of a human," he said in an interview.

"I thought about testing its reactions and decided to burn it with a match. At that very instant the recording pen bounced off the top of the chart!"

Backster said his life hasn't been the rame since.

"The initial result indicated that plants have some sort of perceptive ability." he said.

In subsequent tests, he said he found that Plants emitted a straight line on the chart, or went into "non-productivity" when a certain botanist entered the room.

The botanist, he discovered, destroyed plants in the course of her work!

After the botanist left, the plant would slowly recover and after 30 minutes would send out normal signals, he said.

Another test showed that a plant could "identify," with an exaggerated reaction on the graph, one man in a group of six who minutes before had destroyed another plant in the room.

"I also fount that whenever I talked about my office plant, no matter what part of the country I was in the plant would show a corresponding reaction on the charts, at exactly the same moment I was talking about it"! Backster said.

Backster said that these and other observations he has made "lead me to believe that plants have a sense of perception that goes beyond our basic five senses."

He said he has found that plants have an "attunement" with its owner and react to praise.

"When people go on vacations," he said. "I often suggest they take along a picture of a plant and think about it."

RON SHAFFER

ಯಯಾತಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ.

ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೌನಕಾದಿಋಷಿಗಳು ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಎಲೈ ಪೌರಾಣಿಕೋತ್ತಮನೇ! ಈ ನಹುಷನ ಪುತ್ರನಾದ ಯಯಾತಿ ಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಭಾರ್ಗವನ ಮಗಳಾದ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯನ್ನೂ, ದೈತ್ಯಾಧಿಪತಿಯಾದ ವೃಷಪರ್ವನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೆಸಗೊಳ್ಳಲು; ಆ ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಕೇಳಿರೈ ಋಷಿಗಳಿರಾ! ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾನೊಂದುದಿನ ದಾನವೇಶ್ವರನಾದ ವೃಷಪರ್ವನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯೂ, ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಮಗಳಾದ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯೂ ಅನೇಕಜನ ನಾರಿಯರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಉಪವನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರೋವರದ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಆ ಸರಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚಕ್ರವಾಕಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಶೈವಾಲಗಳನ್ನೂ, ತಾವರೆಮೊಗ್ಗುಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಹವಳದ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಕನ್ನೈದಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ತನಗಳೂ, ರೋಮರಾಜಿಯೂ, ಹಸ್ತಗಳೂ, ಅಧರವೂ, ನೇತ್ರಗಳೂ ಎಂದು ಭ್ರಾಂತಿಗೊಂಡು ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವವೆಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮರಳಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದಲೋಯೆಂಬಂತೆ ಬೇಗದಿಂದ ತಾವು ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದ ದುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ, ಆ ಸರೋವರದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿದು ಜಲಕ್ರೀಡೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವೃಷಭಾರೂಢನಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನನ್ನು ದೂರದಿಂದಲೇ ನೋಡಿ ಲಜ್ಜಿತರಾಗಿ ಥಟ್ಟನೆ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ವಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಿಸುವಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು ವಸ್ತ್ರಭೇದವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯ ವಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಧರಿಸಲು, ದೇವಯಾನಿಯು ಆ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಆಚಾರ್ಯನಪುತ್ರಿಯಾದ ನನ್ನ ವಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ದಾಸಿಯಾದ ನೀನು ಉಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದು ಕೋಪದಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ವಾದ ನಿಷ್ಠುರೋಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನಾಡಲು; ಆ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು ಕೋಪವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿ ಸಖೀಜನರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ ದೇವಯಾನಿಗೆ ವಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಳ್ಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದಳು. ಆ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯು ವಸ್ತ್ರವಿಹೀನಳಾಗಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಬರಲಾರದೆ ಆ ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುಳಿತ್ತಿದಳು.

ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಬೇಟೆಯನ್ನಾಡಿ ಬಳಲಿ ಬಾಯಾರಿ ಜಲಪಾನಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಆ ಸರೋವರದ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಅವಳ ಸಮಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅವಳ ಕೈಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಆ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯು ಆಗ ರಾಯನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ—ಎಲೈ ಧೊರೆಯೇ! ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಕೈಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ನೀನೇ ಪತಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನುಡಿಯಲು; ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಆವಚನವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ—ಎಲೈ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೇ! ನೀನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೋತ್ತಮನಾಗಿಯೂ, ದೈತ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಶುಕ್ರನ ಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನಾದ ನನಗೆ ಪತ್ನಿಯಾಗುವದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆನಲು; ದೇವಯಾನಿಯು—ಎಲೈ ರಾಯನೇ! "ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನ ಪತ್ನಿಯಾಗುವುವದು ಅನುಚಿತವಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೊಂದುಂಟು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಳು. ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಚಾರ್ಯನಾದ ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಗೆ ಮಗನಾದ ಕಚನೆಂಬವನು ನನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಭಾರ್ಗವನ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ದಿವ್ಯಸಹಸ್ರವರ್ಷ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುವಾದ ಭಾರ್ಗವನನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸಿ, ಆತನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಮೃತಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಯೆಂಬ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಆತನ ಅನುಜ್ಞೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಆ ಕಚನನ್ನು ಕಾಮಿಸಿ ನೀನೇ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ವಿವಾಹಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹುಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕಚನು ಕೋಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿನಗೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಅಧರ್ಮಬುದ್ಧಿಯುಂಟಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀನು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಪುತ್ರಿಯಾದರೂ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನಿಗೆ ಪತ್ನಿಯಾಗೆಂದು ಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಟುಹೋದನು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನಾವ ನಿನಗೆ ಪಾಣಿಗ್ರಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯನಾಗಿರುವೆನು. ನೀನೇ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನಲು"; ಆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಆ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯ ವಚನವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ, ಸಂತುಷ್ಟನಾಗಿ—"ಎಲೈ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯೇ! ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೋರಥವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಡುವೆನು. ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ ನೀನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೋಗಿ ನಿನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾ." ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ತಾನು ತನ್ನ ಪುರವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೊರಟುಹೋದನು.

ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯು ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿ—ಎಲೈ ತಂದೆಯೇ! "ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿವಾಹಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನನಗೆ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನೂ ನನ್ನ ಗಂಡನಾದ ಆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ, ಅವಳು ನನ್ನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಿಯಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಗೊಳ್ಳಲು;" ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ಮಗಳಪೇಲಣ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಮಗಳ ವಚನಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವಳನ್ನು ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನಿಗೆ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿ, ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಾದ ವೃಷಪರ್ವನೆಂಬ ದಾನವೇಂದ್ರನ ಮಗಳಾದ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನೂ ಆ ರಾಯನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಲೈ—ರಾಯನೇ! ಈ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು ನನ್ನ ಮಗಳಾದ ದೇವಯಾನಿಗೆ ಶುಶ್ರೂಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ, ನಿನ್ನ ಶಯನವನ್ನೇರಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಆ ರಾಯನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಪತ್ನಿಯರೊಡನೆ ಅವನ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನು. ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು ರಾಯನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅವನ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅಶೋಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ದೇವಯಾನಿಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ; ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ತನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮಪತ್ನಿಯಾದ ದೇವಯಾನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯದು, ತುರ್ವಸುಗಳೆಂಬ ಎರಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಬಳಿಕ ಒಂದಾನೊಂದುಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು ಇರುವ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿದನು. ಆಗ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠಾದೇವಿಯು ದೇವಯಾನಿಯ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೈವಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ ಬಂದ ರಾಯನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತನಗೆ ಇಂದು ಸಮಯವು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತೆಂದು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ರಾಯನ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, "ಬೇಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವೆನೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಹಾರಾಯನೇ! ನನಗೆ ಪುತ್ರದಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು" ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಳು. ರಾಯನು ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ

ವಚನವನ್ನು ನೆನೆದು ನಾನು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಪೋಷಿಸಿ ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸುವನೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಪರಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾರೆನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ; ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯು "ಎಲ್ಲೆ ರಾಯನೇ ! ನನ್ನ ಸಖಿಗೆ ನೀನು ಪತಿಯಾದಬಳಿಕ ನನಿಗೂ ಪತಿಯೇ ಆದೆ. ಈ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ದೇವಯಾನೆಯ ಸಂಗಡಲೇ ನನ್ನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವದರಿಂದಲೂ, ವಿವಾಹಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿದರೂ ಮಿಥ್ಯಾದೋಷ ವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಹೇಳುವದರಿಂದಲೂ, ನೀನು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪರಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ" ಬಹುಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಡಂಬಡಿಸಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ; ಆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠಾದೇವಿಯ ವಚನವು ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪುರೋಹಿತಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದೊಡಗೂಡಿ ಆ ದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ಯಥಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿವಾಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ದೇವಿಯ ರೂಪಸೌಂದರ್ಯಸೌಶೀಲ್ಯಾದಿಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದವನಾಗಿ ದೇವಯಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಚಿಸಿ, ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠಾದೇವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತಾಸಕ್ತನಾಗಿ ಅವಳೊಡನೆ ಸಕಲ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಅವಳಲ್ಲ ದ್ರುಹ್ಯು, ಅನು, ಪುರುಗಳೆಂಬ ಮೂರು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದನು. ಆ ದೇವಯಾನೆಯೂ ಈ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಅತ್ಯಂತಕೋಪಯುಕ್ತಳಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ—ಎಲ್ಲೆ ತಂದೆಯೇ ! ನಿನ್ನ ಅಳಿಯನು ನಿನ್ನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಂಚಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ದಾಸಿಯಾದ ಶರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠೆಯೊಡನೆ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪುತ್ರರನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಅವಳನ್ನೂ ನನಿಗೆ ಸಪತ್ನಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ; ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ಕೋಪೋದ್ದೀಪಿತನಾಗಿ ಈ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿ ನಡೆದವನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವನಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾರ್ದಿಕ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗ ಲೆಂದು ಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆ ಶಾಪದಿಂದ ಆಗಲೇ ವೃದ್ಧಭಾವ ವನ್ನೈದಿದ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಾಷ್ಟಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ತನ್ನ ವೃದ್ಧತ್ವಪನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡನು. ಆಗ ಕರುಣಾಶಾಲಿಯಾದ ಶುಕ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿ—ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಜನೇ ! ನಿನ್ನ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಪುತ್ರರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನ ಯೌವನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ನಿನಗೆ ಯೌವನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪುತ್ರನಿಗೆ ಏಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟು, ಎಂದು ವರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ; ಆ ವರದಿಂದ ಹರ್ಷಿತನಾದ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ತನ್ನ ಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು—ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಕುಮಾರರುಗಳಿರಾ ! ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯುಳ್ಳವನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯೌವನವನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಆಗ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಪುತ್ರನಾದ ಯದುರಾಯಮೊದಲಾದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ವಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, ನಾವು ನಿನ್ನ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕಡೆಯ ಮಗನಾದ ಪುರುವೆಂಬವನ್ನು ಪಿನ್ನನಾದ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆಯು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆ ನಡೆಯದಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬದುಕಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೇನು ? ನಾನು ಅತನ ಮನೋರಥವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವೆನೆಂದು ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ, ತಂದೆಯಾದ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು —ಎಲ್ಲೆ ತಂದೆಯೇ ! ನನಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷದೇವನಾದ ನಿನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಚಿಂತೆಯಾಕೆ ? ನಿನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವದನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಅಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿನಲು ; ಆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಪರಮಸಂತೋಷಯುಕ್ತನಾಗಿ — ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಬಾಲಕನೇ ! ನನ್ನ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿನ್ನ ಯೌವನವನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಆಗ ಪುರುವು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೆಂದು ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಯೌವನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನ ವಾರ್ದ್ಧಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು; ಆ ಯಯಾತಿಮಹಾರಾಯನು ಯೌವನದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಒಂದು ಸಹಸ್ರಸಂವತ್ಸರವರೆಯಂತವೂ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಸೌಖ್ಯಮೊದಲಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಭೋಗಗಳನ್ನನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಸಮಸ್ತ ಯಾಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸಿ, ಅವನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ರತ್ನಖಚಿತವಾದ ರಥವನ್ನೇರಿ, ಆರು ದಿನದ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಸಮಸ್ತದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜಯಿಸಿ ಏಕಚ್ಛತ್ರಾಧಿಪತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿಋಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದ ನೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ;—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—*—*

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ಚೈತ್ರಾದಿ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತನಿರೂಪಣ.

ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಋಷಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಋಷಿಗಳಾ ! ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀ ದೇವಿಯು ನಾರದನಿಂದ ಣ್ಯಕವ್ರತ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನೂ, ಅದರ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿ, ಪುನಃ ಮುನಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಎಲೈ ಮಹಾಮುನಿಯೇ ! ನಾನು ಈ ಣ್ಯಕ ವ್ರತವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸಂತುಷ್ಟಳಾದೆನು. ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ತ ವ್ರತಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈ ಪುಣ್ಯಕವ್ರತವೇ ಸರ್ವೋತ್ತಮವೆಂದು ೀಳಿದೆಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ರತಗಳಿರುವವೋ ಆ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ೀಳಬೇಕೆನಲು ; ನಾರದ ಮುನಿಯು ಆ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ೈ ದೇವಿಯೇ ! ಕೆಲವು ವ್ರತಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡ ಕ್ಕವು. ಮತ್ತೂ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ರತಗಳು ತಿಥಿವಾರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಾಗಿ ಇರುವವು. ಆ ವ್ರತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ತಗಳು ಯಾವವೆಂದರೆ—ಚೈತ್ರಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ರೋಗ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ವ್ರತ, ವಿದ್ಯಾವ್ರತ, ತಿಲಕವ್ರತ, ಅಗ್ನಿವ್ರತ, ನರುಷಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯಪ್ರತಿ ಪದ್ವ್ರತಗಳೆಂಬ ವ್ರತಗಳು. ಇವು ಳನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೃಕೃತಿ ಪುರುಷವ್ರತ, ಬಾಲೇಂದುವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯಾದ್ವಿತೀಯಾವ್ರತ, ಮನಕ ಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಸಂಪದ್ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಉಮಾವ್ರತ, ಶಿವವ್ರತ ನ್ನಿವ್ರತಗಳೆಂಬ ವ್ರತಗಳು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ೋಳಾಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಶಯನವ್ರತ, ಅನಂತತೃತೀಯಾವ್ರತ, ರುಂಧತೀವ್ರತ, ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಾಷ್ಟಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಮನಕಗಣೇಶ ಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಚತುರ್ಥ್ಯುದ್ಯಾವ್ರತ, ಡ್ಡುಕ ಗಣೇಶ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತಾದಿನಾಗಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಉಚ್ಚೈಶ್ರವ ಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯ ಪಂಚಮೀ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದನಸ್ಕಂದವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಸ್ಕರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶೋಕಕಲಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಾಶನ ವ್ರತ, ದುರ್ಗಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಡಿಕಾವ್ರತ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ದವನದೇವೀ ಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದಶಮಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಶಮೀವ್ರತ, ಯಮಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀವ್ರತ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂದೋಳಕವ್ರತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾ ಯಣಾಂದೋಳನವ್ರತ, ವಾಮನ್ಸೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುದಮನಕವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ದಮನ ದ್ವಾದಶೀ ವ್ರತ. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂಗಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಮದನ ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಸಾರಸ್ವತವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೃಸಿಹ್ಮಾಂದೋಳನವ್ರತ, ಶಿವಭೈರವದಮನಕವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸಂತಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಚಿತ್ರಗುಪ್ತವ್ರತ, ಇಂದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರಾಹಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಇದು ಚೈತ್ರ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳು.—ವೈಶಾಖ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಶ್ವತಿಯೆಂಬ ಶಿವವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಮಾವ್ರತ, ಶಿವವ್ರತ, ಅಗ್ನಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಷತ್ರಿತೀಯಾವ್ರತ, ಅಕ್ಕಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಪಂಚಾಗ್ನಿಸಾಧ್ಯರಂಭಾತ್ರಿತೀಯಾವ್ರತ, ಸಾಭಾಗ್ಯ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಉದು ಕುಂಭಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣವ್ರತ, ಬಲರಾಮ ಜಯಂತೀ ವ್ರತ, ಬೌದ್ಧಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾವಣ್ಯ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂಬಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಗಂಗೋ ತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಗಂಗಾಪೂಜಾ, ಶರ್ಕರಾಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಮ್ರಫಲವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂಡಿಕಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಶುರಾಮೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧುಸೂದನವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನರಸಿಹ್ಮಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರ್ಮ ಜಯಂತೀ ವ್ರತ, ಅರ್ಧನಾರೀಶ್ವರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ದಶಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತಗಳು, ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನ್ನಾಗಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಕರ ವೀರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಕಿಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕದಳೀ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ರಂಭಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಮಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವೀವ್ರತ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಣೀ ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದಶಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಶಾಹರವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯಾ ದಶಮೀ ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಜಲೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ವತ್ರಿ ರಾತ್ರವ್ರತ, ವಟಸಾವಿತ್ರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಾ ಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಶಿವವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿತ್ರೀ ವ್ರತಗಳು. ಆಷಾಢ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳು ವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮೃತಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕಂದ ಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಶಮೀಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಷಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕಂಧಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಸ್ವ ದ್ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಷಘ್ನವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಐಂದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುಶಯ ನೋತ್ಸವವ್ರತ, ಗೋಪದ್ಮವ್ರತ, ಶಂಖಚಕ್ರವ್ರತ, ಶುಕಪದ್ಮವ್ರತ, ಲಿಂಗಪದ್ಮವ್ರತ, ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಕ ಪದ್ಮವ್ರತ, ಈ ವ್ರತಗಳು ಈ ದಿನ ಮೊದಲು ಗೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ತೀಕಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀವರೆವಿಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೃಂದಾವನ ಪೂಜಾ, ಈ ವ್ರತವು ಚಾತುರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ದ್ವಾದಶೀ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸ ಪೂಜಾ, ಶಿವಶಯನೋತ್ಸವವ್ರತ, ಕೋಕಿಲಾವ್ರತ, ಹರಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶೂನ್ಯಶಯನವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಮೇಶವ್ರತಗಳು. ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತ, ಸ್ಕಂದಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತ, ದೂರ್ವಾಗಣಪತಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಪಾಧ್ಯವ್ರತ, ಗರುಡಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿರಿಯಾಳಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೌಮಾರೀ ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಮೋದರೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಪವಿತ್ರಾರೋಹಣವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಯಗ್ರೀವ ಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಕಟಹರಚೌತೀವ್ರತ.

(ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತೆ.)

NICE MISTAKE !

Two men met the other day in a Bronx apartment in New York, drew their guns and started potting at each other, with the result that one of them was killed and the other seriously wounded. The dead man was twenty year old Charles Williams, tenant of the apartment, and the other was a plain-clothes man ! They had mistaken each other for a burglar !

BANGALORE CYCLIST

Mallagal Chikkanna, a mechanic from Bangalore (India) arrived in New York from London to resume his cycle tour around the world. Before that he had already covered 16,900 kilometres. But the tour ended a few hours after his arrival in the American metropolis : his bicycle, carrying a large sign with the words "World Tour on Cycle", was stolen ! The thief also got away with Chikkanna's passport, money and the notes on his trip which he intended to work into a book !

HOW JAPAN DOES THINGS

Japan exported 1,436,495 motorcars valued at $2,357 million in the first nine months of this year, reports the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association. In terms of value this is 32.7 per cent and for number of cars 14.7 per cent more than in the same period last year. The biggest increases were in sales to Common Market countries ! In the first half of the year exports to West Germany went up by 534 per cent, to Britain by 328 per cent, and to France by 172 per cent.

The car manufacturer's profits are also soaring. The profit of the second biggest Japanese producer, Nissan Motor, increased in the six months ending September 30 by 49 per cent and reached $75,400,00 !

BLACK AMERICANS

The bulk of the able-bodied Black population of the United States are industrial workers, farm hands, service personnel and office employees. According to American statistics for the end of the 1960s, 46.4 per cent of Black Americans were industrial and farm workers, 19 per cent were employed in the service industries, 10.4 per cent were domestics, and 12.9 per cent were clerks and shop assistants. Only 7.4 per cent were specialists of any kind, 2.6 per cent were owners of enterprises or held top management posts (except on farms), and 1.3 per cent owned farms or worked as farm managers. Black Americans enjoy the least rights in the United States and are most exploited. There are more than three times as many indigent Black Americans as there are whites. The earnings of about 85 per cent of Black American families fall below the official subsistence minimum. The average level of unemployment for Black Americans is twice as high as that for the work force as a whole. Unemployment is especially rife among young Black Americans : more than a third of all jobless Black Americans are between 17 and 19 years of age.

"HE-WORMS"

Can a silkworm "produce" more silk ? Yes, it can, Uzbek geneticists maintain. He-worms have higher efficiency than she-worms : per kilogram of eaten mulberry leaves they yield 20 per cent more silk ! Provoking hereditary changes by nuclear radiation and "recarving" chromosomes with their aid, the scientists have succeeded in obtaining a special breed of silkworm. The posterity obtained by its crossing with any other breed practically consists of only he-worms. The methods of sex control of the silk-worms, elaborated by Uzbek experimenters, are availabel for commercial use !

SALES PROBLEMS

The sale of the inexpensive West German Volkswagen in the United States is meeting with difficulties on account of Japanese competition and the appearance of low-power American cars. To push their sales, the makers of the Volkswagen supply buyers, for an additional fee of course, wiih a removable glass-fibre plastic grid and hood that make it look like a Rolls-Royee !

EVEN THROUGH SEWERS

Neapolitan policeman Giuseppe Santo Donato could not believe his eyes when he saw a man in a driver's suit pop out of a sewer hatch hauling a big sack. On inspection, it was found to contain bottles of contraband French cognac ! The police subsequently investigated the sewer network and discovered a whole fleet of small boats lying at the sea-end of the sewer systsm ! They were used to smuggle French cognac into the city !

DOES FIRE HELP ?

"It does", say associates of the Institute of Applied Physics under the Academy of Sciences of Soviet Moldavia, a republic in the South-West of the USSR. They have proposed to use fire for combating weeds and pests which, it has been estimated, "eat" up to a third of a crop-yield. Chemicals do not always produce the desired effect since weeds and pests gradually get used to them, The Moldavian scientists have designed an installation drawn on trailer by a powerful cross-country vehicle leaving a broad fire tail behind it. The flame burns the remains of plants, weeds, pests and their larvae. The tests have shown that this method is most effective when used right after harvesting or in bare fallows, during weed and pest multiplication.

POWER FROM WAVES

Magadan (USSR) : Soviet scientists have started designing a high-capacity tidal power plant. The first plant of this type was built in the USSR three years ago on the Barents Sea. It does not only generate electricity, but has become a kind of research laboratory. The plant is stationed on a weir crossing a narrow bay near Murmansk. "High" water rushes into the bay through turbines and returns into the sea during ebb also through them. The plant has been assembled at a plant and then tugged on a special pontoon to the place of its installation. The effectiveness and cheapness of this method is particularly important because new tidal hydro power factories are to be set up in distant, scarcely populated areas. In the Sea of Okhotsk, where one of them is to be stationed, tides in the territorial waters of the USSR have been recorded to rise to 12 metres.

HEROIN BABIES

At least 550 babies were born "junkies" in New York in the last twelve months, according to an official announcement. They are victims of heroin and methadone, which their mothers used when pregnant. These children suffer from withdrawal symptoms like adults and die if their addiction is not treated ! A special committee on child abuse said the number of these born addicts in New York could be as high as 2000 !

COPS DRESSED AS WOMEN

In their fight against crime, the International Herald Tribune reports, the Los Angeles authorities have launched a new project called "Street Watch." Under this project, a number of cops are dressed as women and let loose into the streets as decoys to catch robbers and rapists and lecturers ?

HONEST CROOKS

The newspaper TAGESSPIEGEL reports from Barcelona that a group of Spanish cheese makers have got together and formed an Association of Honest Crooks. They admit that their cheese does not contain any butter but only margarine, attributing this innovation to the shortage of butter in Spain! They have set up their Association, they explain, to expose their "dishonest" rivals who do not use even margarine. They mix paraffin and other harmful substances in their cheeses!

GALILEO

Tee Vatican has set up a special commission to review the Galileo case. The fact that the earth revolves about the sun is now undisputed, Austrian Cardinal Konig said in an interview with the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA. In 1633 the famous Italian scholar was persecuted by the Inquisition for this theory. It took the Holy See more than 3ᴗ0 years to admit that Pope Urban VIII had made a "mistake" and publicly to announce Galileo's "rehabilitation·"! The mills of the gods indeed grind slowly!

HOUSE SETTERS!

The drastic increase in robberies and burglaries in the United States has brought a new profession into existence. It's called "house-sitting." Fearing that their property will be burgled while they are away on holiday or long business trips, people find trustworthy persons, through their friends or by advertising, willing to live in their homes free of charge while they are away. The New York Times writes that some families thus manage to live in well-appointed houses the year round without spending a cent!

Every 2nd Person

Professor Andrei Sicard of France told an international congress of road accident medicine, held in Paris in mid-September, that more than 65,000 people were killed in car accidents last year in just eight European countries, and hundreds of thousand sustained injuries. In France alone road accidents took a toll of 16,000 lives. In the United States, incidentally, the number of people killed on the roads in the same year came to 55,000. Pointing out that the number of such accidents was growing steadily, Professor Sicard said every second person born in these eight countries in 1972 would at one time or another become a victim of a car!

Scotland Yard's Fall

In Conan Doyle's days Scotland Yard was famed for its conscientiousness and integrity. Suffice it to recall Inspector Lestrade. But times change. NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG reported the other day that five inspectors of the Yard's narcotics section had been suspended and charged with conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice! A warrant was issued for the arrest of another inspector, but he had fled to Austratia!

Student Files Suit

An eighteen-year-old San Francisco resident filed a million-dollar suit against the city's public-school system, claiming that the school he went to for twelve years had not taught him to read and write properly. Although he studied at a proper grade level and had a record of normal attendance, the knowledge he had acquired made him "unqualified for employment other than the most demeaning, unskilled, low-paid manual labour", he said.

Lesson to Children

In the morning of December 11 troops from Triangula invaded the high school at North ogden Utah, U.S.A. Armed soldiars were posted at all doors and pupils violating occupation regulations were court-martialled and sentenced to hard labour—to clean up classroom and other school premises ! The occupation lasted three days, and while Triangula is an imaginary state, the soldiers were real. The occupation idea belonged to the headmaster, and the whole thing was done for ideological purposes : to show childern what life would be like under a "totalitarian regime" and to teach them to "appreciate freedom."

February had 31 !

Last year was a leap year and February had twenty-nine days. In the 1973 calendar printed for the Canadian postal authorities in several hundred thousand copies, February has 31 days ! The mistake was discovered on December 17 when postmen were about to deliver the calendars. The whole batch was thrown out and the owner of the Montreal printing shop which had put the calendar out without the final O.K., of the postal authorities will now have to reprint it at his own expense !

Even in Corpses

The forgery trial of one Thomas Sutherland in a Federal Court in Baltimore, U.S.A., has produced the sensational disclosure that narcotics have been smuggled into the United States from Southeast Asia concealed on the corpses of U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam. Sutherland, who on his arrest was wearing military uniform and was carrying identification papers of a segeant of the U.S. Army ! although his name was not found in army records, testified that the iraffickers had used this method of transporting heroin for eight years ! As a rule the coffins were delivered either to the Dover air base in Delaware or the Fort Lewis base, where the shipments were picked up by members of the ring ! Although Sutherland turned out to be a civilian there is little doubt that the racket he and his accomplices engaged in was covered up by servicemen !

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ಚೈತ್ರಾದಿ ಮಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತನಿರೂಪಣ.

(ಕಳೆದ ವಾರದಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ)

ಈ ಸಂಕಟಹರಚೌತೀವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಈದಿನ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಚತುರ್ಥೀ ದಿನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಶಾಫಲವ್ರತ, ಜನ್ಮಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಹಿಣೀಚಂದ್ರವ್ರತಗಳು. ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು. — ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಂಡನವ್ರತ, ಮಹತ್ತಮಲಿಪ ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಣಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಹರಿತಾಳಿ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ವರತಾಳೀವ್ರತ, ಅನಂತತೃತೀಯಾವ್ರತ; ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಯಕವ್ರತ, ಶಿವಾಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತ, ಕಪರ್ದೀಶ್ವರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಋಷಿಪಂಚಮಿವ್ರತ, ಆಲೇಖ್ಯಪಂಚಮಿವ್ರತ, ಪುಣ್ಯಪಂಚಮಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪಹರಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಸೂರ್ಯಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಚಂದ್ರಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಸ್ಕಂದಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಲಲಿತಾಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ಕಟಮರ್ಕಟೀವ್ರತ, ಅಮುಕ್ತಾಭರಣ ಸಪ್ತಮಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ದೂರ್ವಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಯಳೀ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಮಾವಿಯೋಗವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಮನಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಶಕ್ರಧ್ವಜವ್ರತ. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಂತವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಮಾಮಹೇಶ್ವರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೃಹದ್ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಷಷ್ಠೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪಿಲಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ನವಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಗಾವ್ರತ. ಆಶ್ವೀಜ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವರಾತ್ರೀವ್ರತ, ದುರ್ಗಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸರಸ್ವತೀವ್ರತ, ಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಅಶೋಕವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧನಕನಕಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಂಗಲಲಿತಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌಮವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ವದೇವಿವ್ರತ, ಶುಭಸಪ್ತಮಿವ್ರತ, ಅಚಲಾಸಪ್ತಮಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುರ್ಗಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮುಂಡಾವ್ರತ, ಆಯುಧಪೂಜಾ, ಗಜಾಶ್ವಾದಿಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಬೀಜಪ್ರಪೂರಿತ ನವಮಿವ್ರತ, ಗೋಪಾಲ ನವಮಿವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದಶಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಶಮೀಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ಅಪರಾಜಿತವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪದ್ಮನಾಭೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ವಿಭೂತಿದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಜಾಗರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಂದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಪಂಚಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಶರಥಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನರಕಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇದಾರೇಶ್ವರವ್ರತಗಳೆಂದು ನಾರದರು ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀದೇವಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದು ಸೂತಪಾರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಋಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದನೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ; * * * * * * *

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Gherman Titov, Heroic Space Pilot of the USSR writes : Specialists all over the world have long since given a positive answer to the question whether or not it is possible to build and use a space-plane. Clearly, such a craft could take on a great many tasks– from passenger and freight transport over the Earth to delivering supplies and crew replacements to orbital space statious. It is also clear what place will be taken among the present means of flights by this as yet unborn offspring of technology.

Many consider that aviation and space engineering have neatly shared out their spheres of activity : where there's air, you have aircraft, and where there isn't—you have rockets....But this is no means the case. It was only gradually that aviation mastered altitudes, speeds and distances. It took over half a eentury to achieve supersonic speeds, stratospheric heights and intercontinental distances. Yet the spaceships in its very first flight smashed all these records ; flying round the Earth at a speed of 28,000 kilometres an hour at an altitude of about 200 kilometres !

But there has been more than just a sharply qualitative jump ahead—man has gone up in apparatus obeying the laws of celestial mechanics, as distinct from the aircraft, which is subject to the laws of aerodynamics. Two areas of space have now been conquered··· the atmosphere of the Earth, and the nearer regions of outer space. Between them lies a vast unconquered area from about 30 to 180 kilometres up, And this is an unlimited field of activity for the new types of transport— the space-plane.

BRITAIN ON THE MARCH

Britain has joined the Gommon Market and its people will now have to adapt their traditions and habits to those of the people in the other EEC countries. Take, for instance, drinking. The Government, according to Newsweek, appointed a special committee with the aim of "bringing Britain's drinking habits into line with its new Common Market partners". This committee, headed by Lord Erroll, a former Conservative M.P., has prepared a rather lengthy report containing some valuable suggestions. one of them is to allow pubs to remain open fourteen hours a day instead of the current nine and a half, and to lower the "legal" drinking age from 18 to 17, as well as to permit younger children to visit pubs with their parents ! These proposals are expected to be discussed in Parliament in the near future.

BAN PREDICTIONS !

Indonesian security chief, General Sumitro has forbidden newspapers to publish astrologers' predictions of a political nature so as "not to alarm the public". One of these astrologers. Professor Teuku Sjahriar Mahjudin, predicted, for instance, that several Indonesian generals would die in 1973 and advised President Suharto to postpone his visit to Europe because "it will bring him ill luck".

DRINK

The French National Institute for Health and Medical Research has arrived at the conclusion that French men die on the average eight years before their wives because they drink and smoke much more, and drive too dangerously. Its statistics reveal that deaths caused by alcoholism have risen since 1949 by 80 per cent for men and 32 per cent for women.

BHARTRUHARI

POETRY, real poetry, is a jewel on the stretched finger of time that sparkles for ever. The distant footsteps of bards sublime echo through the corridors of time!

Wherefore Bilhana, the Kashmiri poet, warns captains and kings, "Beware of poets." He cites the case of the glory of Ravana shrinking and that of Rama swelling. But both were great, yet look at the difference in their fame. That, according to Bilhana, is the work of the Adikavi.

Kings cannot afford to neglect poets. If there are poets to sing the king's praise, that will last for ever. Small wonder then that Bhartruhari asks :

"Su kavithaa yadyasthi Raajyena kim ?"

(If one has poetic talent, why does he need a kingdom ?)

And thereby hangs a tale. Bhartruhari himself is said to have been a king of the first century A.D. (or perhaps earlier) who renounced his kingdom and took to Sanyasa. What then is more natural than that the renouncer should look upon wealth with contempt ? In a verse noted for dripping satire he says :

"Sarve gunaah kaamchanamaasrayante"

(People foist all sorts of qualities on him who has filthy lucre!).

And again :

"Manasi cha paritushte
Ko arthavaan ko daridrah"

(When one is contented, who is rich and who is poor ?)

It is stated that the first thing that Bhatruhari did after taking to Sanyasa was to beg for Bhiksha from his wife Pingala, whom from then on he had begun to look upon as his mother. There is another "kimvadanti" (legend) that it was after the death of his dear wife Pingala that he renounced every thing and went into a cave for practising Sadhana.

That cave is in Ujjain, near the Devi temple, up above the banks of Kshipra. Both Ujjain and Kshipra have been celebrated in story and song, in legend and folk-lore. Ujjain, according to Kalidasa is "Divah kaantimat khandam ekam" (a brilliant bit of heaven!). And the breeze from Kshipra is "priyatama iva praarthanaachaatukaaraha" (like a lover adept in solicitation).

Famous as the writer of the well-known "Sataka–Trayam" (Vairagya Satakam, Niti Satakam and Shringara Satakam) Bhatruhari did his Sadhana in this place. Inside the cave there is an image of Gopichand. And there is a narrow path leading to the cave.

According to tradition, which has also been mentioned in "Prabhandha Chudamani," Bhatruhari was the brother of Vikramaditya. During the years just preceding the birth of Christ, Gandharvasena had extended his kingdom to include Ujjain, and he made Bhatruhari the local chieftain After ruling for 12 years, Bhatruhari took to sanyasa, handing over the kingdom to his brother, Vikramaditya. It is also stated that Gandharvasena had two wives. Bhatruhari was born to Dheemati, and Vikramaditya to Shrimati.

Bhartruhari's three satakas are made in sweet diction and are packed with wisdom. Bhartruhari excels in "Sardoola vikreedita" metre. He handles with easy excellence others metres like Vasanta-tilaka, Indra Vajra, Maalini and Mandakranta. These are proof that he was a great poet and scholar.

No wonder, he sets much store by learning by Vidya. "Vidya viheena pasuh" (One without vidya is an animal). And more picturesquely :

"Samgeeta-sahitya-kalaa viheenaha
sakshaat pasuh puchha-vishaana heenah"

(One without Sangeeta and Sahitya arts is a real animal without tail or horns !)

Some Jain texts say that Bhartruhari was a Digambara Jain who was a brother of Subhachandra, and that Subhachandra was a relative of Vikrama. Not much is known about this great poet. It is therefore gratifying to note that a Bhartruhari Memorial Society has been formed. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi of the Union Ministry for Tourism, is the chairman. It is planned to call a conference later this year. A memorial complex with a study centre, research library, a temple and hostel for scholars would be set up at Ujjain. There are many theories about Bhartruhari. It is necessary to sift grain from chaff. He himself never suffered fools gladly. Didn't he say : "Sarvasyaushadham asti saastra vihitam, Moorkhasya nastyaushadham !"

(For everything there is cure prescribed by the sastras ; but there is no cure for a fool !)

About the memorial proposal we almost hear Bhartruhari exclaiming, "Where is the need for a memorial to a poet who has already erected a monument for himself in his imperishable works." We also almost hear him making acid comments on contemporary society, echoing the idea ; "Does it matter if people do not appreciate my works ? A time will come when some one will arise somewhere who can appreciate them. For

"Kalohyayam niravadhih,
Vipulaa cha prithvee"
(Time is endless, and the world is wide !)

K. P. N.

BUILDINGS LIFTED AND MOVED

Moscow : Almost 40 buildings will be moved to new sites in the coming years in Moscow ! Back before the war, about 20 large buildings of high architectural value, the building of the Moscow Council among them, had been moved. At present a specialised design and building department concerned with moving of buildings is being set up.

In the post war years mass housing construction was launched on vacant plots. This gave rise to the South-Western Mnevniki, Degunino and other districts. The new master plan envisages the reconstruction of Moscow's centre, and here there are many unique buildings, as we know. They must not be pulled down, of course. But they can be moved beyond the so called red line. This is the job which Glavmosstroi's new subdivision will tackle.

The reconstruction of Kalinin Avenue, for instance, will call for moving the large building erected to the design of Matvei Kazakov, a famous Russian architect. Today it houses the A. V. Shchusev Museum of Architecture. The building will not only be moved back to several dozen metres and come in line with the V. I. Lenin State Library, but will also become one meter taller !

This is a very difficult job. The point is that the building of the Museum of Architecture weighs about 15,000 tons. The building will be positioned on a metal frame. After that rails and running beams on rollers will be placed under it. When the building separates from its foundations, mighty electric winches will slowly—at the rate of 10-12 m per hour—pull it to its new place !

THE HUMAN FOOT

The human foot is a unique structure for standing, locomotion and balance. Its architectural plan is complex, yet beautiful! It is a genuine work of art designed by Nature.

At the same time it is wonderful machinery too. As one of the hardest worked members of the human body, it is a masterpiece in functional engineering.

An average person walks the equivalent of twice-around-the world distance in the course of his life time. The feet go through at least a thonsand different angulations every day.

The human foot has twenty-six bones, all held in position by ligaments, muscles and tendons. An infant's foot shows only one bone, the heel bone, and over the years of growth, the adult's additional 25 bones are formed. Arranged in an arch like manner, these 26 bones are in three groups with functions, namely : (1) to carry three distinct but correlated body weights, (2) to absorb shock and propel the body forward in the process of walking, and (3) to maintain balance.

When a child first begins to walk, his feet are usually quite flat ; the arches are not yet developed. As he grows in age, the arches develop until the feet are completely arched as in an adult. One foot is, of course, the complement of the other. Man does not stand on a solid bone, as might be imagined ; he stands on the two arches of his feet.

A striking feature of the foot is the planned way in which the muscles are allowed to act mechanically upon the bones of the foot to pull them in any direction at will. This makes walking a unique activity. More than thirty muscles work together to give the foot stability in standing, and make it an effective lever for walking.

There are as many different types of feet as there are hands and faces, though anatomically, all feet are alike, having the same arrangement of bones and muscles. No two pairs of feet are alike, even the right and left feet of a pair are seldom exactly identical.

The size of the same foot also does not remain constant all the time. The foot is one size while bearing weight and another while at rest ; it is one size in the morning, a little larger in the afternoon ; slightly smaller on a cool day than on a hot day.

Yes, the human feet are indeed marvellous! They adapt themselves to many situations and always at our service, as we walk twice-around-the-world in our life-time !

CORRUPTION

Corruption in the Cambodian army has broken all records, says the West German Der Spiegel, commenting on an announcement made by the Cambodian Minister of Information that 100,000 non-existent soldiers have been drawing army pay !

With an army of 200,000 men, Cambodian top military authorities have been drawing pay for 300,000 at the rate of $20 a month per man ! An inquiry conducted under pressure from the Americans has revealed that Cambodian army commanders pocketed in this way some $2,000,000 monthly! Oh God !

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ವ್ರತಗಳು

ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವಾರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ವ್ರತನಿರೂಪಣ.

ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿಯಮಹಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಕೇಳಿರೈ ಋಷಿಗಳಿರಾ! ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ನಾರದನು ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀ ದೇವಿಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು—ಎಲೈ ರುಕ್ಮಿಣಿಯೇ! ಕಾರ್ತೀಕ ಮಾಸದ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು ಕೇಳು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಷಧ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಪರ್ಯಂತವೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಬಲೀಂದ್ರಪೂಜಾ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪೂಜಾ, ಕುಬೇರಪೂಜಾ, ಗೋವರ್ಧನಪೂಜಾ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಮದ್ವಿತೀಯಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಕ ಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಶಾಂತಿವ್ರತ, ನಾಗವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಪಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಕಾಲಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಗೋಷ್ಪಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದಶಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾವಾಪ್ತದಶಮೀವ್ರತ, ಭೀಷ್ಮಪಂಚಕವ್ರತ, ಹರಿಜಾಗರೋತ್ಸವ ವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೀರಾಬ್ಧಿವ್ರತ, ಬಿಂದು ದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಗೋವತ್ಸವ್ರತ, ನೀರಾಜನ ದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಕುಂಠ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತ್ತಿಕಾವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಳಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೃತ್ಯುಹರದೀಪವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ. ಮಾರ್ಗಶಿರ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭದ್ರೋಪವಾಸವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷಪಾಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಒಂದು ಪರುಷ ಪರಿಯಂತವೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತೂ ಶೈವವ್ರತವನ್ನೂ ಧಾನ್ಯವ್ರತವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರಚತುರ್ಥೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಕಮಲಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಚಂಪಾಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಮಂದಾರಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಾಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಮಿತ್ರಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮ್ಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಣೀವ್ರತ, ಚತುರ್ವಿಂಶತ್ಯೇಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಧನದವ್ರತ, ಅಖಿಂಡೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಮಾದರ್ಶನ ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಅನಂಗತ್ರಯೋದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಶೀವ್ರತ, ಶಿವಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಆನಂದ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಫಲತ್ಯಾಗಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ, ವಿಜಯಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾವ್ರತ, ಚಂದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯ ಸುಂದರೀವ್ರತ. ಪುಷ್ಯ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ನವಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧ್ವಜ ನವಮೀವ್ರತ, ಸಾವಿತ್ರೀಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದಶಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪನಾಶನವ್ರತ, ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂರ್ಮೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ನಿಷ್ಕಲೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪ್ರಾಪ್ತದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಗೋವಿಂದದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಕಂಬರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬನಶಂಕರೀವ್ರತ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಳೀಪೂಜಾವ್ರತ. ಮಾಘಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೌನಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟೀಶ್ವರವ್ರತ, ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಸುಂದರೀವ್ರತ, ಲಲಿತಾವ್ರತ, ರಹಸ್ಯಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀವ್ರತ, ಆದ್ರಾನಂದಕರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂದ ಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಕೊಂದ ಶಿವವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಪಂಚಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೀಷ್ಮಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರಾಹೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಭೀಷ್ಮೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ತಿಲಕಪದ್ಮವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ತದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಘಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಲದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಬಹುಳ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವರಾತ್ರೀವ್ರತ, ಸರ್ವಕಾಮಾವಾಪ್ತಿ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ. ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.—ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತೀ ಮೊದಲು ಗೊಂಡು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳುವರಿವಿಗೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣೇಶವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಂಚಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶುಭಪ್ರದಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮಲೈಕಾದಶೀ ಜಿಹ್ಮೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಳಿಕಾವ್ರತ. ಇವು ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ವ್ರತಗಳು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರತಿಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು. ಚೈತ್ರಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷದ ಬಿದಿಗೇ ದಿನ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಚೌತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗಾರಕವ್ರತ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಂಚಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಸ್ವತವ್ರತ, ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಲಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಪ್ರತಿ ದಶಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಪನಾಶನದಶಮೀವ್ರತ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಕ್ತವ್ರತ, ಕಾರ್ತೀಕ ಶುಕ್ಲ ದ್ವಾದಶೀ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಪ್ರತಿ ದ್ವಾದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಸಂವತ್ಸರದವರೆವಿಗೂ ಮಲ್ಲ ದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶ್ರಾವಣೀಕ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶುಕ್ಲ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಹರ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಸ ಶಿವರಾತ್ರೀವ್ರತ. ವಾರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಗಳಾದ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು. ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾನುವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಭಾನುಸಪ್ತಮೀವ್ರತ, ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಬುಧಾಷ್ಟಮೀವ್ರತ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶನಿವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಶನಿತ್ರಯೋದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂಗಾರಕ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಅದೇ ದಿನ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಪುಣ್ಯಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ ದಿನ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಅಮಾ ಸೋಮವಾರವ್ರತ, ವೈಶಾಖ ಶುದ್ಧ ಷಷ್ಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿ ಷಷ್ಠೀವ್ರತ, ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಂಗಳಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೊದಲು ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಸೇಮೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಸೋಮವಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮೀ ಸಮೀಪದ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವರಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಆಶ್ವೀಜ ಶುದ್ಧ ಬಿದಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾನುವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ದಾನಫಲವ್ರತ, ಆ ದಿನೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾಘಶುದ್ಧ ಸಪ್ತಮೀವರಿವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾನುವಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾರ್ತೀಕ ಶುದ್ಧ ಚತುರ್ದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾನುವಾರವಾಗಲಿ ಅಶ್ವಿನೀ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರವಾಗಲಿ

ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಪುತ್ರಾವಾಪ್ತಿ ಚತುರ್ದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಮಾರ್ಗಶಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಗುರುವಾರ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಪುಷ್ಯಮಾಸದ ಮೊದಲು ಗುರುವಾರದ ವರೆವಿಗೂ ಐದು ಗುರುವಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾರ್ಗಶಿರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀವ್ರತ, ಪುಷ್ಯಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಮಹಾಭದ್ರವ್ರತ, ಮಾಘ ಮಾಸದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಭಾನುವಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ಷೀರವರ್ಧನವ್ರತ, ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಬುಧಾಷ್ಟಮೀ ವ್ರತ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುವಾರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ನೃಸಿಹ್ಮವ್ರತ. ಮತ್ತೂ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತಗಳಾದ ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವೆನು.— ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಬಹುಳ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಹಿಣೀ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಜಯಂತೀವ್ರತ, ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರವಣ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ವಿಜಯೈಕಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಈ ಶುದ್ಧ ದ್ವಾದಶೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರವಣ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಶ್ರವಣ ದ್ವಾದಶೀವ್ರತ, ಇದೇ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಹಸ್ತನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿದ ದಿನದಾರಭ್ಯ ಹದಿನಾರು ದಿನದವರೆವಿಗೂ ಗಜಗೌರೀವ್ರತ, ಆಶ್ವೀಜ ಶುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಾ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರದ ದಿವಸ ಸರಸ್ವತೀವ್ರತ, ಪುಷ್ಯಶುದ್ಧ ಅಷ್ಟಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭರಣೀ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಶಿವವ್ರತ, ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣಶುದ್ಧ ಏಕಾದಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಷ್ಯ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಕೂಡಿದರೆ ಶಿವವ್ರತ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಇಷ್ಟು ವ್ರತಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ ವ್ರತವು ಸರ್ವೋತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದಂಥಾದ್ದು. ಈ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಹಾಪ್ರತಿವತೆಯರಾದಂಥಾವರೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಂವರಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವ್ರತವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಸರ್ವಮನೋರಥಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆಯುವರೆಂದು ನಾರದ ಮುನಿಯು ರುಕ್ಮಿಣೀ ದೇವಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದನೆಂದು ಸೂತಪೌರಾಣಿಕನು ಶೌನಕಾದಿ ಋಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿದನೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ; * * * * * *

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಕಥಾಸಾರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವೆಂಬೀ ಗ್ರಂಥದೊಳ್ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ
ಕಾಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಸವಾರ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತವಾದ
ವ್ರತಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವು
ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವು. * * *

PIG HEADED

Francescantonio Moscardelli of I'Aquila (Italy) says the old adage about nothing being certain but death and taxes is not quite correct. There's also the bureaucrats, he says. Every year since 1969 he has received notification to pay inheritauce tax on property owned by his wife, considered by the city revenue office to be deceased ! Since his wife is very much alive, Moscardelli has been going to the revenue office each year to protest and clear the matter up ! No use. Last year he brought his wife to the revenue office in person. Nevertheless, this year he has received another notification !

FORD'S INCENTIVE

The material incentive system of Ford Plants has been worked out in the minutest details. According to the London New Statesman, one of its elements is "Ford's tangible 'thank you' intended as a gesture of goodwill and encouragement to the staff." It is distributed strictly according to rank : managers get champagne, foremen or supervisors get cigars, shop-floor men get two free cups of tea !

LUCKY DOGS

Twice as much is spent on the upkeep of prison watch dogs in Leicester (England) than on the prisoners themselves, Mark Carlisle, Minister of State at the Home Office, told the House of Commons recently. The dogs get 750 grammes of meat a day plus a pie for dessert. All in all, their food costs 3 pound a week, while the food served to the prisoners costs the state 1.50 pound. By way of comparison, we might add that old-age pensions in Britain range from 1.85 pound to 3 pound a week !

SELF-STUDY

Sailing past the little uninhabited island of Hatiokuadsuma, Japanese fishermen were surprised to discover a man on it. He told them that he used to work as an illustrator for a Japanese publishing house and had gone into voluntary exile in order to experience for himself what Robinson Crusoe had gone through. The paintings and pictures he made on the island will be displayed in Tokyo at a special exhibition to be called "Through the Eyes of a Modern Robinson Crusoe."

OCCULTISM

If the man in the street has regarded Occultism with a sceptical eye, it is not surprising, for so many writers on this subject even Annie Besant and the great Madame Blavatsky herself have made its presentation so complex and mentally indigestible.

Not so Cyril Scott, the English musical composer. His books on the subject put occultism right on the map for the average man. His "Outline of Modern Occultism" (Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.) is highly informative and entertaining, for Scott is not above introducing a little humour into this very abstract subject.

What exactly is Occultism ? To some, the word implies something rather sinister. It reminds them of secret societies akin to the dreaded Klu Klux Klan with a little black magic in addition. It conjures up strange rites in semi-darkness where incense and tom-toms play a part ! True, there is an evil side of occultism, but many potent forces may be used for evil in the hands of persons who are unenlightened.

What then is occultism and what do occultists believe ? Cyril Scott ably outlines the answer into seven sections.

1.—The occultist holds that man is in the process of evolving from comparative imperfection to much higher states of physical and spiritual existence.

2.—That this evolutionary process in all its phases is directed by a Great Hierarchy of intelligences who have themselves reached these higher states.

3.—That the world that is perceptible to normal sight is only a small portion of a much greater world which is perceptible to the trained occultist, and comprises the inner and higher planes of consciousness.

4.—That the physical body is not the generator of consciousness, as many biologists assert, but is only the densest vehicle of consciousness, or a "garment" of the immortal soul.

5.—That interpenetrating and surrounding the physical body are subtler bodies composed or rarefied matter, which are also garments of the soul.

6.—That the whole of the Universe is an expression of energy, and that not only the elements, but all things both embodied and disembodied are storehouses and transformers of energy.

7.—That a law of immutable justice and fundamental beneficence that is the law of cause and effect, governs the entire Cosmos, both visible and invisible.

It must be added that since no man could reach a state of perfection in a mere 'three score years and ten,' then the doctrine of reincarnation is included in the beliefs of the occultist.

Scott states that for centuries man has been so engrossed in material evolution that he has come to regard the soul as a sort of vague attachment to the body, rather as if a radio manufacturer has become so absorbed in the technical construction of a TV set that he had overlooked the necessary factor of an electric current, but had regarded it as more as less superfluous !

He points out that in the widest sense, occultism is a fusion of science, philosophy, mysticism, psychology and religion.

Readers will be interested to know that Scott, in his book, "Doctors, Disease and Health" (Methuen), emphasises the relationship between astrology and disease. He believes that while disease has but one cause from the occult aspect, it manifests in many forms.

It occurs in the form of rheumatism in one sufferer, skin trouble in another and consumption in another. He emphasises that to appreciate fully the various manifestations of disease we must look to astrology—a subject now regarded by doctors—or at least 99.5 per cent of them—as superstition.

He claims that just as there are twelve signs of the Zodiac, so there are the same number of types of human beings, although such types are modified by the complexities of aspects and positions of the planets at each individual's birth—and by the sign of the Zodiac rising at the natal hour.

Those readers who have but a smattering of astrological lore will recall that Virgo is associated with disorders of the bowels, Capricorn with skin troubles, Taurus with disorders of the throat—and so on. This factor would account for the fact that some people are immune from diseases which attack others. Doctors are well aware of this, but they do not attribute the fact to astrology.

Indeed, they seem unable to attribute the immunity or predisposition to any specific cause, and the question is left unanswered as far as they are concerned, although there have been theories put forward—such as heredity.

Peter Vidol.

REAL ACTOR!

American actor Norman Gibbs, recently seen in two Hollywood hits—"Godfather" about the Mafia and "French Connection" about drug smuggling, was arrested at the Los Angeles airport on his return from the Mexican resort of Acapulco. He was found in possession of seven kilogrammes of cocaine! The court sentenced him to four years in prison.

F. B. I. SPYING

"The FBI which never before had acknowledged that it maintained files on U. S. Congress members and candidates, now says that it has been doing so for 22 years," says an Associated Press despatch reporting an official statement by Patrick Gray, the Acting Director of the FBI.

In recent years the U. S. Press has carried numerous reports of FBI surveillance over anti-war and civil rights activists as well as people prominent in political life. Congressmen, governors of states and journalists have revealed that their telephones have been tapped and listening devices have been installed in their offices.

It might be recalled that soon after taking over as FBI Head, Gray said: "I have not found any evidence whatsoever of the existence of secret files or political dossiers." Having finally admitted that even legislators were under surveillance, the FBI now says that the practice was stopped on October 27. But the existing dossiers will of course remain in the FBI files.

POLLUTING THE SKY

Enterprising businessmen in Dallas, U.S.A., have thought up a new kind of love letter—one inscribed in the sky. Such letters are "written" by a plane equipped with a large number of light bulbs. Anyone can send a message to his sweetheart (or wife), provided he is willing to pay $25 for it. The letter is repeated several times. One lady the London Daily Telegraph writes, was so surprised when she saw her husband's love message in the sky that she nearly fell into the swimming pool!

THE COFFEE WAR

The conflict that has long racked the London-based international Coffee Organisation resulted on December 11 in what observers call the virtual annulment of the hitherto operative international coffee agreement. The "coffee war" came to a head when importing countries refused to concede the producers' demand for 1.5 per cent increase in the price of coffee. The exporting countries motivated their demand by the poor coffee harvest in Brazil, which accounts for 35 per cent of world coffee exports. A particularly rigid position was taken by the representatives of the United States, which consumes 45 per cent of all coffee sold on the world market. The head of the Colombian delegation at the London coffee conference, Hernan Jaramillo, charged Washington with pursuing an "imperialist price policy".

The exporting countries have concluded as a counter weight to the London agreement their own "Geneva Pact" which has been joined by most Latin American and African coffee-producing nations. The "Geneva Pact" signatories have set their own export quotas for the first quarter of 1973. This has caused serious concern in the Western business world. Coffee is in terms of value the second most important world export item after oil !

WHY DRINK BLOOD ?

People taking communion at St. Paul's Cathedral in London will henceforth be given white instead of red wine, which symbolizes Christ's blood, according to the information bulletin of the Anglican Church. The reason : a bottle of white wine is 15 pence cheaper ! "In these days of financial difficulties", the Rev. Donald Harris says, "austerity—however insignificant—is indispensable".

WHAT BECOMES OF CUSTOM'S HAULS !

There has been another scandal involving the US police. It broke out when a large amount of heroin, worth $16 million, disappeared from Police Headquarters in New York ! No one knows how it happened ! The drug was kept in a special store-room to which only a few persons had access. The curious thing is that there is evidence that the heroin was stolen about three years ago, while the theft itself was discovered only in mid-December. And another thing : the heroin was seized ten years ago as a result of successful raids by anti-drug squads and was kept as material evidence in court. For some reason, the smugglers were never tried, and so now some enterprising policeman or policemen decided to make a bit of money by selling the heroin. It is also interesting that the story of the raids ten years ago became the first of a best-seller and then of a movie eulogizing the New York police. The latest disappearance of the drug could be the subject for a sequel to the film !

A PROSPEROUS STATE !

The West German police recently caught a whole family of robbers—father, mother, their two younger sons and their two elder sons with their wives ! The gang was charged with rifling several shops in Kiel.

NEW U.S. FASHION

One fast-blooming fad in the United States is earrings for men. With long hair going out of fashion, the vogue now is short hair plus small earrings with ornaments or precious stones !

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1962—73—79

The Edinburgh Consumer Group has drawn the attention of its members to the fact that the calendars for 1962, 1973 and 1979 are in every way identical. This year, for instance, you can use the 1962 calendar, if you have kept. And if you've already bought one for this year, save it until 1979. It will come in handy !

A SUITE

The owner of the Holiday Inn at Faithersburg (Maryland, U.S.A.) advertises the most luxurious and expensive suite in the world ! It consists of three rooms, four bathrooms, one cedar-panelled Finnish bath and a spacious Roman bath. A special maid plus a limousine with a chauffeur goes with the suite, which, together with food and drinks, costs Rs. 1,400 a day. So far no one has taken it, but the owner is not disappointed. He is making quite a lot of money because some 40 people daily engage ordinary rooms (at $ 19) just to take a look at the super-suite !

WHERE IS THEFT ?

Some time ago Italian police arrested a thief who specialized in stealing paintings. Imagine their surprise when they learned that his name was Michelangelo Buonarotti, the same as that of the famous Italian painter !

80 YEARS AFTER

Mabel Fitzgerald has at long last got her diploma certifying that she is a graduate of Oxford University. "Better late than Never," said Miss Fitzgerald, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday ! She completed her studies about 80 years ago, but Oxford did not issue diploma to women in those days.

FINANCE HEROES

Felix Aner of Switzerland says school children should be told "more about heroic ministers of finance than about war heroes." He has gone through history and found that more ministers of finance were beheaded, hanged or otherwise dispatched for mismanagement than generals for losing wars. The record-holder is France between 1315 and 1781, thirty-seven of her ministers of finance died a "martyr's death."

CEMENT ?

Many people in Costa Brava, a Spanish resort area, are leaving their homes, hotels and even luxurious villas following the recent announcement that a number of buildings there were dangerous to live in. The sand used in the cement was taken from the Tordera River and was said to contain a large amount of sulphur which destroys the foundation and weakens the walls. This was discovered by a committee investigating the collapse of a new house built in Barcelona with this sand.

UNTAXED INCOME

Five officers and 75 members of the British Navy quartermaster staff were sentenced for corruption in Winchester at the end of November last ! They had been charged with receiving "commission" from purve-